MYSORE PROVINCE,

MARCH, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1877.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
ıdex Nos. of the ɔceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Temporary remuneration to the village officers of the Ságar Taluk.* Sanctioning payment of—	No. 12187—341, dated 1st March 1877.	...	...	1 to 2
3 to 4	*Returns of demand, collection and balance statement for December* 1876. Passing orders thereon.	No. 76, dated 3rd March 1877.	...	...	3 to 4
5 to 6	*Kalhalli channel.* Issuing instructions on the subject.	No. 416, dated 5th March 1877.	...	...	5
7 to 8	*Mahal Jodi and Kayamgutta villages in certain Districts of the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions.* Issuing instructions as to their exemption from the operations of the Survey Department.	No. 12480—352, dated 9th March 1877.	...	...	6
) to 10	*Revision of assessment of villages of the Bangalore Taluk.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject.	No. 12459—351, dated 9th March 1877.	...	...	7 to 24
11	Reviewing return of revenue cases for the months of October, November and December.	No. 87, dated 10th March 1877.	...	...	25 to 26
12	*Abkari administration.* Directing that existing arrangements continue for the present.	No. 12562—215, dated 10th March 1877.	...	...	26
to 14	*Western boundary of the Province.* Passing orders on communication from Captain McCullagh on the subject.	No. 12613—313, dated 12th March 1877.	...	...	27
to 16	*Revision of assessment of the Nagar Taluk of the Shimoga District.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject.	No. 12709—360, dated 14th March 1877.	...	...	29 to 56
to 18	*New forms of Inamti Accounts.* Passing orders on letter from Nundydroog Commissioner, containing his views and those of the Deputy Commissioners on the subject.	No. 95, dated 17th March 1877.	...	...	57 to 58
to 20	*Toddy collections of the Jodi village of Sivangere.* Passing orders on claims put forward by the jodidar.	No. 12917—363, dated 20th March 1877.	...	...	58 to 59

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page.
21 to 22	*Demand, collection and balance statement for January* 1877. Passing orders thereon.	No. 96, dated 22nd March 1877.	...		59 to 60
23 to 24	*Permanent scale of remuneration to the Patels and Shanbhogs of the Davangere Taluk.* Sanctioning proposals on the subject.	No. 13043—369, dated 24th March 1877.	...		61
25 to 26	*Patels and Shanbhogs of the Budihal Taluk.* Sanctioning scale of remuneration to—	No. 13047—370, dated 24th March 1877.	...		62
27 to 28	*Kodigi and Kerebandi Inams.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject.	No. 13103—371, dated 26th March 1877.	...		63 to 64

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 1st March 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1719, dated Bangalore, 20th December 1876

I have the honor to request the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the payment of Rs. 6,024-12-0 this being the temporary remuneration of the village officers in the old Sâgar Taluk of the Shimoga District, containing 170 villages as fixed by amalgamating two or more of the formerly recorded villages as sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's order No. 6832—212 of 10th October 1876.

2. The village officers in this taluk have been hitherto singularly ill-remunerated. The Patels had absolutely nothing in the form of legitimate remuneration, the payment of Aya being totally unrecognized in this taluk ; now Rs. 3,499—4—0 is the maximum amount of their remuneration on the temporary scale, of which Rs. 3,452—12—0 is awarded, the difference arising from the dropping of fractional amounts in the case of sums over a very few rupees.

3. In the case of Shanbhogs, the total remuneration according to the temporary scale is Rs. 5,284—4—0, but cash allowance to the extent of Rs. 756 having been hitherto enjoyed, the balance amounts to Rs. 4,228—4—0, of which Rs. 2,572 have been awarded, the actual amount awarded being as usual less than the full percentage in the case of Shanbhogs holding charges so large as to be hereafter subdivisible on the introduction of the permanent scheme.

4. I beg that sanction for the payment of the above amount may take effect in and from 1875-76, the first year in which the survey settlement took effect.

5. The usual detailed statements in vernacular shall be supplied to the District authorities as soon as sanction is received.

Office.	Maximum amount of temporary scale of remuneration.	Profit.			Total sum required to make up maximum remuneration on temporary scale	Temporary remuneration to be granted.
		Cash.	Miscellaneous.	Land.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patels ...	3,499 4 0	...	...	...	...	3,499 4 0	3,452 12 0
Shanbhogs..	5,284 4 0	756	...	..	756	4,528 4 0	2,572 0 0
	8,783 8 0	756	...	...	756	8,027 8 0	6,024 12 0

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 10229—Rev. 298, dated Bangalore, 11th January 1877.

Forwards copy of letter No. 1719, dated 20th December 1876, from Survey and Settlement Commissioner recommending grant of temporary remuneration to the village officers (Shanbhogs and Patels) of the old Sâgar Taluk, with effect from the year 1875—76 and enquires whether any expectations have been held out to the Patels as to the payment of the remuneration from that year.

As the Patels have not previously received any Aya in that taluk, the Officiating Chief Commissioner sees no reason for making the remuneration payable from the year 1875—76.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 77, dated Belur Taluk, 6th February 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 10229—R. 298 of the 11th ultimo, forwarding copy of letter No. 1719 of the 20th December 1876 from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and enquiring whether any expectations were held out to the Patels of the old Sâgar Taluk as to the payment of their remuneration from 1875—76. With reference to the above I attach copy of a letter No. 60 of the 27th ultimo from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, whom I considered it advisable to refer to as having latter part in the settlement. He, it will be observed, held out no expectation that the remuneration would commence from any particular year, but he told the Patels that they would eventually get pay for the performance of their duties.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 1st March 1877.

2. As I myself in no way pledged the Government to give remuneration from 1875—76 inclusive, there appears no absolute reason why the Patels of Ságar should get the remuneration in question from that particular year. I would however point out that in the old Anantapur Taluk, the settlement of which was carried out in the same year as that of Ságar, the Chief Commissioner in order No. 10130—R. 291, dated 10th January 1877, has already sanctioned the payment of remuneration for 1875—76, and as the circumstances of the Patels there are almost precisely similar, I think that it would be advisable not to withhold the remuneration in the present case from the Patels of Ságar.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 60, dated Bále Honnur, 27th January 1877.

In reply to your memo No. 33 of 20th instant, I beg to inform you that, in carrying out the settlement of the Ságar Taluk, no expectation was held out by me to the village officers that any compensation would be paid them from the year 1875—76 inclusive, though doubtless I informed them that eventually they would get pay for the performance of their respective offices.

No. 12187—Rev. 341, dated Bangalore, 1st March 1877.

Order thereon.—The payment of temporary remuneration of Rs. 3,452—12—0 to the Patels and of Rs. 2,572—0—0 to the Shanbhogs of the old Ságar Taluk of the Shimoga District, is sanctioned with effect from 1875—76. The cost is provided for in the Budget.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
" Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
" Deputy Accountant General.
" Commissioners of the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 3rd March 1877.

READ—

Returns of Demand, Collection, and Balance of Revenue for the month of December 1876.

No. 76, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The land revenue demand for December 1876, according to the returns received from the several Districts, was rupees 9,32,421, as shewn in the margin, of which Rs. 4,68,975 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,63,446 or nearly 50 per cent of the demand uncollected.

Actual demand for December 1876	... 9,03,467
Amount collected in excess of the demand	... 28,954
	9,32,421

2. In the marginally noted taluks, the collection made was trifling, while no collection appears to have been commenced at all in Mandya. The taluks in which the collection was made in excess of the prescribed amount of khist are the following:—

Koratagere.	Chitaldroog.
Chiknayakanhalli.	Hiriyur.
Sira.	Budihal.
Chamaraypatna.	Hosdurga.

Lakvalli.	Gundlupet.
Nagar.	Manjarabad.
Sorab.	Heggaddevankote.

3. *Forests.*—The total revenue under this head, excluding State forests, amounted to Rs. 8,702—5—10, of which Rs. 4,280—0—8 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,422—5—2 distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore District	1,950	15	9
Túmkúr do	305	7	10
Mysore do	862	12	1
Hassan do	828	15	0
Chitaldroog do	474	2	6
	4,422	5	2

4. *Abkari.*—The demand under this head for the month of December amounted to Rs. 1,57,046—15—10, of which all but Rs. 61,959—4—0 were collected. The largest outstanding balances are shewn against the following Districts:—

	Rs.
Bangalore	16,256
Mysore	17,264
Chitaldroog	20,186
	53,706

5. The instalments due by contractors in one month are, it is reported, paid on the 15th of the following month, which partially accounts for the above balances remaining uncollected.

6. *Sayer.*—The demand under this head including arrears amounts to Rs. 49,123—11—1, of which Rs. 41,407—5—7 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,716—5—6.

7. *Mohatarfa*—The subjoined statement shews the particulars of demand in each District under this head:—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	1st Khist at 2 As. in the Rupee as per actual Jamabandi for 1875-76.	1st Khist as given by Dy. Commr. in Class X No. D.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
Bangalore	5,619	5,383	0	236
Kolar	4,295	4,295	0	0
Túmkúr	7,200	7,145	0	55
Mysore	7,808	9,248	1,440	0
Hassan	5,959	7,712	1,753	0
Shimoga	4,287	5,940	1,653	0
Kadur	2,974	3,425	451	0
Chitaldroog	7,824	7,910	86	0
Total.....	45,966	51,058	5,383	291
		Deduct.	291	
		Net Increase...	5,092	

8. The increase shewn in the above statement is attributed to the fact that more than the khist amount has been collected in some of the *talaks. Out of a total demand of Rs. 51,058—4—7, Rs. 26,117—15—10 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 24,940—4—9 or nearly 50 per cent.

*Periyapatna, Heggaddevankote, Gundlupet, Nanjangúd, Manjarabad, Belur, Homali, Sorab, Nagar, Sagar, Kavaledurga, Lakvalli, Koppa, Chikmagalur, Kankupta

9. Under "Miscellaneous" and "Local and Municipal Taxes," the collection amounted to Rs. 1,11,369—4—8½.

10. The total demand under all heads, including the balance up to the end of November last, was Rs. 13,43,074—8—½, of which Rs. 7,48,785—10—3½ were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,94,288—13—9.

Statement A.

11. The outstanding balance on account of previous years up to the end of November last amounted to Rs. 67,677—9—3, of which Rs. 13,876—4—8 were either collected or remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,801—4—7 as shewn below:—

Statement B.

	Rs.		
Land Revenue	38,885	7	1
Forest	540	4	4
Abkari	45	0	0
Sayer	8	7	2
Mohatarfa	3,799	13	6
Miscellaneous	2,619	14	1
Local and Municipal taxes	7,902	6	5
	53,801	4	7

ORDERED, that the foregoing observations be communicated to Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for attention.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
" Dy. Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 5th March 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 737—103, dated 15th February 1877, from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, submitting a representation from the Guru of the Parkalaswami Matt in connection with the proposed extension of the Kalhalli Channel in the Attikuppa Taluk.

No. 416, DATED BANGALORE, 5th MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the proposals made by the Guru's agent are quite inadmissible, as the rights of the Matt are limited to the first portion of the channel of 7½ miles in length, over which it has full command of the water supply, subject to the control of the Superintendent of Channels, who exercises, under the arrangements carried out by Sir Richard Meade in 1871, the power of interfering to prevent waste. The ryots cultivating the remaining ¾ mile of land have been paying kandayam to Government since the date of the sanad in which no mention is made of this portion of land. Mr. Saunders further observes that if the Matt authorities are entrusted with the management of the channel, there might be constant disputes between the ryots and the Matt, in settling which much of the time of the local authorities would be taken up. The execution of the necessary repairs would also be neglected and the interference of Government again become necessary.

2. The Chief Commissioner does not therefore consider it necessary or expedient to give the Matt any distinct control of the supply of water for the main portion of the channel which irrigates the inam lands and make them independent of the Channel Department.

3. The remission of the water cess applied for by the Guru's agent cannot be granted, as the cess is payable by all inamdars and no exemption can be made in favor of the Matt.

4. The proposed extension of the channel has been shewn to be desirable on its merits, as a means of carrying irrigation readily to lands lying beyond its limits, and the work will have the additional advantage at the present time of affording employment of a useful kind to those in distress. The Chief Commissioner accordingly sanctions the work being put in hand, and desires that, in carrying it out, its utility as a relief work should be kept in view.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division,
returning Kanarese petition.
„ Secretary, P. W. D.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th March 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 232, dated 11th January 1877, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

Do No. 679—94, dated 19th January 1877, from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.

No. 12480—REV. 352, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioners of the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions submit lists, furnished by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, of kayamgutta and mahal jodi villages in the Kunigal, Dodballapur and Heggaddevankote Taluks of the Tumkúr, Bangalore and Mysore Districts, respectively with a view to the villages being exempted from the operations of the Survey Department, in accordance with Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8008—R. 484, dated 6th February 1875.

2. With reference to para 2 of the Nundydroog Division Commissioner's letter it is observed that while the number of kayamgutta villages shewn by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey is correct, there is really no discrepancy between the number shewn by him and that given in Account Class II, No. 2, as the former only represents the number of villages possessing separate sannads, while the latter shews the total number of villages, asali as well as dakhali, whether they possess separate sannads or not.

3. It is observed that there is some difference in the spelling of the names of the villages between the list now received and that submitted by the Nundydroog Division Commissioner in 1874; for instance, Bokipura in the Survey Superintendent's list, is called Jotipura in the Commissioner's list. The correct name should be ascertained by the Commissioner.

4. It is requested that in future particulars as to the gutta amount of each village be entered in these lists to facilitate identification.

5. Only one mahal jodi village (situated in the Dodballapur Taluk) is mentioned in the list now received with the Nundydroog Division Commissioner's letter, but from Account Class II, No. 6 (Ardhamanyam or Inam Jodi Account) it appears that there is a mahal jodi village in the Kunigal Taluk also, paying a jodi of Rs. 29—1—6. Explanation is required on this point. The omission ought to have been noticed in the Commissioner's Office.

6. The list submitted for the Heggaddevankote Taluk is correct.

7. As Government lands are sometimes situated in kayamgutta or mahal jodi villages and *vice versa*, the Chief Commissioner desires that such cases be specially noticed and submitted for his orders.

8. Subject to the above remarks, the lists of kayamgutta and mahal jodi villages in the three taluks under reference, are approved, for exemption from the Survey settlement.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for attention to paras 4 and 7 of the order above.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th March 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 121, dated Poona, 25th January 1877.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying correspondence regarding the revision of assessment of fifty nine Government villages of the Begur and Vartur Magnis of the Bangalore Taluk forming recent transfers to that taluk which in its original boundaries and with subsequent additions was settled in 1872 and 1875. These villages, I gather from para 20 of the Superintendent's letter, contain acres 38,073, or 59½ square miles, and have a population of 14,959 or 251 to the square mile. The rates of assessment proposed by the Acting Superintendent were fixed after consultation with me on the general standard of those already introduced into the Bangalore Taluk. A very few remarks from me in addition to those contained in the Superintendent's letter will suffice.

2. In these villages we find as shewn in the statement at para 8 of the Superintendent's letter a declining revenue and a large area of Government arable assessed waste as shewn in para 18. In such villages as these, situated in the immediate vicinity of Bangalore with full accessibility to an excellent market and a fully sufficient population we can look to the existing assessment alone for the cause of this state of things, the fault may be in the existing distribution quite as much or even more than in the existing amount, but it is plain that under these circumstances no large immediate increase of revenue can be expected.

3. The result of the proposed rates as shewn in the statement in the Superintendent's 21st para is on the land occupied in 1875—76 a survey assessment of Rs. 29,335, out of which Rs. 765 will require to be credited to the Irrigation Fund. Besides we have to deduct the sum which will require to be devoted to the remuneration of the village officers; the Superintendent puts this at Rs. 1,500 which will probably be about the amount required, making a total of Rs. 2,265 to be deducted from the estimated gross realizations under the survey assessment, Rs. 29,335, leaving Rs. 27,070, as the net realizations under the survey assessment on the land now occupied, against Rs. 27,713 realized last year shewing a small present reduction; but in the large area of arable assessed waste shewn in para 18 of the Superintendent's letter there is a full field for a large increase in the revenue, and I should be much surprised if out of the waste rice land bearing assessment Rs. 5,443, and the waste dry crop bearing assessment Rs. 9,979, land was not taken up at once to make up the old revenue, and in the next five years sufficient to increase the present revenue by at least 10 per cent and perhaps more.

4. The half anna local cess in 1875—76 brought in Rs. 932, the one anna cess will bring in Rs. 1,833 on Government land and Rs. 434 on the minor inams in these villages, a total local cess of Rs. 2,267.

5. The proposed settlement will I believe in the end prove in a revenue point of view fully satisfactory, though time must be required for any very large proportion of the waste land to be brought into occupation, but I believe that the portion of it brought into occupation at once on the introduction of the settlement will suffice to cause the revenue under the settlement to equal or exceed that realized last year.

6. In para 5 of his letter regarding the proposed settlement, No. 366 of the 28th ultimo, appended, the Officiating Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division makes a remark regarding the survey assessment on lands irrigated by wells. This subject was also adverted to in para 4 of Chief Commissioner's order No. 7612—33 of 1st November last on the settlement of the Gudibanda Taluk; as regards the wells in these villages the trifling expense at which they are sunk and the nearness of water to the surface is stated in para 4, clause 7 of the Superintendent's letter.

Para 3 of Mr. Bowring's proclamation No. 227 of the 31st March 1863, as explained in para 10 of Major Grant's letter No. 798 of the 5th June last, in the correspondence on the Gudibanda settlement, prefixed to the Chief Commissioner's order above referred to, expressly excepts the rates proclaimed by him for new well lands from permanence in any general revision of the assessment, and therefore that proclamation would appear to in no way to preclude the fixing of moderate wet rates on well lands.

Under the native system of assessment it was never the practice to exempt new well lands permanently; a specific agreement or kaul was usually given of exemption whole or partial for a certain time with liability to full rates afterwards.

In a Province abounding with tanks like Mysore it would be hard to find any piece of low ground which was not affected by storage of water in tanks above or in the vicinity.

When a well can be sunk at any moderate cost, a cost even ten times exceeding that stated to be requisite here, the people will prefer the cost of sinking the well originally and the trouble of drawing

water from it, with payment of a moderate extra rate, to taking water from a tank and paying full tank water assessment, first, because the actual payment is less, but more because they have the water in their own hands and free from any possibility of extraneous interference, the one thing most feared.

If wells were made free they would compete most formidably with the irrigation works, the receipts from which would be most materially reduced.

In Mysore the Government are not as I understand prepared to see any sacrifice of existing revenue; if wells are to be exempted there must be a very considerable sacrifice, and that of revenue which every where we find paid with the least difficulty or demur, and the levy of which is in entire accordance with the custom of the country.

7. For the above reasons it appears to me inexpedient to do away with extra assessment on well lands in Mysore though I am a strong advocate for extreme moderation in such assessment, and I do not consider that an assessment approaching to the maximum here proposed Rs. 9 (para 14 of the Superintendent's report) should be imposed except in cases where the water is absolutely close to the surface, and I propose to request the Superintendent to again examine the well assessment and make sure that none are imposed except well within this principle.

8. As regards remissions to the owners of private tanks alluded to also in the 5th para of the Officiating Commissioner's letter, these cases only come up at the introduction of the settlement, the rates of assessment have only been calculated out in detail a very short time before the settlement and it would be practically impossible to institute any enquiry into the circumstances of each case except at the time of the introduction of the settlement.

9. With reference to the 6th para of the Officiating Commissioner's letter which refers to the plan proposed in para 38 of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 2868—91 of the 3rd June last, of giving every ryot a paper stating the area and assessment of his holding at the ordinary annual settlement, then giving him a year to think over it and introducing the settlement in the following year, I am afraid the ryot would often not be much the wiser for this piece of paper and the information contained in it, without a much fuller explanation than he would be likely to obtain except from the officer responsible for introducing the settlement with the map of the lands of the village before him. The ryot would be compelled to resort to the Shanbhogs for information, and if a man easily misled, and for the protection of such this proposal is made, the Shanbhog would have it in his power to mislead him to the most mischievous extent. There may be a good deal of talk about frauds practised by Shanbhogs on the ryots and with a good foundation of truth, but in connection with the settlement, being fully aware of the nature of Shanbhogs, every possible precaution is taken to put it entirely out of their power to do the ryots harm or good, and the number of complaints annually most remotely involving even the assertion of any misdirection of the Shanbhogs is infinitesimally small for the simple reason that the Shanbhogs have the smallest possible opportunity of doing any mischief at the settlement in which every individual ryot has his own say out with the Settlement Officer. I can conceive no measure more calculated to put the power of doing mischief into the Shanbhog's hands than that of publishing the rates a year before introduction, information which could be turned to account by the wise and evil disposed, and would be useless to the simple and ignorant. One point we lay the greatest stress on is to keep knowledge of the detailed rates on fields back for as long as possible, even till a day or two before the actual settlement.

10. It must be understood that no ryot finally is bound by what takes place at the settlement, he may agree to hold all his survey fields at that time, and can if he chooses resign all or any of them between that time and the date fixed for resigning land, just as he can take up any unoccupied waste land for the coming year after the settlement in the ordinary manner by "Kabuliyat," a liberty of resigning and taking up which is very commonly made use of. For his own sake the officer introducing the settlement will take care that every ryot fully understands what it is necessary that he should understand, as if he goes away half informed he will certainly resort to petitioning afterwards and more trouble will be caused to and time lost by the Settlement Officer afterwards by such a single petition and the investigation by correspondence necessary on it, than would be requisite to give the most exhaustive and doubt precluding explanation to the most obtuse ryot with the most complicated case of dispute with another. I have myself settled thousands of villages in Mysore, Bombay and Berar, the ryot and the Shanbhog are the same every where and on the points above referred to I speak from experience. A good deal of misapprehension exists in Mysore on the point of what is done at the settlement, because the officers of the ordinary revenue administration do not except in rare cases take any part in the introduction of settlements as it is most desirable for every reason that they should do. From those who have been present and taken part in a settlement little support will be given to the idea that the Shanbhog has power to mislead any ryot on any matter connected with the introduction of the settlement, if the Settlement Officers do their duty as I know they do.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th March 1877.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 3, dated Camp Channaraypatna, 1st January 1877.

I have the honor to forward herewith papers as per margin connected with the survey settlement of 59 Government villages of the Begur and Vartur Magnis of the Bangalore Taluk, and to request that sanction may be obtained as soon as possible.

1. Survey Superintendent's Report No. 1133, dated 21st December 1876 and enclosures.
2. Survey Superintendent's letter No. 1134, dated 21st idem.
3. Nundydroog Division Commissioner's letter No. 366, dated 28th idem.

2. With reference to paras 5 and 6 of letter No. 366 of the 28th ultimo from the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, enclosed, I have in reply informed that Officer that reference on both the points raised by him has again been made to the Chief Commissioner pointing out that in the case of remissions to private tank owners, enquiry can most conveniently be made at the time of the introduction of the survey settlement, and with regard to furnishing the ryots with memo of their survey numbers and *assessment* of their holdings one year in advance of the introduction of the survey rates, that the survey assessment on individual numbers has not yet been calculated, and to carry out the directions contained in para 38 of Chief Commissioner's No. 2868—Rev. 91 of 3rd June 1876 would necessitate the postponement of the introduction of the survey settlement into the villages under report for at least another year.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1133, dated Bangalore, 21st December 1876.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the 59 Government villages of the Begur and Vartur Magnis lately transferred from the late Sarjapur to the Bangalore Taluk.

Introductory.

2. The villages contained in these two Magnis are as follows, but the inam villages are not dealt with in any way in this report :—

Sub-Division.

Number.	Name of Magni.	Number of Govt. villages.	Number of Inam villages.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Begur	27	11	38	
2	Vartur	32	4	36	
	Total.....	59	15	74	

3. The survey assessment was introduced into the original Bangalore Taluk in 1872 ; afterwards the Magnis of Kengere, Yelhanka and Krishnarajpur having been transferred they also were settled in 1875. The two Magnis now under report form the last addition, and consist of the semicircle of villages, south east of the Cantonment and intervening between Krishnarajpur and Kengere and by their addition give its present generally compact form to the Bangalore Taluk.

Position.

4. The above villages are distant from 4 to 14 miles from the town of Bangalore, and the land they occupy corresponds in its natural characteristics, climate, rain-fall, &c., almost exactly with that already described in previous settlement reports on Bangalore, *vide* this Office Nos. 580, 626 and 824, dated 23rd December 1873, 1st August 1874, and 13th October 1874 respectively ; these may be summarized as follows :—

Natural characteristics, crops, &c.

1*st.* Country undulating, with dry crop cultivation, principally ragi, on the uplands, and rice and gardens in the hollows.

2*nd.* Climate good above the average.

3*rd.* Rain-fall fairly certain, the average during the last year being about 32·20 inches.

4th. Soils light and red, no black soils in this tract of country.

5th. Dry crops ragi, intermixed with javari and field beans, horse-gram and oil seeds.

6th. Irrigated crops in the rice lands are several sorts of rice and some sugar-cane.

7th. Garden crops, principally vegetables with some betel leaf, betel nut and sugar-cane; most of the gardens are irrigated from wells, some from both tank and well; for vegetable and betel leaf, which are the most paying crops in the vicinity of a large Cantonment, constant irrigation on a small scale is required and for this, wells under the gardeners' own control are preferred to tank supply. Water is usually found at a distance of from 3 to 6 yards from the surface and to sink such a well suitable for a "yatam" takes 4 men 7 days work and is estimated to cost about 15 Rs. The value of well irrigation is more than ever appreciable in a season of dearth like that prevailing throughout the Province at present.

8th. The people are healthy and well-to-do, owing principally to the facility with which they can dispose of produce of every description in the Bangalore markets.

Satistical Information.

5. The satistical information collected by the Classers during the progress of their work is shewn in the following statement. The population, &c., of the inam villages being here omitted causes the difference between this and that shewn in the Census Report of 1871.

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59	3,562	14,959	27,257	615	2,102	

Roads.

6. Three made-roads from Hosur, Sarjapur and Bannirgatta lead through these Maguis to the Bangalore Cantonment; there is also a road from Sarjapur leading to Kadgodi, the first station on the Bangalore-Madras Railway, and the Kankanhalli road skirts the villages to the west. Although Kadgodi is situated only 3 or 4 miles from some of the villages underreport, little or no use is made of the railway as a means of conveying produce to market, it not being worth the peoples while to load and unload carts twice over for such a short journey.

Markets.

7. The market to which all produce goes for disposal is Bangalore, but the weekly markets of Husgur and Krishnarajpur are also well attended for the transaction of small business.

Previous Collection and Prices.

8. The collections in the 59 villages under report during the last 20 years, and the prices that have obtained in the neighbouring markets during the same period, are shewn in the two following statements:—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th March 1877.

COLLECTION STATEMENT.

Year.	Area under cultivation in Kandis.				Total Demand.	Remission.	Remaining Collections.			REMARKS.
	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Total.			Nagadi.	Batayi.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1856—57	415	557	166	1,138	21,724	...	14,286	7,438	21,724	
1857—58	432	819	173	1,424	27,728	...	14,566	13,162	27,728	
1858—59	430	384	172	986	25,733	...	14,768	10,965	25,733	
1859—60	438	849	178	1,465	33,636	...	15,766	17,870	33,636	
1860—61	433	642	171	1,306	30,314	...	16,484	13,830	30,314	
1861—62	560	580	179	1,319	27,586	...	18,180	9,406	27,586	
1862—63	635	601	188	1,424	29,559	...	21,346	8,213	29,559	
1863—64	650	871	188	1,709	34,027	...	22,992	11,035	34,027	
1864—65	648	682	186	1,516	33,289	...	23,398	9,891	33,289	
1865—66	638	712	186	1,536	32,562	...	24,237	8,325	32,562	
1866—67	641	1,380	188	2,209	39,408	...	33,772	5,636	39,408	
1867—68	650	1,353	194	2,197	36,148	...	35,218	930	36,148	
1868—69	660	1,318	195	2,173	34,715	...	34,333	382	34,715	
1869—70	661	1,182	196	2,039	32,948	...	32,545	403	32,948	
1870—71	663	1,208	196	2,067	33,114	...	32,186	928	33,114	
1871—72	647	923	196	1,766	29,392	...	28,123	1,269	29,392	
1872—73	620	844	195	1,659	28,435	...	26,353	2,082	28,435	
1873—74	603	820	194	1,620	27,611	...	26,099	1,512	27,611	
1874—75	601	883	195	1,679	28,431	...	26,280	2,151	28,431	
1875—76	601	844	195	1,640	27,713	...	26,722	991	27,713	
Average for five years ...					...	...	...	...	28,316	
Average for ten years ...					...	...	...	...	31,791	
Average for twenty years.					...	...	...	...	30,703	

PRICE LIST.

Year.	Seers for 1 Rupee.			Jaggory.	REMARKS.
	Rice.	Ragi.	Kulthi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1856—57	13	40	26	0 15 0	
1857—58	13	40	30	1 10 0	
1858—59	11	23	23	1 11 0	
1859—60	11	22	27	1 5 0	
1860—61	11	27	23	1 1 0	
1861—62	12	0	18	1 4 0	
1862—63	11	27	26	1 10 0	
1863—64	11	28	23	1 3 0	
1864—65	9	30	17	1 9 0	
1865—66	8	21	20	1 13 0	
1866—67	6	10	10	2 4 0	
1867—68	8	14	16	1 14 0	
1868—69	8	23	20	1 8 0	
1869—70	9	31	27	2 0 0	
1870—71	10	55	33	1 9 4	
1871—72	10	54	30	1 2 10	
1872—73	10	47	25	1 7 8	
1873—74	14	38	22	1 9 0	
1874—75	13	37	18	1 7 7	
1875—76	13	27	25	1 7 5	

9. Examination of the above statements does not shew a very satisfactory state of things. In 1865—66 the batayi system of cultivating the rice lands was to a great measure abandoned and the lands given out on cash assessment with the immediate effect of increasing the collections some Rs. 7,000, but this increase in the revenue was not maintained, and either from the rate of assessment having been pitched too high, or from the rates having been unequally distributed, the collections especially on the rice lands have steadily decreased year by year until they stand now at very nearly the same figure as they did in the year 1857—58.

Past revenue management.

10. The cultivation of the dry crop lands although it has not decreased in the same ratio as has the wet, is also less than it was some years ago; the garden lands alone shew a gradual increase during the last 20 years.

11. No remissions are shewn as having ever been made; this is probably caused by the total demand being entered after the yearly jamabandi is completed, and orders passed concerning any remissions or uncollectable revenue that may then have been brought under consideration, and in this way the total demand has been taken as the equivalent of the total collections and entered accordingly.

12. For the purpose of assessing the dry crop lands I propose to divide these villages into two groups, in the first being placed those nearest to, or along the roads leading to Bangalore, and in the second group those not possessing the same advantages of position, the maxima rates for these groups being Rs. 2—12—0 and Rs. 2—8—0 respectively.

Grouping and rates for dry lands.

13. For the rice lands I propose the same grouping as shewn in the last para, the maxima rates being Rs. 8—0—0 and 7—8—0, respectively.

Grouping and rates for wet lands.

14. For the gardens I propose maximum of Rs. 16 for the tank irrigated gardens, and Rs. 9 for those watered by wells only, but these maxima rates have never in the former and seldom in the latter description of gardens been actually reached. The assessment on each individual garden having been fixed on its individual merits, no grouping of villages for this kind of cultivation is necessary.

Garden rates.

15. The villages as regard maxima rates will stand as follows:—

Group.	Number of villages.	Dry Crop Maximum.	Rice Maximum.	Maximum Garden.	
				Tank.	Well.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	26	2—12—0	8—0—0	16	9
II	33	2— 8—0	7—8—0		

16. The above rates fit in with those previously sanctioned for the villages of the settled portion of the Bangalore Taluk, which adjoin those under report, and as those rates and the reasons for imposing them have already been under discussion and sanctioned it seems useless to do more now than propose that this sanction may be extended to the villages now in question.

Reasons for imposing the rates have already been discussed and sanctioned.

17. The adoption of the above proposals would give the following results on the area at present under occupation:—

Result of proposed rates on occupied lands.

Class or Group.	Number of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	26	145	797	5 7 11	1,137	4,870	4 4 6	5,226	6,944	1 5 3
II. *	33	455	2,559	5 10 0	1,061	4,775	4 8 0	7,127	9,390	1 5 1
2	59	600	3,356	5 9 6	2,198	9,645	4 6 3	12,353	16,334	1 5 2

* Note.—Although the maximum rate is lower than that of the 1st class villages, the average rate is here higher, owing to the average quality of soil and water supply being superior.

18. The next statement shews the amount of arable waste land and its assessment:—

Result of proposed rates on waste arable.

Group or Class.	Number of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	26	...	..	...	402	1,578	3 14 10	3,494	3,440	0 15 9
II.	33	8	34	4 4 0	848	3,865	4 8 11	6,849	6,539	0 15 3
2	59	8	34	4 4 0	1,250	5,443	4 5 8	10,343	9,979	0 15 5

19. The amount of minor inam lands, &c., in the 59 villages under report is as follows :—

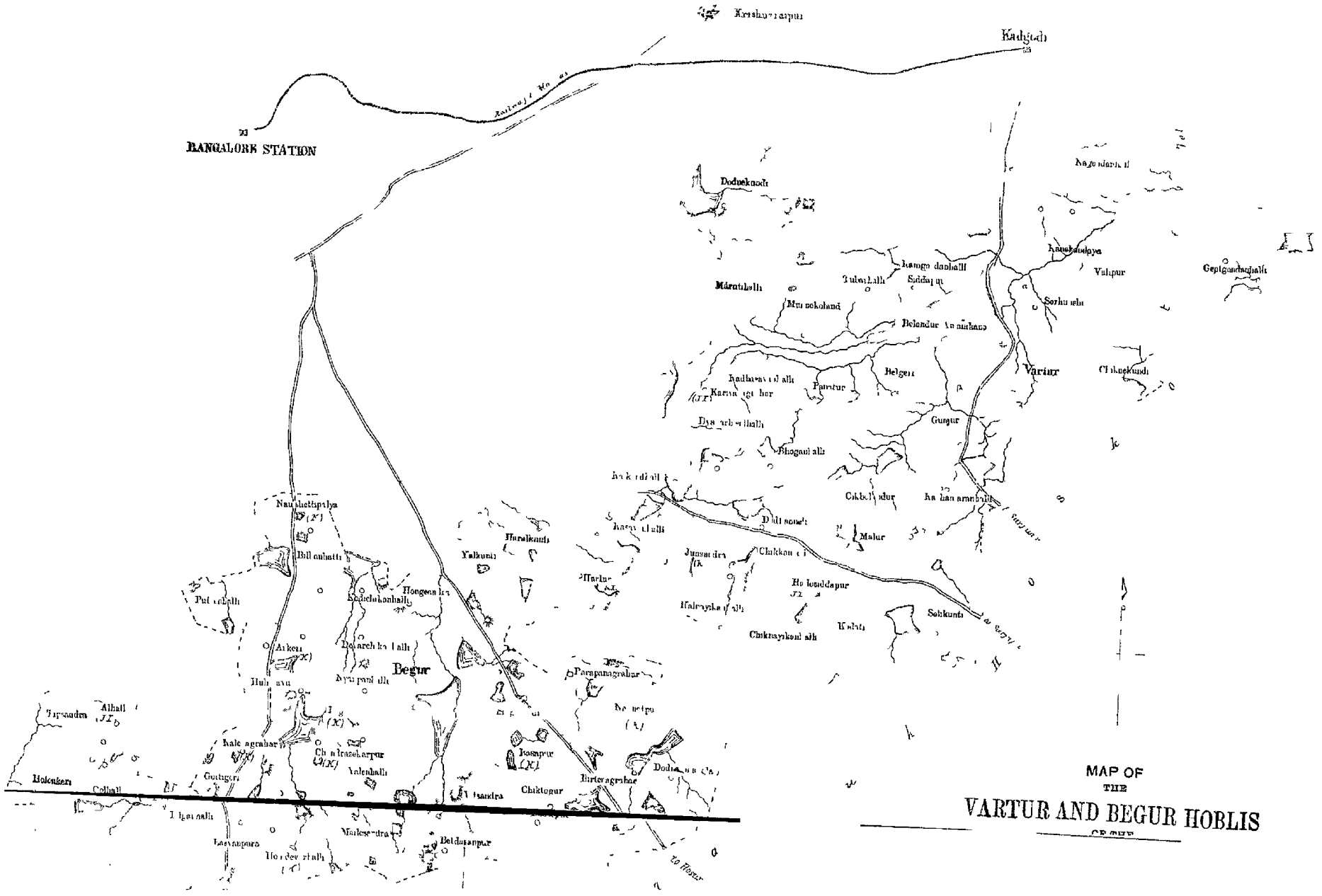
Area and assessment as regards minor inam lands.

Group or Class.	Number of Villages.	Garden.		Rice.		Dry Crop.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	26	24	120	379	1,596	1,228	1,501	1,631	3,217
II.	33	39	210	368	1,573	1,708	1,942	2,115	3,725
2	59	63	330	747	3,199	2,936	3,443	3,746	6,942

20. The result of the Survey assessment on all arable lands of the 59 villages, occupied, waste, and alienated, is as follows. :—

Result of proposed rates on villages under report.

Description of land.	Government Lands.				Alienated Lands.		Total.	
	Occupied.		Waste.					
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dry Crop	12,353	16,334	10,343	9,979	2,936	3,443	25,632	29,756
Rice	2,198	9,645	1,250	5,443	747	3,169	4,195	18,257
Garden	600	3,656	8	34	63	330	671	3,720
Total.....	15,151	29,335	11,601	15,456	3,746	6,942	30,498	51,733
Unculturable including roads, tanks and village sites, &c.							7,575	
Area of 15 Inam villages							5,950	
						Grand Total.....	44,023	


BANGALORE STATION
Kadigeh
Doddenoch
Varthur
Begur
Hoskote
MAP OF
THE
VARTUR AND BEGUR HOBLIS

21. I will now shew how the proposed rates compare with the old rates as calculated on the area as ascertained by the Survey:—

Comparison of old and new average rates.

Description of Land.	Acres by Survey.	Collections in 1875—76.	Average Rate.	New or Survey Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dry Crop	12,353	15,907	1 4 7	16,334	1 5 2
Rice	2,198	9,083	4 2 1	9,645	4 6 3
Garden	600	2,723	4 8 7	3,356	5 9 6
Total.....	15,151	27,713	1 13 3	29,335	1 15 0

22. The realizations from fruit trees and grazing in 1875—76 amounted to Rs. 2,301, and for sake of comparison the future collection under these heads may be taken at the same amounts.

Grazing and fruit trees.

23. The half anna local cess in 1875—7 6brought in Rs. 932 ; under the proposed settlement the same realizable under local funds, &c., will be as follows:—

Local Fund.

Local cess at 1 anna per rupee on Government lands	...Rs.	1,833
Do do no minor inam ...	... „	434
Equivalent of irrigation cess on do ...	... „	206
	Total Rs.	2,473

24. The total collections under all heads for 1875—76 as compared with the estimated results of the now proposed settlement stand as follows :—

Total Results of proposed Settlement.

Land Revenue, 1875—76	Rs.	27,713
Grazing and fruit trees	„	2,301
Half anna local cess	„	932
Total under old system...		30,946
Survey assessment of occupied land	Rs.	29,335
Grazing and fruit trees	„	2,301
One anna local cess	„	1,833
Do on minor inams	„	434
Equivalent irrigation cess on do	„	206
Total under Survey Settlement ...		34,109

25. The gross increase in the demands under the head of land revenue excluding local cess, &c., is Rs. 1,622, but from this must be deducted on account of payment of village officers about Rs. 1,500, and the sum of Rs. 765 will have to be credited to the District Irrigation Fund. The immediate result therefore of the introduction of the survey rates will be a loss of about Rs. 643 to Government.

26. As noted above the sum of Rs. 971 will have to be credited to the Irrigation Fund, *viz.*, Rs. 765 on account of Government irrigated lands and Rs. 206 the equivalent of irrigation cess on the minor inam lands.

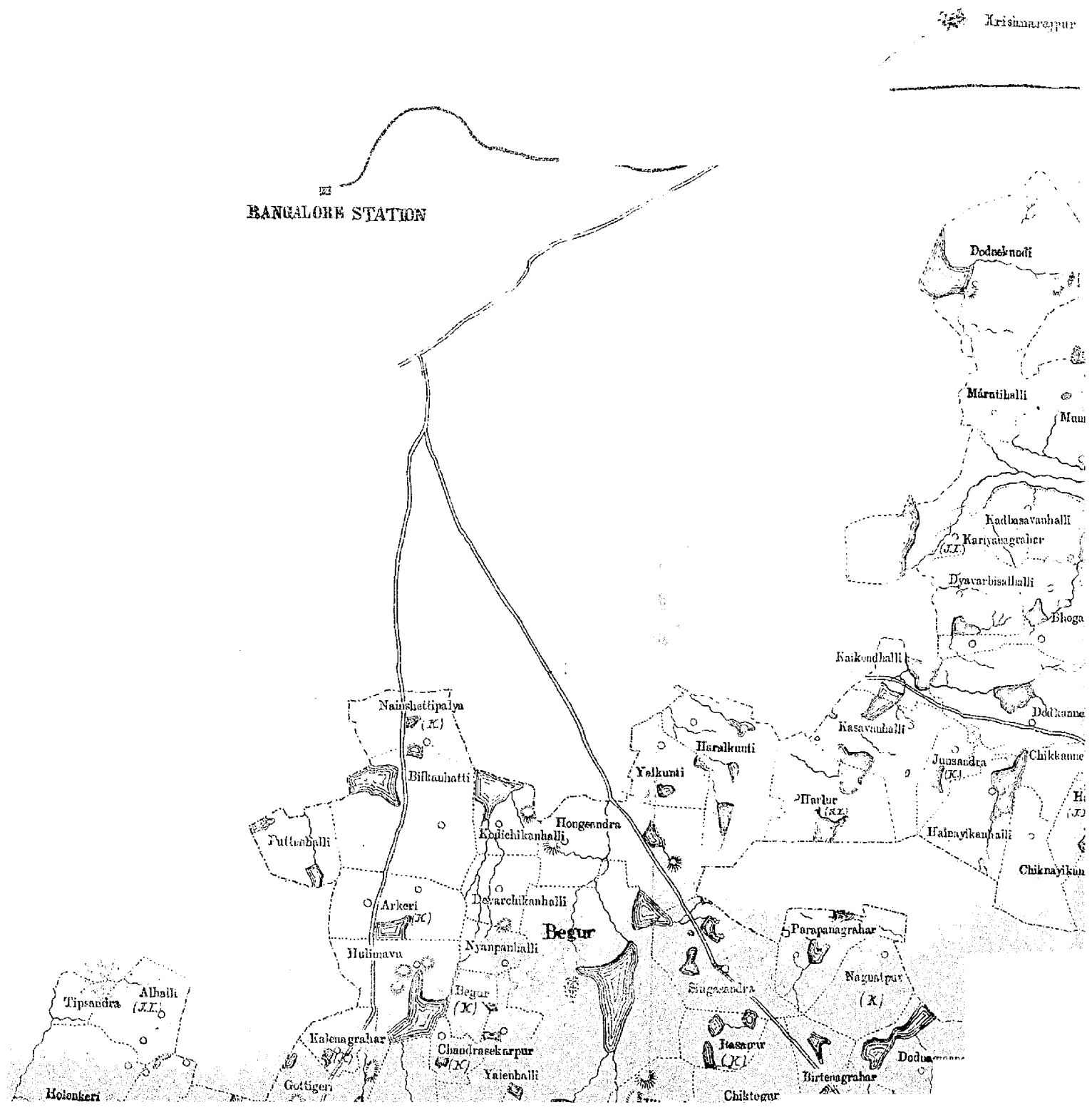
Irrigation Fund.

27. Under the scale laid down in Chief Commissioner's order No. 219 of 27th October 1874, the pay of the village officers has been estimated as equal to Rs. 2,350. They are at present in receipt of no pay, and the profits on their service lands, which cannot now be accurately ascertained, I should think would amount to nearly 1,000 Rs. which would leave about 1,500 Rs. to be made good from the Treasury.

Village officers.

28. The "Aya" or grain perquisites hitherto paid by the ryots to the Shanbhog have been considerable, those paid to the Patels comparatively small; it is almost impossible to make any estimate of the amount of these payments, from which after the introduction of the survey settlement the ryots are relieved. The rate varies in almost every village and even field in accordance with the

Perquisites of village officers.


Krishnarajpur
BANGALORE STATION
Dodaknadi
Marutihalli
Kadbasavanhalli
Kariyanagrahar
Dyavarbisalhalli
Bhoga
Kaikondhalli
Kasavanhalli
Harlur
Halnayikanhalli
Chikkanne
Nainshettipalya
Biltanhatti
Yelkunti
Harakunti
Hongesandra
Kudichikanhalli
Puttanhalli
Arkeri
Devarchikanhalli
Begur
Nyanpanhalli
Hulimavu
Begur
Kalenagrahar
Chandrasekarpur
Yalenhalli
Gottigeri
Holenkeri
Tipsandra
Alhalli
Singasandra
Parapanagrahar
Nagnatpur
Basapur
Birtenagrahar
Chikkegur

Shanbhogs to enforce, and of the individual ryot to withhold payment. The payments on the rice lands are heavier in proportion than they are on either the dry crop or the garden.

General remarks.

29. The steady way in which the revenue has decreased during the last nine years shews that the present rates have been felt unfavorably, but I think it is rather from their being unevenly distributed than from the gross amount levied being too great. I notice that those villages where there is the greatest area of waste lands are those that benefit mostly by the survey rates.

30. The reasons given by the people themselves as to the cause of the great proportion of waste lands both in the dry crop and in the rice, are that in the vicinity of Bangalore the grazing is especially valuable and the high lying lands are reserved for that purpose, and with regard to the wet lands that the capacity of the tanks is not sufficient to hold water to irrigate the entire stretch of rice lands below them even in favorable seasons.

31. These rice lands are naturally the most favorably situated of any, and as soon as the people understand that no extra assessment is levied on wells sunk after the introduction of the survey rates, I anticipate seeing a considerable portion of these waste rice lands taken up and turned into well garden. In this, some increase in the dry cultivation, and the judicious management of the grazing lands I look for the increase of the Government revenue to be derived from this settlement.

32. Report by Mr. Meiklejohn, the Classing Officer employed in the villages under report, is herewith forwarded.

33. I beg in conclusion to request that sanction may be given to the above proposals as soon as convenient, as, if approved of, I intend to introduce the new rates about the month of May next and thus complete the survey settlement of the whole of the Bangalore Taluk.

P. S.—A sketch map of the villages under report is herewith forwarded.

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population Magnis of Bangalore Taluk of the Bangalore District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
First class Dry Crop land's Maximum rate Rs. 2—12—0.	First class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 8—0—0.	First class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 16—0—0.	1	Kasaba Begur	2,016	382	376	36	221	870	1,127	..	97	34	131	2,383
			2	Hongasandra	812	82	226	4	57	317	378	...	34	92	126	461
			3	Singasandra	893	47	97	2	58	301	361	...	...	188	188	420
			4	Parapan Agrahar... ...	479	25	137	...	20	102	122	...	10	185	195	179
			5	Kolapan Agrahar... ...	833	38	122	...	54	407	461	...	...	212	212	548
			6	Bertan Agrahar	241	19	34	6	35	114	155	...	1	32	33	143
			7	Hulimavu	633	91	216	...	59	185	244	...	...	82	82	470
			8	Bilakhalli	942	124	133	30	92	276	398	...	57	230	287	796
			9	Putnahalli	319	18	32	5	23	139	167	...	...	102	102	207
			10	Haralkunte	752	64	102	1	43	354	398	...	...	187	187	463
			11	Yellukunte	324	172	54	...	8	74	82	...	...	16	16	113
			12	Nyanapanhalli	159	24	30	...	39	51	90	...	10	5	15	194
			13	Devar Chikanhalli ...	275	33	34	1	34	113	148	...	54	6	60	326
			14	Kodi Chikanhalli... ...	281	22	121	...	39	99	138	...	...	...	...	226
			15	Tippasandra	153	3	67	1	7	67	75	...	...	8	8	93
			16	Hulenkere	761	34	374	14	30	274	318	...	4	31	35	589
			17	Gottigere	621	65	207	12	87	169	268	...	...	81	81	682
			18	Basavapur	418	10	248	12	13	101	126	...	...	25	25	223
			19	Mallur	513	34	89	3	5	109	117	...	44	229	273	202
			20	Chikkaneli	245	32	29	...	12	40	52	...	2	130	132	91
			21	Kaikondanhalli	235	26	86	5	39	78	123	...	...	20	20	245
			22	Kasvanhalli	604	65	77	1	14	105	120	...	85	307	542	220
			23	Devar Bisanhalli	422	33	43	1	19	95	115	...	6	225	231	178
			24	Dodnekundi	1,355	95	253	7	40	468	515	...	39	453	492	849
			25	Moratanhalli	256	22	28	...	9	157	166	...	...	40	40	281
			26	Dodkanhalli	1,008	62	119	3	80	161	244	...	9	574	583	589
			26	Total of the 1st Class villages.....	15,370	1,631	3,335	145	1,137	5,226	6,508	...	402	3,494	3,896	11,158
Second class Dry crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 2—8—0.	Second class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 7—8—0.	Second class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 16—0—0.	1	Dod Nagamangala ...	806	49	128	....	19	212	231	...	13	385	398	291
			2	Ded Togur	1,132	115	114	24	50	823	457	...	...	446	446	748
			3	Chik Togur	452	53	14	6	8	218	232	...	...	153	153	255
			4	Mailsandra	838	33	365	10	44	154	208	...	14	218	232	370
			5	Betadasapur	476	37	125	...	8	78	86	2	...	176	178	132
			6	Yallanhalli	469	50	61	...	17	124	141	...	5	212	217	280
			7	Gollahalli	729	57	448	17	10	125	152	...	6	66	72	210
			8	Vittasandra	647	35	119	4	33	255	292	...	5	196	201	421
			9	Pillaganhalli	371	15	241	...	1	74	75	...	...	40	40	137
			10	Kasaba Vartur	1,229	173	103	44	24	721	789	2	...	162	164	1,409
			11	Gunjur	1,961	258	316	46	139	829	1,014	...	30	343	373	2,028
			12	Kuch Maranhalli... ...	634	49	61	3	16	184	203	...	9	312	321	297
			13	Kodati	1,371	54	139	4	69	267	340	...	4	834	838	568
			14	Sulkunte	1,038	179	144	2	33	218	253	...	8	454	462	443
			15	Chik Bellandur	433	12	81	...	...	260	260	...	...	80	80	97
			16	Kadbisanhalli	248	18	20	...	3	90	93	...	...	120	120	90
			17	Panatur	750	77	93	2	37	286	325	...	2	253	255	589
			18	Balagere	450	25	34	8	11	238	257	...	23	111	134	423
			19	Hagadur	1,126	80	146	30	8	411	479	2	29	390	421	1,064
			20	Vallipura	189	16	15	3	6	62	71	...	8	79	87	103
			21	Halnayakanhalli	479	36	68	...	33	152	185	...	24	166	190	218
			22	Chiknayakanhalli... ...	410	24	45	4	4	61	69	...	2	270	272	116
			23	Nagondhalli	546	40	53	18	11	206	235	...	113	105	218	465
			24	Belakere	813	127	92	8	63	316	387	...	31	181	212	692
			25	Chiknekundi	413	47	87	...	7	168	175	...	20	84	104	195
			26	Jantgondahalli	352	64	46	4	27	159	190	...	...	52	52	418
			27	Siddapur	338	25	51	14	17	123	154	...	1	107	108	285
			28	Ramgondhalli	343	36	43	69	8	68	145	...	24	95	119	437
			29	Tumbarhalli	395	36	18	10	3	139	152	...	10	179	189	167
			30	Munikolla	791	54	66	...	3	229	232	...	10	429	439	351
			31	Sorahunse	556	50	75	9	11	288	308	...	4	119	123	462
			32	Belandur kani	1,827	146	823	30	320	22	372	2	452	32	486	2,403
			33	Vartur amanikere ...	88	...	6	56	18	7	81	...	1	...	1	435
			33	Total of the 2nd class villages	22,703	2,115	4,240	455	1,061	7,127	8,643	6	848	6,849	7,705	16,555
			59	Grand Total...	38,073	3,746	7,575	600	2,198	12,353	15,151	8	1,250	10,343	11,601	27,713

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 59 Villages of the Begur and Vartur letter No. 1133, dated 21st December 1876.

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
2,340	184	924	1,232	421	...	394	27	359	888	1,247	56	6	65	1,799	502	170	
600	8	216	376	210	...	122	88	74	213	287	17	...	17	200	34	37	
601	4	212	385	184	...	...	184	68	218	287	...	...	...	184	56	35	
215	...	94	121	218	...	42	176	29	164	193	6	...	6	58	20	14	
689	...	200	489	165	...	...	165	180	650	830	36	...	36	332	73	85	
318	35	148	135	40	...	4	36	24	16	40	4	4	8	45	18	8	
539	...	296	243	85	...	...	85	140	763	903	12	...	12	319	81	65	
941	177	412	352	444	...	208	236	109	297	406	...	20	20	406	69	51	
279	20	96	163	99	...	...	99	36	82	118	7	...	7	90	27	18	
603	2	186	415	176	...	...	176	53	157	210	8	...	8	140	24	27	
130	1	32	97	16	...	...	16	66	99	165	...	...	...	161	48	33	
297	...	168	69	39	...	34	5	35	51	86	10	...	10	75	17	21	
327	3	160	164	223	...	218	5	67	210	277	14	...	14	199	38	26	
308	...	174	134	...	..	..	...	31	26	57	7	...	7	75	21	15	
102	5	26	71	5	...	...	5	12	43	55	...	...	...	19	5	6	
576	77	128	371	39	...	14	25	124	522	646	...	...	...	325	94	...	
688	78	368	252	80	...	...	80	95	677	772	11	...	11	323	100	49	
251	56	54	141	22	...	...	22	64	406	470	...	...	...	155	52	33	
191	8	14	169	471	..	196	275	53	291	344	..	7	7	144	30	26	
109	...	56	53	140	...	8	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
375	58	204	113	19	...	...	19	72	287	359	6	4	10	222	49	38	
210	4	50	156	423	...	126	297	65	57	122	1	2	3	90	18	14	
207	3	80	124	253	...	22	231	28	376	404	6	...	6	89	15	14	
916	57	200	659	616	...	160	456	172	1,189	1,361	18	...	18	519	89	85	
257	...	36	221	36	...	...	36	82	1,105	1,187	18	...	18	177	52	42	
592	17	336	239	594	...	30	564	84	1,008	1,092	9	...	9	224	48	42	
12,611	797	4,870	6,944	5,018	...	1,578	5,440	2,133	9,795	11,928	249	43	292	6,430	1,600	964	
340	1	60	279	356	...	41	315	83	406	489	4	17	21	262	44	42	
826	125	204	497	492	..	...	492	221	1,206	1,427	17	...	17	534	121	111	
305	27	26	252	160	...	...	160	93	385	478	10	6	16	206	55	48	
404	56	178	172	278	...	43	235	57	282	339	...	11	11	204	50	27	
107	6	19	82	137	...	...	137	42	93	135	7	...	7	146	47	17	
162	...	46	116	172	...	15	157	27	50	77	...	...	...	64	13	14	
291	107	41	143	77	...	30	47	80	442	522	8	3	11	196	55	41	
458	25	106	327	200	...	15	185	124	997	1,121	13	...	13	243	60	62	
95	...	3	92	37	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,428	250	129	1,049	194	9	...	185	257	561	818	19	6	25	1,180	258	83	
1,937	205	571	1,161	466	...	141	325	249	948	1,197	12	12	24	860	254	100	
325	11	61	253	359	...	32	327	33	386	419	8	...	8	149	31	13	
687	31	311	345	676	...	19	657	94	498	592	7	6	13	278	72	99	
420	6	131	283	499	...	24	475	94	427	521	2	10	12	251	58	55	
260	...	...	260	70	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
109	...	12	97	110	...	...	110	52	278	330	10	...	10	105	24	24	
500	7	148	345	209	...	2	207	92	559	651	6	2	8	259	67	42	
374	42	49	283	107	...	92	105	88	406	494	5	...	5	221	53	21	
1,111	395	36	680	442	8	107	327	141	747	888	..	25	25	787	169	67	
120	17	31	72	131	...	41	90	18	104	122	...	...	...	26	10	6	
309	...	136	172	248	...	101	147	48	263	311	5	6	11	94	19	22	
104	17	9	78	271	...	6	265	66	426	492	9	...	9	135	98	33	
513	103	82	328	669	...	562	107	77	158	235	4	2	6	270	61	38	
777	31	281	465	287	...	122	165	435	246	681	1	20	21	435	67	58	
227	...	26	201	159	...	69	90	60	498	558	3	1	4	153	25	31	
347	14	109	224	50	...	...	50	70	424	494	...	10	10	194	29	36	
302	71	74	157	96	...	4	92	46	185	231	6	...	6	169	32	23	
400	272	36	92	174	...	99	75	10	333	343	...	...	...	504	93	...	
214	48	9	157	207	...	32	175	50	243	293	8	...	8	147	30	25	
320	...	12	308	402	...	37	365	88	570	658	15	...	15	207	61	44	
521	68	72	381	140	...	15	125	81	392	473	7	...	7	296	68	36	
1,953	255	1,670	28	2,269	17	2,212	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
479	389	99	11	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
16,724	2,559	4,775	9,390	10,438	34	3,865	6,539	2,876	12,453	15,329	186	137	323	8,527	1,962	1,138	
29,335	3,356	9,645	16,334	15,456	34	5,443	9,979	5,009	22,248	27,257	435	180	615	14,959	3,562	2,102	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th March 1877.

From Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 30, dated Bangalore, 2nd November 1876.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the two sammats of Vartur and Begur of the Bangalore Taluk, which were classed by the C Daftar, last season :—

General description.

These two sammats form part of the undulating tract of country which surrounds Bangalore. There is nothing interesting in the appearance of the country, except in the vicinity of tanks, which are fairly numerous ; it is simply a dried up, reddish, and very undulating plain, cut up by deep dry nallas and with ugly pieces of rock protruding every here and there above the surface.

Situation.

3. Vartur and Begur were formerly a part of the Sarjapur Taluk, but on its being abolished, they were transferred to Bangalore, of which taluk they now form the southernmost portion, extending from the Kankanhalli road on the west to the line of railway to Madras on the east.

Villages, population, and area.

4. There are fifty-nine Government villages, and fifteen alienated ones in these hoblis. According to the last census the population of Vartur is 10,200, of Begur 9,470. The area of these two hoblis is about 59 square miles excluding inam villages.

Roads.

5. No tract of country could be better off in this respect. There are not fewer than five roads either running across or skirting these sammats, *viz.*, the roads from Bangalore to Kankankatta, to Hampapur, to Oosoor and to Sarjapur and the railway feeder from Sarjapur to Kadgodi.

Tanks.

6. There are numerous tanks generally in very fair repair. The four principal ones are the Belandur, Vartur, Begur and Hulimavu tanks. Each of these is supposed to water stretches of land varying from two to three miles in length, but although some of these cover a very large area, the Belandur tank has an area of 465 acres, the Vartur of 467 acres, they are shallow and even in the best years hold an insufficient supply to irrigate at one time all the land below them.

Soil.

7. The soil on the high lying grounds is red, varying from fair in the eastern villages of Vartur to poor and stony in the western part of Begur. Below the tanks the soil is better, though often somewhat sandy. Under one or two tanks some black soil of very fair quality is met with.

Crops.

8. In the irrigated lands rice and sugar-cane are grown, but not so much of the latter as one would expect.

In the higher lands, ragi, ballar, kulthi and the usual oil seeds, excepting castor oil which appears not to be generally grown, are the common crops. A little of the inferior sort of javari (jolam) is also sown with the ragi. It is used only for fodder. In favorable situations ground nut and black rice (punji bhatta) are much grown.

In the gardens, vegetables of all sorts for the Bangalore market are carefully cultivated, and in some villages in the Vartur Hobli there are panvel, plantain, and supari gardens, but the latter are as a rule poor and carelessly looked after. There are several annotto shrub-berries and in almost all the gardens many annotto bushes, but owing to the great fall in the price of the dye, little attention is now paid to them.

Waste land.

9. Considering the neighbourhood of a large cantonment like Bangalore, where a ready sale for all crops can always be effected, I was much struck by the large quantity of arable waste which is allowed to be uncultivated.

Markets.

10. There are no markets held at any village in these two hoblis. All the marketable produce is taken for sale either to the daily bazar at Bangalore or to the weekly bazars held at Krishnarajpur and Husgur.

Topes.

11. Of late years topes of trees appear to have been planted in almost every village. They are as a rule thriving fairly and will immensely benefit the country. I believe they were planted by order of the district authorities. In some places the wealthier ryots have begun to lay down small plantations of casuarina and other trees. They also plant a fringe of casuarinas round their gardens generally, finding a ready and profitable sale of the wood and cuttings for firewood.

12. The ryots appear to be generally lazy and unenterprizing, content to live from hand to mou and making their women do much more than their fair share of the bread winning. An exception to this are the caste of gardeners called "Tigalar" who are very industrious and bring their small plots of ground to a state of cultivation that a Scotch gardener might envy.

General observation.

13. I regret the meagreness of this report, but my time during the three weeks I was working in these sammats was so fully occupied with the work of the two establishments which I had on my hands, that I was unable to make the full notes I should otherwise have done.

From the Offg. Survey Superintendent, Bangalore, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 1134, dated 21st December 1876.

I have the honor herewith to forward my report No. 1133 of to-day's date (to the address of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner) on the introduction of the survey settlement in 59 Government villages of the Begur and Vartur Maguis of the Bangalore Taluk of the District of the same name of your Division, and to request that it may be kindly returned with such remarks as you may deem necessary at your earliest convenience.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 366, dated Bangalore, 28th December 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1134 of the 21st instant, forwarding for such remarks as I may deem necessary, your * report on the introduction of the survey settlement in the Begur and Vartur Hoblis of the Bangalore Taluk of the Bangalore District.

*Herewith returned together with the map and statement.

2. You observe in the 16th para of your report "The above rates fit in with those previously" "sanctioned for the villages of the settled portion of the Bangalore Taluk which adjoin those under" "report, and as those rates and the reasons for imposing them have already been under discussion and" "sanctioned, it seems useless to do more now than propose that this sanction may be extended to the" "villages in question."

3. I beg to observe that I agree in these remarks, *viz*, as to the advisability of having the same fitting rates for the whole of such a taluk as Bangalore and where all its hoblis about enjoy the same advantages as regards markets, roads, &c. Further, as Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, I have had some practical experience of the rates and have no objections to offer to the same.

4. I have one general remark to make and which I trust will not be thought out of place in this letter, *viz*, whether in future settlements it would not be advisable to somewhat reduce the rates for garden land. It is a question whether the industry and capital of an individual laid out in a garden should render him liable to exceptionally increased taxation, especially when it is considered that he will hereafter be subject to the competition of others sinking wells and forming gardens in dry lands and consequently weighted with no extra assessment.

5. I presume the rates of the present report embrace the question of lands irrigated by wells constructed at the expense of ryots and of what are called private enterprize tanks.

6. No mention is made as to the ryots having been furnished at the previous year's jamabandi with a memo shewing the number and names of fields according to old accounts and their corresponding present survey numbers. I presume that there has been no time to adopt this procedure in the present instance and probably it may be waived seeing as per para 21 of your report that the old and new rates present no great divergence. Besides from what I noticed of the survey settlement of certain of the hoblis of the Bangalore Taluk last year I do not apprehend any just cause of complaint against the present rates.

No. 12459—Rev. 351, dated Bangalore, 9th March 1877.

Order thereon.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the revision of assessment in the Begur and Vartur Hoblis lately transferred from the old Sarjapur to the Bangalore Taluk.

2. The survey settlement of the old Bangalore Taluk took place in 1872, afterwards the Hoblis of Kengeri, Yelhanka and Krishnarajpur were settled in 1875, and the Begur and Vartur Hoblis now under report complete the Bangalore Taluk as now constituted.

3. The hoblis in question consist of 59 Government and 15 Inam villages. The Government villages extend over an area of 59 square miles with a population of 14,959 or 251 to the square mile. There are in the villages, 3,562 houses, 27,257 head of cattle, 615 carts and 2,102 ploughs. No markets are held at any village in these two hoblis, all the marketable produce being taken for sale either to Bangalore, or to the weekly bazars held at Krishnarajpur and Husgur.

4. The rain-fall is fairly certain, averaging 32·20 inches, and the climate is good above the average.

5. The soils are light and red, and the chief products are:—

(1) Dry—Ragi, javari, and field beans, horse gram and oil seeds.
(2) Wet—Rice and sugar-cane.
(3) Garden—Vegetables, betel-leaf, betel-nut and sugar-cane.

6. The hoblis are traversed by three roads leading from Oossoor, Sarjapur and Bannirgatta to Bangalore and by another road leading from Sarjapur to the Kadgodi railway station. The Kankanhalli road skirts the villages on the west.

7. The people are described as well-to-do, owing principally to the facility with which they can dispose of produce of every description in the Bangalore market.

8. The total survey area of the two hoblis in question (not including 5,950 acres, the area of inam villages) is 38,073 acres, of which 30,498 are arable and 7,575 unarable. Of the arable lands, 15,151 acres are occupied, 11,601 waste and 3,746 alienated. The large proportion of unoccupied land out of the arable area, so near Bangalore, is accounted for in para 30 of Major Anderson's report. It is hoped that the lands will be occupied and cultivated in consideration of the lowness of the rates at which they are assessed.

9. The annual collections during the last 20 years are given under para 8 of the Officiating Survey Superintendent's report. The collections of 1875—76 and the average for the last five, ten and twenty years are shewn in the margin.

Year.	Collections.
1875—76	27,713
Average for last 5 years ...	28,316
Do 10 do ...	31,791
Do 20 do ...	30,703

10. The collections, which were about 27,700 Rs. in 1857—58, rose gradually till they reached the sum of Rs. 39,408 in 1866—67, but during the last 10 years fell again to Rs. 27,700 in 1875—76. Major Anderson remarks on this point, that the abandonment of the batayi or crop-sharing system in 1865—66 and the substitution of a money assessment had the immediate effect of raising the revenue by about 7,000 Rs., but this increase was not maintained owing to the assessment having been fixed too high or to the rates

having been unequally distributed. The fall in the collections was largest on the ri lands, and to a smaller extent on dry lands, while the garden lands shew a gradu increase.

11. The prices of the principal articles which obtained in 1856—57, and durin the last 4 years, are shewn below :—

Year.	Seers for one Rupee.			Jaggory per maund.
	Rice.	Ragi.	Kulthi or horse gram.	
				Rs. As. P.
1856—57	13	40	26	0—15—0
1872—73	10	47	25	1— 7—8
1873—74	14	38	22	1— 9—0
1874—75	13	37	18	1— 7—7
1875—76	13	27	25	1— 7—5

12. The realizations of revenue from each class of land in 1875—76, with avera rates per acre calculated on the survey area are shewn below :—

Description of land.	Survey acres.	Collections in 1875-76.	Average rate.
Dry Crop	12,353	15,907	1— 4—7
Rice	2,198	9,083	4— 2—1
Garden	600	2,723	4— 8—7
Total.....	15,151	27,713	1—13—3

13. Under the proposed settlement, the dry crop lands are divided into two group having regard to their proximity to the roads leading to Bangalore, the maximum rat being Rs. 2—12—0 and 2—8—0 respectively. The same grouping is observed in t case of rice lands also, with maximum rates of Rs. 8 and 7—8—0. The Chief Con missioner observes that in an open country in which carts can traverse everywhere, t much stress should not be laid upon presumed advantages arising from proximity to road In the present case, however, the difference is small and probably of no consequence.

14. No grouping of villages is made in the case of gardens as the assessment on eac individual garden is fixed on its own merits. This course is proper. A maximum Rs. 16 for tank-irrigated gardens and of Rs. 9 for those watered by wells is proposed.

15. The grouping of villages and the maximum rates for each kind of land a shewn below :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Dry Crop Maximum.	Rice Maximum.	Garden Maximum.	
				Tank.	Well.
I	26	2—12—0	8—0—0	16	9
II	33	2— 8—0	7—8—0		

16. The results of the above proposals on the area at present under occupation, as contrasted with the realizations of 1875—76, are as follows :—

	Acres by Survey.	Proposed Settlement.		Before Settlement.	
		Assessment.	Average Rate.	Collections, 1875—76.	Average Rate.
Dry Crop	12,353	16,334	1— 5—2	15,907	1— 4—7
Rice	2,198	9,645	4— 6—3	9,083	4— 2—1
Garden	600	3,356	5— 9—6	2,723	4— 8—7
Total.....	15,151	29,335	1—15—0	2,7713	1—13—3

17. The two marginal statements shew the extent and assessment of the arable waste and alienated lands in the villages under report.

Arable Waste.

	Extent.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
Dry Crop ...	10,343	9,979	0—15—5
Rice ...	1,250	5,443	4— 5—8
Garden ...	8	34	4— 4—0
Total.....	11,601	15,456	

Alienated.

	Extent.	Assessment.
Dry Crop ...	2,936	3,443
Rice ...	747	3,169
Garden ...	63	330
Total.....	3,746	6,942

18. The total results shewing the total realizable assessment on all arable land in the 59 villages, occupied, waste and alienated, are as follows :—

	Government land.				Alienated land.		Total.	
	Occupied.		Waste.					
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Dry Crop	12,353	16,334	10,343	9,979	2,936	3,443	25,632	29,756
Rice	2,198	9,645	1,250	5,443	747	3,169	4,195	18,257
Garden	600	3,356	8	34	63	330	671	3,720
Total.....	15,151	29,335	11,601	15,456	3,746	6,942	30,498	51,733

19. The realizations from grazing and fruit trees in 1875—76 amounted to Rs. 2,301, and the same amount is estimated as the future collection under these heads.

20. The receipts from the half anna local cess amounted in 1875—76 to Rs. 932. Under the proposed settlement, the collections under this head are put down as follows :—

Local cess at 1 anna per rupee on Government lands ...	Rs.	1,833
Do do on minor inams ...	,,	434
Equivalent of irrigation cess on do ...	,,	206
		2,473

21. The total collections under all heads for 1875—76 as compared with the estimated results of the proposed settlement are given below :—

Former Settlement.		*Proposed Settlement.*	
	Rs.		Rs.
Land revenue for 1875—76... ...	27,713	Survey assessment of occupied land ...	29,335
Grazing and fruit trees	2,301	Grazing and fruit trees	2,301
Half anna local cess	932	One anna local cess	1,833
		Do on minor inams ..	434
	30,946	Equivalent of irrigation cess on minor inams	206
			34,109

22. There is thus a gain to Government under the head of land revenue of Rs. 1,622, but from this must be deducted about Rs. 1,500 on account of the payment of village officers, calculated as shewn in the margin, and a further sum of Rs. 765 will have to be credited to the District Irrigation Fund. The immediate result, therefore, of the introduction of the survey rates will be a loss of Rs. 643 to Government.

Remuneration of village officers estimated under the rules of 27th October 1874	Rs.	2,350
Deduct village officers' profits on service lands	,,	1,000
Remaining to be made up from the Treasury	,,	1,350
	or nearly ,,	1,500

23. The Survey Commissioner thinks that the slight loss of Rs. 643, shewn above, will be at once made up by waste lands being taken up, and that an increase of 10 per cent will occur during the next five years from the same cause. The Chief Commissioner hopes that the expectation may be realized.

24. Besides the sum of Rs. 765 above shewn, Rs. 206, or the equivalent of the irrigation cess on minor inam lands, will be credited to the Irrigation Fund.

25. It is observed that the rates of assessment proposed fit in with those previously sanctioned for the villages of the settled portion of the Bangalore Taluk, which adjoin those under report. The steady decrease in the revenue which has taken place during the last nine years, as also the large extents of arable waste land observed in these villages, are evidence of the present rates being in need of revision. Major Anderson attributes the first of these causes to an unequal distribution of the old rates of assessment, and the second, as regards dry lands, to the high value of grazing in the vicinity of Bangalore, and as regards wet lands, to the insufficient capacity of the tanks to irrigate the lands below them.

26. The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, expresses his concurrence in the proposals submitted, but recommends that, in future settlements, it would be advisable to reduce the rates on garden land and presumes that the rates proposed embrace the question of lands irrigated by wells constructed at the expense of ryots and of what are called private enterprize tanks. The Survey Commissioner, while considering it inexpedient to do away with extra assessment on well irrigated lands, states that the maximum assessment proposed, *viz*, Rs. 9, should not be imposed except in cases where the water is absolutely close to the surface, and that he has requested the Superintendent of Revenue Survey to again examine and adjust the well assessment in accordance with the above principle. On this point, orders have been passed in paras 4, 9 and 10 of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7612—R. 33, dated 1st November 1876.

27. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the introduction of the rates proposed as they accord very closely with the rates prevailing in the other villages of the taluk which have already been assessed.

28. It is observed that out of the 59 Government villages forming the subject of the present proposals, two (*viz.*, Bellandur and Vartur) are * amanikere tanks and three others are depopulated. Two other small villages, Chelkere and Jautgondanhalli, belonging to the Vartur Hobli, stand quite isolated and apart from the other villages in the midst of the Hoskote Taluk. The position of these two villages is very inconvenient, and the Chief Commissioner considers that they should be included in the Hoskote Taluk, after the settlement of that taluk.

* Tanks the lands under which do not belong to any neighbouring village.

29. With regard to the question of furnishing the ryots with information as to the area and assessment of their holdings as determined by the Survey, a year before the introduction of the settlement, the Chief Commissioner observes that the orders contained in the concluding para of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9723—256, dated 16th March 1876, and para 38 of Proceedings No. 2868—91, dated 3rd June 1876, were passed by Mr. Dalyell on verbal representations made to him of the necessity of every ryot knowing beforehand what the particulars of the new settlement were. Colonel Anderson's remarks in paras 9 and 10 of his letter are however entitled to much weight, and his objections to making so radical a change as that involved should, in Mr. Saunders' opinion, be allowed, unless the advantages of adopting a different system are more fully demonstrated than they have been by any District Officer. The instances of fraud are certainly not numerous, and under no method of settlement could such be entirely avoided. As remarked by Colonel Anderson, the presence of a District Officer at each settlement to help in satisfying all doubts would, it is considered, go far to remove all grounds for subsequent dissatisfaction.

30. It appears from para 11 of Mr. Meiklejohn's report that there are in the hoblis in question, several topes of trees planted by order of the District authorities. There is also another class of topes planted by private individuals, in accordance with Chief Commissioner's Notification dated 7th June 1866, on land granted free of assessment for twenty years. The Survey Commissioner is requested to state how these two kinds of topes have been dealt with by the Survey Department.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey & Settlement Commissioner.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
„ Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th March 1877.

No. 87, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The returns of revenue cases, &c., Nos. 5 and 6, for the months of October, November and December 1876, having been tabulated, exhibit the following results:—

2. REGULAR REVENUE CASES, No. 5.—*Original.*—Including the arrears at the end of September last, there were for disposal during the quarter under review, 142 original revenue cases, of which 97 were disposed of, leaving 45 cases pending in the several courts noted in the margin. The oldest case remaining undisposed of was filed on 24th April 1876, in the 1st Assistant Commissioner's Court of the Mysore District, and is reported to be pending the inspection of the spot in dispute by the Deputy Commissioner. This case should be disposed of as early as possible.

	Cases.
Deputy Commissioners' Courts.	
Hassan District.	2
Chitaldroog District.	1
Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	
Kolar 2nd Assistant Commr.'s Court.	2
Mysore 1st do	1
Amildars' Courts.	
Mysore District.	6
Hassan do	16
Shimoga do	11
Kadur do	2
Chitaldroog do	4
	45

3. *Appeal.*—The number of appeal cases filed during the quarter under review was 35, which with the 27 cases pending at the close of September 1876, amounted to 62. Of these 44 were disposed of, leaving 18 cases pending, of which 3 belonged to the Ashtagram Commissioner's Court and 9 to the Hassan Deputy Commissioner's Court and the rest to the Courts noted in the margin.

Nundydroog Division Commr.'s Court.	2
Nagar do do	2
Tumkur Deputy do	1
Mysore 1st Assistant do	1
	6

4. *Referred.*—Out of 26 referred cases in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners, 14 were disposed of, leaving 12 cases pending in the Courts noted below:—

Nundydroog Division,	Deputy	Commissioner's Court.	1
Ashtagram Division,	do	do	6
Nagar Division,	do	do	5
			12

5. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS, No. 6.—*Original.*—41,745 original miscellaneous proceedings accumulated for disposal, of which 38,911, as particularized in the margin, were disposed of, leaving 2,834 cases pending in the courts noted below:—

Proceedings relating to cultivation.	9,238
Accounts.	26,897
Sales for Government revenue.	766
Charges against public servants.	17
Maramat.	1,993
	38,911

Hassan Dy. Commissioner's Court.		331	Chitaldroog Dy. Commissioner's Court.		277
Do Assistant	do	2	Nundydroog Division Amildars' Courts.		449
Mysore, Do	do	3	Ashtagram Division	do	980
Kadur Deputy	do	8	Nagar Division	do	683
Do Assistant	do	101			
					2,834

6. *Appeals.*—There were 424 miscellaneous appeals for disposal, of which only 24 remained undisposed of, 16 in the Nundydroog Commissioner's Court, 7 in the Ashtagram Commissioner's Court and 1 in the Nagar Commissioner's Court.

7. *Referred.*—Out of 11,581 miscellaneous proceedings referred for orders, all but 43 were disposed of. Of these 37 were pending in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts of the Nundydroog Division and 6 in those of the Ashtagram Division.

8. REPORTS, &c.—*Original.*—257,185 orders, reports, &c., accumulated for disposal, of which 247,681 were disposed of, leaving 9,504, of which no less than 5,974 were pending in the Amildars' Courts and 370 in the Deputy Commissioner's Courts of the Ashtagram Division, and 880 in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts of the Nagar Division.

9. *Appeals.*—The appeals preferred against the orders of the Deputy Commissioners were 760, of which only 14 remained undisposed of, 11 being in the Nundydroog Division Commissioner's Court.

10. *Referred.*—The number of reports, &c., referred for the orders of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners were 19,203, of which 17,497 were disposed of, leaving 1,706 reports pending in the marginally noted courts.

Nundydroog Division Deputy Commissioners' Courts.	517
Ashtagram Division Commr.'s Court.	34
Do Deputy Commissioners' Courts.	1142
Nagar Division Commr.'s Court.	13
	1,706

11. *Petitions.*—Including the arrears up to 30th September last, there were 33,155 petitions for disposal during the quarter, of which 29,981 petitions were original, 2,477 appeals and 697 referred. The numbers disposed of were 28,592, 2,456 and 650 respectively, leaving a balance of 1,457 petitions, of which 1,060 remained undisposed of in the Amildars' Courts of the Ashtagram Division alone.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

No. 12562—REV. 215, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER—Adverting to previous correspondence ending with the Commissioner's letter No. 134 R, dated 11th September last, the Chief Commissioner directs that, pending the introduction of the new scheme of abkari administration, the existing arrangements at the Sadar Distilleries in the Bangalore, Kolar and Túmkúr Districts may be continued on present terms up to 30th September 1877, and that the licenses, wholesale and retail, which will be issued on 1st April next, be limited to six months only.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar and Túmkúr Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 12th March 1877.

From the Officer in charge No. 9 Party, Mysore Topographical Survey, To the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 436, dated Camp Mysore, 27th January 1877.

With regard to our conversation this morning about disputed boundaries, I have the honor to append an extract from the Surveyor General's letter No. 18, dated 5th instant, which has reference to the forest reserves in South Mysore.

2. I beg leave to observe, that the same departmental rule and practice applies generally in all cases of disputed boundaries, and if I may be allowed to say so with greater force, when the dispute is a State boundary as in the case of Mysore.

3. I would solicit your perusal of the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated 19th July 1875, and of the order thereon "that the boundary in question must be determined by the Topographical Survey when constituted," wherein I venture to suggest the practice of the Topographical Survey Department to define boundary on their maps, after they have been adjusted and settled on the ground, has been overlooked.

4. The delineation of boundaries on the topographical maps previous to their being settled free of dispute would result in continual questions and references owing to the maps not shewing what might be the correct boundary after settlement, and at the least, it would necessitate a new publication of the map or maps, and might require a partial re-survey.

5. As for topographical purposes, it only needs that the boundary line should be sufficiently clear or conspicuously marked, to enable the detail Surveyors to pick up the different points along the line, as they come to them. I would respectfully submit that it would simplify the question of survey, if disputes were arranged and settled before the Surveyors arrive on the ground.

Extract from Surveyor General's letter No. 18, dated 5th January 1877, to the Officer in charge No. 9 Party, Mysore Topographical Survey.

* * * *

Para 3. The Local Civil authorities are not, I presume, aware of the professional requirements of the work you have to undertake, and it is most essential that all such forest reserves should be demarcated, and their boundaries adjusted free of all dispute, before you can deal with them. This should be clearly intimated as the rule and practice of this Department.

* * * *

No. 12613—Rev. 313, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1877.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the objections offered by Captain McCullagh in the foregoing letter, to the western boundary of the Province, which is in many points unsettled, being defined by the Officers of the Topographical Survey, are reasonable. The determination of the frontier line wherever it may be uncertain and in dispute is a work that must be performed by Revenue or other Officers specially deputed by the respective Governments to investigate claims and settle the line of demarcation. But it will be impracticable to carry out this work, in a tract of country largely covered with dense forest, and the details of which as supplied by the former Ordnance Survey are either incorrect or altogether wanting, until a "reconnaisance" has been made of the ground and a rough sketch of the principal features prepared.

2. This work is one which the Topographical Survey can most appropriately accomplish, and when the time arrives for dealing with this portion of the country, the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to depute an Officer to accompany the Officers of the Topographical Survey engaged on the work, for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing those portions of the frontier line which are not the subject of any dispute or doubt.

3. For the settlement of the disputed portions of the boundary line, the co-operation of the Madras Government will be sought in obtaining the appointment of a Joint Commission, the proposals for which have already been discussed in communication with that Government.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Commissioner of Ashtagram Division.
" Commissioner of Nagar Division.
" Officer in charge of No. 8 Topographical Survey.
" Do do of No. 9 do do

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. 14*th March* 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 153, dated Poona, 31st January 1877.

I have the honor to forward the appended correspondence, ending with letter from Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 1087 of the 7th ultimo, regarding the proposed revision of the assessment of 418 villages comprising the entire Nagar Taluk of the Shimoga District.

2. This is a purely Malnad taluk even more completely so than Ságar. It is generally covered, with jungle clearings and cultivation occurring at intervals. Rice and garden cultivation prevail and are the staples of the taluk, the latter comprising the usual products of the Malnad cocoanuts, supari, pepper and cardamoms. The rainfall, as registered during the last six years, shews a maximum of 172 inches in any year and a minimum of 135 inches. This must be at Nagar itself situated in a wooded and hilly country and within 5 or 6 miles of the crest of the ghats; in the more inland parts of the taluk farther removed from the ghats the rainfall would probably not be much more than half the above.

3. The population is purely agricultural, and notwithstanding the increased amount of labor required in rice and garden land compared with dry crop land, the population rate is something under 69 to the square mile; this low rate is partly caused by the preponderance of the jungles in area, they amount to more than four fifths of the whole, and partly doubtless to a good deal of the agricultural labor being executed by foreign labor, that is, by people who come up from the coast for employment for a few months only.

4. As regards communications, this taluk in common with most, if not all, of the Malnad of Mysore is now in a transition state; a few years back, probably about ten, there were also lately no cart roads, now main lines are either open or nearly so, and a similar rate of progress will in a few years thoroughly throw open the country to traffic.

5. The land tenures and administration of the land revenue hitherto prevailing are precisely similar to those already described as existing before the settlement in the other Malnad and Semi-Malnad districts dealt with, such as Ságar, Anantapur, &c, often called the warg tenure, though why such a system should have ever been dignified by the name of a tenure, it is hard to understand. The characteristics of this so called tenure consist first in an entire absence of any definition of the land included in any holding or "warg" either in area or locality; each holding or "warg" is only identifiable by the payment of revenue to Government upon it. "Warg" means "account" as in a tradesman's or banker's books, and a ryot's "warg" consists of his account with Government for land revenue which is known and fixed as regards the sum, though the area and locality of the land on account of which the sum is due is not defined at all or known except to the ryot and to the Shanbhog and possibly to the ryot's neighbours.

6. The ancient assessment of the whole of the Malnad is supposed to have been fixed by Sivappa Nayik in the 17th century, and the assessment or "shist" as fixed by him, together with more recent additions or "pattis" from time to time imposed, forms the basis of the present assessment of the land revenue. This assessment or "shist" of Sivappa Nayik was never based upon area; it was what is called a bijavari assessment, that is the quantity of land requiring a certain quantity of seed to sow it bore a certain amount of assessment. In some cases the assessment seems to have been calculated on produce rather than seed, land producing a khandi of grain bearing a certain assessment; under either case, seed or out-turn, the area would necessarily be variable and some of Sivappa Nayik's assessments are stated to have been farther complicated by the fact of his having two or more rates of assessment according to the quality of land giving a certain quantity of produce.

7. But whatever of systematic arrangement there may once have been in the old assessment wherever met with and it extends through the old Bednur kingdom including the north of Mysore and much of North Canara, little or in fact it may be said no remains of it survive to the present day; whether a ryot held more or less land than he was entitled to, whether he ceased to occupy land which he had resigned and received a reduction from his warg payment for, or whether he took the reduction and kept the land in occupation,—this was between himself and the Shanbhog alone, and in case of any inconvenient disclosures bringing, on an investigation by any native official from the Taluk Cutcherry, real base for any investigation, there was actually none, and the matter generally resolved itself into one of a mutual arrangement between all the parties concerned. Of any approach to uniform standard of assessment there is none; some pay land revenue excessively, some moderately, and some hardly pay at all; whatever inequalities between the old and new assessment appear in relation to whole villages will be expected to equally occur in any village between the assessments of individuals.

8. The statement at para 25 of the Acting Superintendent's report shews the actual revenue collections for the past 20 years. The extreme steadiness of the realizations is the most marked characteristic. The last year, 1874—75, shews the lowest realizations in any year, Rs. 78,710, and 1867—68 shews the highest, Rs. 82,695, within this maximum and minimum the collections of all the other years are comprised. In all other parts of Mysore a great increase of revenue was attained between 1855 and 1868; here the revenue was almost stationary, the remissions remaining at nearly the same uniform annual rate. It is true that Nagar was then a country secluded from much communication with the rest of the world, but it is not more than 30 to 40 miles from the sea coast; traffic by pack bullocks has always existed, and the price list appended to Major Grant's report shews that the great rise in prices which occurred all over the country between 1864 and 1868 made itself also fully felt here; more land must beyond a doubt have been in cultivation in 1868 than in 1855. Rice, supari and cocoanuts are always saleable, yet the land revenue remained totally uneffected during those years. There can be but one cause for this, the utterly insufficient base for any fiscal administration which would give Government an increased revenue with the increased prosperity of the taluk. Past collections were with little modification kept up and there were really no means for doing more; any attempt to exact increased payments could only have been made entirely in the dark. Of course the Shanbhogs could have given information which would have justified increases of existing payments, had they done so their nature would have been quite different in this taluk to elsewhere.

9. I do not attach any accuracy to the distribution of the old assessment on garden, rice and dry crop land shewn in Major Grant's 27th para, the survey acres of each are of course correct, but as an old "warg" would frequently contain both garden and rice land and the definition of each kind of land was of very doubtful accuracy in the old accounts, it would be quite impossible to say what portion of the old total payment was really separately due on the rice and garden land forming the component part of a holding, putting entirely out of sight the fact that dry crop land was usually not paid for separately but was held nominally free, but practically the assessment on it was paid in the lump with that on the rice land of the holding. This under the old form of revenue administration was a state of things commonly met with in Malnad tracts both in Mysore and elsewhere.

10. At para 28 Major Grant explains the rates of assessment proposed by him; before the adoption of these rates I had the opportunity of discussing the subject with him, and I consider they are based on a very fair and moderate standard. The rice maximum rates are in accordance with those already introduced in adjacent country as referred to in the 8th para of the letter of the Commissioner of the Division appended; the *average* rates on rice lands are somewhat higher than in Sâgar in consequence of there being a larger area of rice land producing double crops, from the water supply in Nagar being on the average better than in Sagar—a very full and evident reason.

No. 431 of 29th November last.

11. The garden rates are placed on a lower standard than in Sâgar on account of the inferior condition of the gardens, probably due to the inclemency of the climate rendering it more difficult to procure and apply sufficient labor to them. The Commissioner in the 7th para of his letter above referred to alludes to an idea said to be current that the survey rates on garden lands are generally too highly pitched; I doubt not that the garden cultivators would assert this, but I do not feel at all so sure that the rice and dry crop cultivators would admit to the same effect Each man speaks for himself and with reference to his own interests, and the garden cultivators being among the most influential part of the community can make themselves heard most. The highest garden rates in all the Malnad taluks fixed by the Survey are much lower than those which can be ascertained to have been paid over whole villages under the old assessment. In these Malnad taluks there can be no question of the irrigation being produced by private works, for it is almost universally the pure gift of nature. In the Malnad taluks a very heavy practical reduction of the assessment has been afforded by the reduction of the halat from Rs. 1—4—0 to Rs. 0—12—0 per maund on the best kind of supari that most usually exported, a reduction which on a fairly cultivated garden amounts to Rs. 10 per acre.

12. As regards the irrigated land in the Maidan taluks the survey rates of assessment were the subject of loud official complaints from the Officers of the Irrigation Department; they considered them much too low to admit of irrigation works being remunerative. Complaints we must expect, and if they come from both sides on the same point we may have some assurance that we have taken a medium course not unjust to either.

13. In the 6th para of his letter appended, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, Major Blair, expresses a doubt whether it would not have been better to have foregone all assessment on dry crop land, leaving it attached to garden and rice land as at present free of assessment. He admits however that the rate proposed could not well have been placed lower than that proposed. Now I am not without former experience on this point; in a Ghat District of the Bombay Presidency, which

was not assessed under me, this plan of giving dry land free and attaching it to wet land was proposed at the survey settlement and after considerable demur from the Collector and Government was accepted. The Home Government expressed strong disapproval of what had been done and directed that such a plan should not be again sanctioned. It is evident that considerable inconvenience would occur from land holders selling the unassessed dry crop lands, when in separate survey fields or in fields mainly consisting of dry crop land, and then possibly throwing up the wet lands on which the assessment was paid. After several years it was found necessary to go over the ground again and make a distribution of the assessment on the wet and dry. There is no inconvenience whatever in placing the assessment on all the land wet and dry according to its area, and doing so is in every way likely to obviate future difficulty.

14. Practically the assessments proposed meet with the approval of all, and I will now proceed to shortly explain the estimated results in comparison with the realizations of 1874—75. The survey assessment on land recorded as occupied in 1874—75 amounts to Rs. 90,704, while Rs. 78,688 was collected in that year. But from the survey assessment we have to make several deductions before we attain the sum likely to come into the treasury. First, Rs. 1,400 will have to be credited to the Irrigation Fund. Next, about Rs. 3,000 additional to present payment will be required for the remuneration of the village officers. This makes a total deduction so far of Rs. 4,400 and leaves the survey net revenue at Rs. 86,304. Next, there comes the point alluded to in Major Grant's 39th para. At the measurement every man points out as his own every bit of land which he thinks he can undisputedly claim and insists on it being measured into his holding whether he has ever cultivated it hitherto or not. Some entirely waste survey fields he may resign at the settlement. In cases where any considerable proportion of waste land has been, though at his desire, included with cultivated, and he objects to holding it at the time of the settlement, in such cases at the Ságar settlement I directed the waste to be measured off and made a separate survey field and relieved the holder of the cultivated land of all liability to assessment for the waste portion, and the same course will be followed at the Nagar settlement. To obviate the occurrence of such cases orders were given as soon as the difficulty became visible at the Ságar settlement to forbid the measuring any large area of waste into the same survey field with cultivated land, but this was too late to affect the measurement of Nagar. Breaking up survey fields at the time of the settlement of course causes a good deal of extra trouble, but it is better to meet this and remove a cause of dissatisfaction though produced by the ign rant act of the people themselves.

15. Hitherto on account of the lump or warg assessment a ryot was unable to resign a portion of his warg and obtain a proportionate reduction of assessment; after the settlement this very inconvenient difficulty ceases to exist and any entire survey field can be resigned. How far this liberty will be made use of it is impossible to say now, but undoubtedly we may expect that some lands not cultivated and unproductive to the holder may be given up.

16. By the statement at para 31 of the Superintendent's report it is shewn that garden land bearing survey assessment Rs. 415, rice land bearing survey assessment Rs. 12,073 and dry crop land bearing survey assessment Rs. 1,141 are now unoccupied waste; of the occupied land, as anticipated in the previous paras, some may be resigned at the settlement and some of this waste land may be taken up; whether one will counterbalance the other it is impossible now to say precisely. But I should not be surprized if the land resigned somewhat exceeded that taken up at the settlement, and that the net revenue result in 1877—78 may not prove to be more than from Rs. 84,000 to Rs. 85,000 instead of Rs. 86,304 shewn in a preceding para (14) after allowing for neither resigning or taking up. This result I should consider fully satisfactory and in the next few years we may look for some farther development of the revenue by the occupation of waste land. The half anna local cess produced Rs. 2,792 in 1874—75; the one anna cess on Government and inam lands will, it is estimated, bring in Rs. 6,038 annually.

17. The settlement now proposed is placed on very moderate rates, and the increase of revenue expected is not more than some 5 or 6 per cent. It would have been easy to have adopted somewhat higher rates and I doubt not they could have been borne. An increase of one rupee per acre all round on the garden lands and four annas per acre on the rice lands would hardly have been felt and would have doubled the amount of increase of revenue expected, but considering the peculiar circumstances of this taluk, in climate, population, and the absence of good communications which it has so long been under, I considered it advisable to be very moderate in making any addition to the taxation upon it. Some small increase of revenue will immediately result from the settlement, and as the effect of the improvement in communications is felt that increase will from the occupation of waste land become I doubt not considerable.

18. I beg that these papers may be taken into consideration as soon as may be conveniently practicable. It will be necessary to commence the settlement about the middle of April next.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March 1877.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, No. 684, dated Bangalore, 4th August 1876.

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the revision of the assessment in 418 villages comprising the whole of the Government portion of the Nagar Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division, excepting the villages already settled and recently transferred from Anantapur (abolished).

2. Appended is a report on the taluk by Mr. E. Butcher, the Officer in charge of classing operations. A sketch map in illustration of the present report is also attached.

3. The Nagar Taluk has the following Magnis or ancient sub-divisions.

No.	Names of Magnis.	No. of Government Villages.	No. of Inam Villages.	Total.
1	Mugnad	10	0	10
2	Bagait	6	0	6
3	Belur	1	0	1
4	Kabnad	37	0	37
5	Hosnad	1	0	1
6	Jyala	32	0	32
7	Arnad	51	0	51
8	Patguppa	23	1	24
9	Kirwargi	31	0	31
10	Hosballi	30	0	30
11	Humacha	52	0	52
12	Kumat Honekop	62	0	62
13	Kadur	40	0	40
14	Yedur	42	0	42
	Total.....	418	1	419

The above sub-division is very ill adapted for any revenue purpose, and it is difficult to understand upon what basis it was made, although it still has local recognition. The one inam village has no place in the present report and will not be again alluded to.

4. The taluk forms the undivided charge of an Amildar whose station is at the town of Nagar.

5. The 418 Government villages under report occupy about 360 square miles of one of the wildest and, naturally, most inaccessible portions of the Province, its western boundary being the ghats which separate it from South Canara; to the north is the Ságar Taluk; east the Kavaledurga Taluk, and south, partly South Canara and partly the Kavaledurga Taluk. The shape of the taluk is very irregular especially to the south.

6. The Sheravati river which takes its rise in the Kavaledurga Taluk, at Ambitirtha, flows from the south to the north, and its valley may be said to be the most open portion of this very inaccessible country. The Ramchandrapur Nalla, a small stream rising within the confines of the taluk, flows very close to, and almost parallel with, the Sheravati which it joins just before it leaves the boundary of the taluk. To the west of the valley in which these two streams flow the appearance of the country becomes wilder and wilder as the ghats are approached, which are here more precipitous than usual and present few natural outlets. The rise towards the crest of the ghats is very rapid, a height of about 4,400 feet being attained at one point where the celebrated peak of "Kodachádri Parvat" has on its summit the triple junction of South Canara and the Nagar and Ságar Taluks.

To the east of the Sheravati and to the north generally the country is more level, although the extent of jungle appears to suffer no diminution, but changes considerably in character, the proportion of timber trees being in my opinion greater than to the west where the soil is more shallow, with much laterite.

7. Nagar, called indifferently Hyder Nagar and Nagar Bidrur, was formerly a town of great wealth and size, covering with its outworks of defence, an immense area. Its position is advantageously central. So long as the Ikkeri court held its seat in Nagar, the town maintained its reputation, but directly the court was removed Nagar reverted to its normal position as a trading town but one of no

mean importance owing to its being situated in the thoroughfare of the Mangalore trade, the line of which is by the Hyderghar Ghat, described by Buchanan even at that early time as " one of the best roads in the western mountains."

Climate.

8. The rainfall according to the Amildar's registration has been as follows :—

Year.	Inches.	Cents.
1869—70	159	80
1870—71	144	60
1871—72	144	35
1872—73	152	95
1873—74	135	46
1874—75	172	23

I am inclined to place more faith in the above return than I generally do upon the figures furnished by the Amildars, as it is borne out by the personal enquiry and experience of both Mr. Butcher and myself. The certainty of the climate is very remarkable. Near the ghats the fall of rain must be quite as much as Mr. Butcher estimates it at, *viz.*, 300 inches.

Production.

9. The productions of the country are betel-nut, with a fair sprinkling of cardamoms in the best gardens, and rice. Dry crops are not raised anywhere in the taluk, which is Malnad throughout. The betel-nut is considered to be of very fine quality, but, so far as my observation has gone, the gardens appear to me to be much neglected, and, on the whole, inferior to those of Ságar.

Forests.

10. The forests are chiefly " Kans," there being but little deciduous jungle ; what there is of the latter is to be found chiefly to the north and east towards Ananatapur. The " Kans " seem to be less carefully tended than those of Ságar, owing probably to a sparsely populated country, and these ever-green forests being therefore less remunerative and more difficult to tend, there are the usual depredations on the neighbouring jungles for "Soppu" or leaf and branch manure for the gardens. The latter are, however, for the most part situated where there is abundance of what they require, and the clearings for "Soppu" create an almost imperceptible indent on the jungles which are really of little value. Portions of the jungles were under "kumri" formerly, but the practice was put a stop to some 12 years ago.

Roads.

11. The roads will be found described in Mr. Butcher's 8th para. Buchanan in A. D. 1800 states that the conveyance of goods from Nagar westward was by porters, but eastward the mode of conveyance was by pack-bullocks. The means of communication are greatly affected by the climate which renders the rivers unfordable from May to December, while it has the effect of curtailing the working season forcing the inhabitants to expend a large proportion of the dry season in laying up provision for the wet. The importance then of piercing a country such as this with roads, traversable throughout the year, can scarcely be over-rated. It is in the western and south-western parts of the taluk that roads are so much required, and fortunately the old line from Nagar to the Hyderghar Ghat has now been converted into a really excellent imperial road which will I believe be very shortly completed. I tabulate below the state and prospects of the roads in this taluk :—

No.	Roads.	Remarks.
1	Kallur-Katte Benvalli	Will be soon completed and bridged throughout.
2	Kallur-Katte-Nagar	Is already bridged excepting the three largest nallas ; will be completed throughout in a few years more.
3	Nagar-Hyderghar	Is very nearly completed and bridged throughout.
4	Kallur-Katte-Lakshmipur Kolur Ghat ...	To be completed in one or two years and to be bridged excepting two largest rivers ; will be only a fair weather road.
5	Kallur-Katte-Anantapur	A Local Fund road and only a dry weather one.
6	Kallur-Katte-Ságar	A trace has been commenced for a dry weather road.

12. Roads No. 2 and 3 as above represent the most direct line to Mangalore for the produce of the Shimoga District generally, and I believe that therefore great efforts are being made to have them completed. No taluk perhaps in Mysore had greater need of roads than Nagar, and certainly no taluk has brighter prospects in this respect. The contrast, as regards the means of communication, between Nagar as it was and Nagar as it is, is great, and this is a point to which much importance must attach itself in connection with the object of this report. There is a bullock-pass down the Mudur Ghat which is sometimes used, but I am informed that it is in very bad order. There are few natural out-lets in the ghats which subtend the Nagar Taluk. Two out of the three, *viz*, Kolur Ghat and the Hyderghar Ghat are, as I have shewn, now opened up or shortly to be opened up, by good made-roads, and Mudur is the only natural outlet left un-supplied in this respect.

There is I believe some intention on the part of Government of opening a road from Arga in the Kavaledurga Taluk to Hullikal where it joins the new Hyderghar Ghat; this road would be a great boon to the country generally, and, as far as the Nagar Taluk is concerned, to the Yadur Magni which at present is the most difficult part of the taluk to convey goods through.

Markets.

13. There are two local weekly markets held at Nagar and at Kallur, generally spoken of as Kallur-katte. The last mentioned is a town of growing importance as the point at which all the roads of the taluk converge. Mr. Butcher puts down both these markets as having very small dealings, but it is impossible to obtain any accurate returns on this point, as, so far as my experience goes, none are ever kept. In para 10 Mr. Butcher gives the exports in the figures which no doubt were furnished to him by the Amildar. These returns are so obviously inaccurate that I cannot possibly accept them. Take, for instance, the export attributed to rice *viz*. 20,000 seers, a return which is perfectly absurd as there are 24,164 acres of rice occupied and we may safely say that at least 20,000 acres are cultivated annually with rice and a portion of the area with double rice crops. The gross produce of the rice land cannot be worth less than, at the very least, 4,00,000 rupees, and I believe it to be worth very much more. It is preposterous to suppose that out of all this out-turn only 20,000 seers valued at about 400 rupees are exported. The annual exports attributed to supari, *viz*. 46,000 maunds, I believe to be far nearer the mark, but the figures are based upon the halat realized which to a certain extent, making due allowance for smuggling, serves the purpose of a register. The same remarks apply to cardamoms and pepper. I note these points to shew that when the returns of trade are so inaccurate as I have found them to be in Mysore, it is better to discard them altogether and in preference take a common sense view of the question based upon the survey area and the experience gained during the progress of the work. The garden produce almost all goes either to Bellary or Birur, while the export of rice is almost entirely to the coast.

Exports.

Imports.

14. It is more difficult to obtain true figures on this point than in the case of exports. I believe that the articles enumerated in Mr. Butcher's 11th para represent the general class of imports, but the value I do not believe in. There is also an import of cattle, cumblies, iron, cotton-cloth and other articles suited to the requirements of the country. Unfortunately no true data are forthcoming regarding trade, and as I said before we must trust to a close observation of the country and a common sense view of the matter.

Gardens.

15. Some slight account of the various descriptions of cultivation and crops raised is necessary and I will begin with the gardens. Supari, cardamoms and pepper are the products of the Nagar gardens. For description and estimate of the value of these products, I must refer to the report on the settlement of the Ságar Taluk. It will only be necessary to state here, that the gardens of Nagar, although they have had the reputation of being so, are not considered equal to those of Ságar either by Mr. Butcher (para 14) or myself. The available labor is in my opinion less and consequently dearer than that of Ságar, at all events the gardens are certainly not so well tended. It so happens that the best gardens are all in the least accessible parts of the taluk where they enjoy immense advantages in the point of water-supply, but pay the penalty of being out of the way in enhanced cost of labor and carriage of their supari between the garden and the usual place of delivery. It may be that the quality of the nut is considered better in Nagar than in Ságar and has thus acquired for it a reputation not borne out by the state of the gardens. I think that there is quite as large a proportion of cardamoms to supari in Nagar as in Ságar, the reason being that the water supply in Nagar, throughout, is more abundant. As regards pepper I could note but little difference between the two taluks.

16. The rice lands are not remarkably good, but are unfailing in their yield, the water-supply being most abundant. The gross out-turn per acre does not average very high, nor is there any large proportion of sugar-cane, and what there is of the latter is not remunerative owing to the effects of the

climate on the jaggory as described by Mr. Butcher in para 15. There is, however, a large proportion of the rice land in which double crops are taken annually. In such cases the water is invariably led from the hill streams which flow all the year round.

Dry crop.

17. There is really no dry crop raised in the taluk worthy of mention, as most of the hakkal lands are left uncultivated and are used more for grazing, stacking and such purposes than for the production of crops.

Past revenue management.

18. I beg to refer on this point to the report on the settlement of the Ságar Taluk, the remarks in which apply equally to Nagar. The oldest assessment remembered is that of Harihar Roy made about A. D. 1334 to 1347 and is generally called the Vijayanagar or Varaha Shist. Shivapa Nayik's assessment is too well known to require description ; it was based on a series of experiments during 12 successive years, of the produce of one field of each description of land in every village. Regarding the additions made to Shivappa Nayik's assessment I must refer to the 27th and following paras of the Ságar settlement report. The present assessment which we are now revising may I think be more correctly described as that introduced by Mr. Stokes when he made the Shanbhogs give up their accounts after the rebellion of A. D. 1830. The accounts then rendered were no doubt supposed to shew the shist of Shivappa Nayik and subsequent addition or patti, but there can, at the same time, be no doubt that the Shanbhogs in many instances gave up absolutely false papers. There was nothing in the way of check to prevent them doing pretty much as they pleased in this respect, for the old accounts were for the most part destroyed, and at the best of times the annual examination of the village accounts in a wild taluk like Nagar was not a very searching one.

19. The farther proof of the above view of the existing assessment of the Nagar Taluk we have the revelations now made, as the result of survey, of the great inequality of its incidence, illustrations of which will be found further on. There are scarcely two adjoining villages in which the most extreme rates of assessment may not be found without any justifiable reason for the difference.

Tenure.

20. The tenure is that known as the warg tenure which has already been fully described in former settlement reports. The effect of the system is very much the same in the taluk under report as in Ságar and other Malnad taluks, and there is a constant demand on the part of the occupants for remission on account of waste land in wargs. I do not think any practical steps towards meeting their wishes have ever been taken, nor am I inclined to believe that they would really go the length of resigning these waste lands if they got the opportunity, all they aim at being remission of assessment without disturbance of possession. The result of such a concession would simply be to facilitate concealed cultivation.

General condition of the people.

21. The population of the taluk under report is more equally distributed than would be supposed even by one well acquainted with the country ; it is of course more dense near Kallur-Katte which is a place of growing importance, than elsewhere, but with this exception the remaining portions of the taluk shew no great difference of population. It will be observed from the map that there are still some unmeasured tracts of forest on the west and south-west frontier ; the inclusion of which in our calculation would of course diminish the population per square mile for those parts, but at the same time the unmeasured tracts in question, which consist of almost impenetrable jungle, occupy a distinct position of their own and are not inhabited. So far as the simple means of livelihood are concerned the Nagar ryots are very well off, seasons of scarcity being absolutely unknown, while the annual yield in the rice lands is a matter of certainty and no apprehension is ever felt on that score. In the case of supari however there is no doubt that the damage caused by "Kolé Roga" is frequently very serious, although at the same time the grossest exaggeration is current on this point. All the evils which can be ascribed to the effects of climate are very freely attributed to it by the ryots and I may say by the taluk and other officials. Although I have no doubt that these are greatly exaggerated, I am nevertheless inclined to believe that there are a good many drawbacks connected with the climate, amongst which I may enumerate the curtailment of the fair season, not only by the limitation of time but by the necessity of working with a view to making provision against the wet ; a great portion of their time being, according to the ryots, thus occupied ; the rapid and fatal effects of the climate upon imported cattle, and the smallness of the resident population entailing the employment of expensive labor from below the ghats. All these drawbacks, the direct effect of the climate, exist more or less throughout the taluk, but are more intensified near the western ghats.

22. Mr. Butcher in para 24 alludes, and I have no doubt quite correctly, to the indebted condition of the garden owners, but so far as my experience goes this is the normal condition of these people in all the Malnad taluks, and Nagar, comparatively, is not worse than the neighbouring taluks. The

"Sutgidar" system is in force under which the wargdars have to sell their produce, not at the market price but at whatever price the sahukar to whom they are indebted may dictate. The rate of interest charged on money advanced is only nominally about 12 per cent which is of course very moderate, but, practically, the agreement carries with it an almost compulsory sale of produce at losing rates. The remedy for the want of competition involved in this wretched system lies I imagine in piercing the country with good roads and I am also sanguine that the fair adjustment of the assessment in the present revision will do a great deal towards the same end. The system I have attempted to describe beyond doubt fosters the most careless cultivation, and if the lands, as I believe some of them will, could change hands and become the possession of men who would be laboring for themselves and not for the sahukars, it would be a great improvement. There is no doubt that the garden wargdars are very deeply involved and they themselves ascribe their misfortune in the first instance to the heaviness and inequality of the present assessment and to a certain extent I believe it to be the case as I find many instances of exceedingly heavy assessment on some of the poorest gardens and "*vice versa*."

23. I have thus far endeavoured to point out the chief characteristics of the taluk as comprised in its climate, markets, means of communication, mode of husbandry and the general condition of its inhabitants, and I may now proceed to the immediate object of this report. The villages under report have been divided up by the Survey as follows:—

Description of land.	Acres of Government land.		Acres of alienated land.		Total.		Grand Total occupied and waste.
	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied	Waste.	Acres.
Garden	2,023	66	166	0	2,189	66	2,255
Rice	24,164	5,521	1,583	0	25,747	5,521	31,268
Dry crop	2,818	5,188	163	0	2,981	5,188	8,169
Total culturable.....	29,005	10,775	1,912	0	30,917	10,775	41,692
Unculturable including roads, tanks, village sites, &c.							189,136
Grant total culturable and unculturable							230,828

24. The next statement exhibits the leading statistical features of the taluk:—

Village.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Houses.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Market towns.
418	361	25,055	69	4,550	39,084	27	4,202	2

A population of 69 to the square mile must be considered small, and as there are still some jungle tracts on the frontier unmeasured the figure will go down still lower. It will not escape notice that only 27 carts have been registered as belonging to the ryots. There are a great many carts coming and going, but they are not the property of the resident population. The houses are for the most part very large and built as a separate homestead.

25. The next statement shews the collections for the last 20 years beginning with 1855—56 and ending with 1874—75. For the earlier years each 5 years and for the later years each individual year is given:—

Year.	Kamal or Total Assessment.	Remissions.	Collections.
1855—56	84,666	5,149	79,517
1860—61	85,216	3,928	81,288
1865—66	86,468	3,989	82,479
1866—67	86,314	3,641	82,673
1867—68	86,190	3,495	82,695
1868—69	84,915	3,140	81,775
1869—70	83,188	3,453	79,735
1870—71	83,140	3,404	79,735
1871—72	82,701	3,254	79,445
1872—73	82,020	3,131	78,789
1873—74	82,725	3,568	79,157
1874—75	84,394	5,684	78,710
Five years' average ...	...	...	79,188
Ten years' average ...	...	...	80,530
Twenty years' average ...	...	...	80,687

The amount entered in the column for remissions* is composed chiefly of revenue foregone on account of land given out on "Shraya" or gradually increasing assessment, permanent remission on occupied wargs, and remission on account of failure of crops. The last mentioned form of remission may be said practically to have had no existence. The accounts of the taluk are so wanting in clearness and system that I think we must look more at the actual collections than at any thing else. A less progressive taluk than Nagar to judge by the rise and fall of its revenue, I have not yet met with. There has been an utter want of elasticity, the collections remaining almost stationary whether prices were high or low. I do not think that the lump sum taken out of the taluk as revenue has been too heavy, because I find that its distribution has been most unequal, while the concealment, not exactly of land but of the true assessment of land, has been something extraordinary. There are obvious reasons involved in the warg system why the revenue should remain comparatively stationary notwithstanding the most favorable external influences. There is in the first place the fact that a warg includes not only what the occupant can cultivate regularly year by year but also a small margin of waste so that any extension of cultivation would not leave its mark at all upon the collections; in the next place the difficulty of taking up waste land, should any one wish to do so, is greatly enhanced by the applicant having to take up a whole warg. It is not strange therefore that the revenue should not be a true index to the spread of cultivation.

26. Appended will be found a price list shewing approximately the ruling prices of the chief products of the taluk for the last 20 years. It shews that in Nagar prices rose and fell very much as they did all over the Province, that about 1866 they culminated and have again fallen in 1874—75 to very much the same as they were in 1860. Whether there is a tendency to a still greater fall I do not think any one can at present tell with any certainty; certainly it would not be safe to suppose, for the objects of this report, that there is likely to be any rise in prices from any other causes than those tangible ones which are comprised in improved means of communication and facility of disposing of produce.

27. The following statement shews the rates which have actually been paid hitherto under the three heads of garden, rice and dry crop, ascertained by placing the old collections in juxta-position with survey acres:—

* Includes also Rs. 1,571—7—6 deducted from assessment of wargs as per Chief Commissioner's order No. 9389—Rev. 142 of 23rd March 1875.

Description of land.	Realization for 1874—75.	Survey Acres.	Average Rate.
Garden	19,507	2,023	9—10—3
Rice	59,150	24,164	2— 7—2
Dry crop	26	2,818	0— 0—2
Total.....	78,683	29,005	2—11—5

Dry crop, it will be observed, was not assessed at all. An average garden rate of Rs. 9—10—3, considering the great reputation acquired by the Nagar gardens, and the nominal rates prevailing, appears very low. There is, however, great inequality in the assessment, some gardens being rated as high as 30 Rs. an acre, while others, equally good, were paying not more than 5 rupees.

The average rice rate of Rs. 2—7—2 is not very high, supposing the assessment to have been fairly distributed, but with the assessment so corrupt as I know it to be in Nagar, the rate in question strikes me as being very high and clearly denotative of a great many cases of excessive assessment the rectification of which will not be one of the least advantages of the present revision.

28. The following is the grouping together with the maximum rates of assessment which I propose adopting for the villages under report :—

Class or group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Maximum rice rate.	Maximum garden rate.	Remarks.
I	284	0—12—0	5—8—0	18—0—0	Villages to the north, east and centre in a fairly open country and well off for roads.
II	98	0— 8—0	5—0—0	15—0—0	A group of villages very similar to group I, but further south and west in a more difficult country.
III	36	0— 8—0	4—4—0	15—0—0	South-western villages in the most inaccessible part of the Taluk and on the edge of the ghats.

The above rates fit in with those sanctioned in the adjoining settled taluks of Ságar and Anantapur. For the third and last group I have proposed a maximum rice rate of only Rs. 4—4—0, a rather sudden step from rupees 5— 0—0 for group II, but every mile over which goods have to be carried in the country under report, and especially in the villages of the 3rd group, represents additional labor and cost ; it is not like a Maidan taluk where good cross country tracks are available to reach the main roads. As regards the maximum rate for garden I do not think it necessary to make any distinction between groups 2nd and 3rd. The fullest consideration has been shewn for the circumstances of the badly-situated villages, and I have no doubt the new rates will not be objected to excepting in cases of pure concealment of which I find there are not a few. The maximum rates of rupees 18 and 15 in the 1st and 2nd and 3rd groups have rarely if ever been imposed, and there are many gardens which have been paying as high as rupees 30 all of which will be reduced, and the increase by the new assessment will be only on those who have hitherto managed to obtain unduly low rates. The dry crop maximum needs no remark as the resulting rate is merely nominal.

29. The effect of adopting the proposals set forth in the preceding paragraphs will be to give the following results on the occupied land :—

Class or Group.	Number of villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry crop.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
I	284	732	7,841	10—11—4	13,443	39,547	2—15— 1	2,014	533	0—4— 3
II	98	730	8,000	10—15—4	7,272	20,445	2—13— 0	606	91	0—2— 5
III	36	561	5,190	9— 4—0	3,449	9,034	2— 9—11	198	23	0—1—10
	418	2,023	21,031	10— 6—4	24,164	69,026	2—13— 8	2,818	647	0—3— 7

30. The general effect of the proposed settlement will be readily understood by placing the old and new average rates on the occupied land in juxta-position as follows :—

	Old average rate.	New average rate.
Garden	9—10—3	10— 6—4
Rice	2— 7—2	2—13—8
Dry crop	0— 0—2	0— 3—7

The increase on the garden is almost inappreciable ; that on the rice is due to the fact of so large a proportion of the rice lands giving a double annual crop.

31. The waste land and its survey assessment is shewn in the following statement :—

Class or Group.	Number of villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.		
		Acres	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
I	284	10	65	6—8— 0	3,908	8,663	2—3— 6	3,743	917	0—3—11
II	98	47	311	6—9—10	1,473	3,086	2—1— 7	1,156	184	0—2— 6
III	36	9	39	4—5— 4	158	324	2—0—10	273	40	0—2— 4
	418	66	415	6—4— 7	5,537	12,073	2—2—11	5,172	1,141	0—3— 6

The extent of waste rice land is very great for so small a Malnad taluk. It is impossible to say whether any of it will be taken up at the settlement, but with the immense improvements that are now in progress in the way of road making, I should certainly expect some of it to be taken up before many years have elapsed.

32. The next statement shews the extent and assessment of the minor inam lands :—

Class or Group.	Number of villages.	Garden.		Rice.		Dry Crop.		Total.		Remarks.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
I	284	80	695	912	2,610	99	25	1,091	3,330	*Fraction of a rupee not shewn.
II	98	68	660	597	1,554	62	12	727	2,226	
III	36	18	123	74	180	2	*	94	3 3	
	418	166	1,478	1,583	4,344	163	37	1,912	5,859	

33. The next statement sums up the whole of the occupied, waste and inam land in the taluk, while a column is introduced to shew the realizations for 1874—75 in contrast with the survey assessment of the occupied lands :—

Class or Group.	Number of villages.	By old Accounts.		By Survey Account.							
				Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Inam land.		Total Government and Inam lands.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
I	284	No. data.	42,512	16 189	47,921	7,661	9,645	1,091	3,330	24,941	60,896
II	98		24,876	8,608	28,536	2,674	3,581	727	2,226	12,009	34,343
III	36		11,295	4,208	14,247	440	408	94	303	4,742	14,953
	418	0	*78,683	29,005	90,704	10,775	13,629	1,912	5,859	41,692	1,10,192

*Less by rupees 27 than the amount shewn in para 25 owing to the elimination of fractions.

Grazing.

34. The grazing in the taluk is so insignificant as a source of revenue, the amount realized in 1874—75 being only rupees 13, that I think it may be entirely excluded from our calculations. I presume that, as in the case of Ságar, a liberal policy will be sanctioned as regards grazing, and that after an ample extent has been marked off for the wants of the villagers as free grazing the remainder will be sold to the highest bidder.

Kans.

35. The "Kan" revenue will be reported on hereafter; in the mean time I think it will be better not to admit the revenue in question, rupees 486—11—11 in 1874—75, into the present estimate.

Local cess.

36. The half anna local fund cess brought in the sum of rupees 2,792 in 1874—75. Under the proposed settlement the amount realizable under the one anna cess will be Rs. 5,669 on the Government occupied land and Rs. 369 on the minor inam lands, in all Rs. 6,038.

37. Having now shewn each and every source of revenue I will contrast the realizations for 1874—75 with the estimated result of the proposed settlement, leaving out, as already intimated, grazing and kans.

Land revenue, 1874—75	78,683
½ anna local cess	2,792
	81,475
Survey assessment on occupied lands	90,704
One anna local cess	6,038
	96,742

Excluding all calculation of separately levied cesses there is a net gain to the Government by the settlement of rupees 12,021 or about 15 per cent.

Survey Superintendent's No. 396 of 27th April 1876.

Deputy Commissioner's No. 174 of 2nd May 1876.

38. In the above gain of rupees 12,021 is included a sum of Rs. 1,400 which, in accordance with the survey guarantee, has been decided upon, by the Deputy Commissioner and myself in consultation as per marginal correspondence attached, as the sum to be credited annually to the District Irrigation Fund. This will leave Rs. 10,621 or about 13 per cent as the net increase.

39. There is, as I have already stated, a good deal of waste in wargs, which a false system has forced the wargdars to retain whether they wanted the land or not. I am not myself inclined to believe that they will avail themselves to any great extent of the opportunity which now, for the first time, will offer itself, at the settlement, of resigning what fields they please, because I am sure that the rates now proposed are intrinsically very moderate, and, this being the case, the wargdars, who, like the natives of India generally, are greatly attached to their lands, whether waste or not, will be unwilling to lose possession of them. In Ságar where exactly the same state of affairs existed, I found that there was less land relinquished than I anticipated. Although, then, there may be no very large extent of occupied but uncultivated land thrown up at the settlement, it is nevertheless only fair to bear in mind when contrasting the proposed with the old assessment, that the latter was arbitrary and the means of contracting or extending his holding at pleasure were practically withheld from the wargdar. It is not safe however to take it for granted that land will certainly not be relinquished, for these lands have been, in many cases, waste from time immemorial and have been of no use to the wargdar. If, therefore, the wargdar chooses to give up what after all is merely a nominal advantage, he can at the settlement keep only his cultivated lands, thereby reducing his liabilities and still be in as good a position as he was before. The increase by the proposed assessment is therefore more nominal than real.

40. I have endeavoured to shew above that apart from the question of the inequality of the past assessment, a moderate increase of the assessment is justifiable on general grounds. I now wish to illustrate by a few examples that there are the widest extremes of assessment and that although the survey assessment gives an increase, on the whole, such increase is not due to the survey rates being pitched higher than the old rates, but simply to the inequality of the latter.

The following statement shews five villages in which the operation of the new rates has been to greatly increase the assessment:—

Group.	Number.	Name of village.	Old Assessment.	New or Survey Assessment.	Increase per cent.	Old average rate.			New average rate.		
						Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	237	Bálokop	7	36	414	0	0-10- 2	0	0	3- 9- 7	0
	252	Kodshakhalli... ...	22	249	1,032	0	0- 4- 2	0	0-4-0	2-14- 3	0
II	28	Harvari	9	35	289	0	1- 0- 0	0	0	3- 3 -7	5-0-0
	10	Matimani	42	110	161	0	0- 1-11	5-0-0	0	2-11-14	8-0-0
III	34	Murimani	6	13	117	0	1- 3- 2	0	0-2-8	2- 3- 2	0

With the above let us contrast five villages the assessment of which has been considerably reduced by the operation of the new rates:—

Group.	Number.	Name of village.	Old Assessment.	New or Survey Assessment.	Decrease per cent.	Old average rate.			New average rate.		
						Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	223	Kedle	203	111	45	0	3-13-3	0	0-5-4	2-1-2	0
	270	Kodur	373	210	44	0	2-9-3	20-6-5	0-4-2	2-11-9	7-12-10
II	93	Kadkoli	278	235	15	0	3-11-1	1-0-0	0-1-9	3-0-5	7- 0- 0
	95	Mavingadda	81	26	68	0	8-1-7	0	0	2-9-7	0
III	29	Balekodlu	524	373	29	0	3-15-3	14-7-8	0-1-9	2-8-2	10-12- 2

The figures in the two statements speak for themselves. The old rice rate ranges from rupees 0—1—11 in Matimani to rupees 8—1—7 in Mavingadda, the corresponding survey rates being rupees 2—11—14 and rupees 2—9—7, shewing that the rice land which is paying rupees 0—1—11 per acre is superior to that paying rupees 8—1—7, and so on through both statements instances of the same kind might be extracted. The cases given are by no means isolated, it being quite possible to instance more than a hundred of the same kind.

41. It need scarcely excite surprize then, if the survey assessment be received with anything but favor by a large number of the wargdars. I am convinced however that the same dissatisfaction would be manifested were we to reduce the old assessment of the whole taluk as much as we have raised it, for the distribution was so faulty that it becomes an absolute impossibility to please every body. The rates now proposed are certainly in themselves low and are based upon the most careful classification.

Remuneration of village officers.

Chief Commr's. Order No. 9389—142 of 23rd March 1875.

42. As part of the present revision of the assessment we may fairly consider the remuneration of the Patels and Shanbhogs. At a rough estimate about Rs. 5,000 may be required for this purpose. As a set off against this however we must allow for a sum of Rs. 2,210—1—0 which has already been sanctioned as a payment to the Patels of the Nagar Taluk and of which Rs. 1,571—6—3 have been deducted from the assessment of wargs. The Patels and Shanbhogs are themselves holders to a large extent of the lands of the taluk, and as they are not in receipt of grain payments of any kind they will look upon the permanent remuneration very much in the light of a remission. It is also the case that these officials are directly or indirectly connected with a great deal of the concealed cultivation in the taluk which has been the main reason of the increase by the proposed settlement.

Deputy Commissioner's No. 626 of 25th July 1876.
Sagar Sub-division Assistant Commissioner's No. 47 of 21st July 1876.

43. After writing so far the marginally noted correspondence which will be found appended reached me, and it is satisfactory to find that the views of both the Deputy Commissioner and the Sagar Sub-Division Assistant Commissioner, especially of the latter, coincide very much with the conclusion I had arrived at. The revenue is stated to have been collected with great ease, coercive measures being rarely necessary. The figures in the statement accompanying Mr. Cuningham's letter differ slightly from those given in para 25 of this report; the difference is caused simply by the figures being taken out under different heads in the two cases, Mr. Cuningham's statement including, for instance, jodi, which my statement does not.

44. There is nothing more to be added to the present report. I have, I hope, shewn that the rates proposed are in themselves moderate and that the increase of the revenue involved in my proposals will in a large measure be indented on to meet expenditure connected with useful measures carrying direct benefit to the taluk.

45. Appended will be found a detailed statement giving, for each village, the old and new assessment with other useful statistical information.

46. I have the honor in conclusion to request that sanction may be given to admit of the introduction of the proposed rates next field season.

Price List of the Nagar Taluk from 1855—56 to 1874—75.

Year.	Rice seers per Rupee.	Per Maund of 40 Seers.		
		Supari, 1st sort.	Pepper.	Cardamoms.
1855—56...	23	3 15 1	3 14 8	0 0 0
1856—57...	21	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
1857—58...	19	4 2 0	4 5 0	0 0 0
1858—59...	18	5 1 0	4 7 0	0 0 0
1859—60...	16	4 8 0	4 5 4	0 0 0
1860—61...	15	5 8 1	4 6 0	0 0 0
1861—62...	16	3 15 2	3 14 8	46 9 7
1862—63...	18	4 11 0	4 6 8	53 8 0
1863—64...	15	6 9 11	4 4 4	59 5 4
1864—65...	10	6 8 6	3 8 8	44 12 0
1865—66...	13	7 2 10	3 15 3	52 9 1
1866—67...	11	8 4 0	4 0 9	70 12 0
1867—68...	15	7 11 7	3 9 5	75 3 8
1868—69 ..	18	7 13 9	3 4 4	77 8 0
1869—70...	13	7 4 0	3 11 2	85 0 0
1870—71...	12	7 3 7	5 2 4	80 5 10
1871—72...	16	6 10 8	5 1 4	80 0 0
1872—73...	13	5 4 8	7 12 1	0 0 0
1873—74...	14	1 1 0	8 12 2	0 0 0
1874—75...	16	43 10 1	5 8 0	0 0 0

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Rice.	Dry Crop.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
First class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—8—0. First class Dry Crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—12—0. First class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 18—0—0.			1	Mudkoppa	2,896	5	2,285	10	416	162	588		9	9	18	986
			2	Kodesa	2,164	25	1,667	13	294	74	381	...	2	89	91	863
			3	Hilakunji	2,260	4	1,952	3	184	29	216	...	58	30	88	583
			4	Malali	4,619	53	4,168	12	303	22	337	...	40	21	61	382
			5	Basavanbana	773	...	538	6	151	22	179	...	16	40	56	376
			6	Hammalagu	5	...	1	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	11
			7	Kadigere	614	...	495	...	72	20	92	...	5	22	27	237
			8	Kumbatti	295	4	160	...	32	30	62	...	...	...	...	84
			9	Karagodi	40	...	31	5	3	1	9	...	...	...	...	104
			10	Kiragudige	384	...	345	36	3	...	39	...	...	...	...	489
			11	Arammakoppa	366	1	302	18	20	1	39	...	...	24	24	231
			12	Sughatta	252	...	246	3	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	36
			13	Brahmanatarave	999	3	955	37	4	...	41	...	...	...	...	464
			14	Nadatarve	494	...	430	5	56	3	64	...	...	...	...	147
			15	Chakkare	154	...	134	7	11	2	20	...	...	...	...	72
			16	Bastetagadagole	443	11	398	23	9	...	32	1	...	1	2	330
			17	Kanagodumane Malkoppa ...	404	2	371	30	...	...	30	1	...	...	1	464
			18	Linganaanaswaste ...	262	...	212	9	37	2	48	...	2	...	2	74
			19	Kambalikoppa	303	...	231	...	68	3	71	...	...	1	1	58
			20	Harigaru	793	1	680	1	74	3	78	...	34	...	34	160
			21	Tailaballi	479	...	328	5	116	15	136	...	4	11	15	319
			22	Kogeri	613	...	251	3	112	16	131	...	...	231	231	321
			23	Adugodi	1,432	25	1,291	8	103	2	108	...	8	...	8	310
			24	Magodu	999	3	788	4	139	18	161	...	31	16	47	414
			25	Hebarli	1,755	22	1,300	2	313	28	343	...	33	57	90	793
			26	Kammadi	790	...	614	5	143	15	153	...	13	...	13	421
			27	Hosanadu	3,697	...	2,830	9	573	13	595	...	249	23	272	1,303
			28	Haroyatige	375	1	300	...	42	2	44	...	27	3	30	115
			29	Divarayettige	170	...	106	...	47	...	47	..	14	3	17	148
			30	Mudahangere	486	...	387	...	69	2	71	...	28	...	28	164
			31	Vasave	752	...	492	2	115	2	119	...	52	89	141	391
			32	Shigekoppa	146	4	83	1	22	...	23	..	10	26	36	83
			33	Banadalale	420	...	183	...	93	5	98	...	14	175	189	281
			34	Varkod	832	...	534	...	141	37	178	...	25	95	120	355
			35	Gangamakoppa	143	...	79	2	28	28	58	...	6	...	6	102
			36	Kote	150	...	88	...	24	2	26	...	16	...	16	123
			37	Nandigodu	142	...	108	...	14	...	14	...	20	...	20	34
			38	Mavinakoppa	168	...	136	1	26	...	27	...	5	..	5	95
			39	Belada	190	...	145	...	34	2	36	...	9	...	9	90
			40	Nahadi	521	4	486	18	9	4	31	...	...	...	...	338
			41	Kargadi	40	1	30	6	2	...	8	...	1	...	1	71
			42	Nagarhalu	165	...	141	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	33
			43	Gerpura	72	...	53	...	17	2	19	...	...	...	...	31
			44	Arballi	64	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	26	...
			45	Kalaginabesagi	127	...	110	..	15	...	15	...	2	...	2	38
			46	Ramchandrapur ...	2,202	369	1,766	2	70	3	80	...	14	33	47	159
			47	Basavapur	893	...	652	9	125	13	147	...	68	28	94	386
			48	Tingalkuni	168	...	126	...	34	...	34	...	8	...	8	133
			49	Binaki	321	...	258	...	47	7	54	1	1	7	9	159
			50	Hoskoppa	377	...	281	4	59	5	68	...	3	25	28	200
			51	Gubbiga	95	...	83	4	7	1	12	...	...	...	...	66
			52	Mandri	605	...	492	2	57	11	70	...	26	17	43	159
			53	Janni	665	...	558	...	61	16	77	...	21	9	30	275
			54	Sankar	107	...	84	...	14	1	15	...	4	4	8	58
			55	Jedikuni	92	...	70	...	9	1	10	...	7	5	12	23
			56	Kabbinamakki	210	2	174	...	27	1	28	...	6	...	6	78
			57	Amanamakki	330	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52	13
			58	Honnekoppa	161	1	149	...	9	2	11	...	...	...	...	12
			59	Kuntli	154	...	137	5	12	...	17	...	...	...	...	46
			60	Vadagere	116	...	102	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	11
			61	Mayagondanakoppa ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	13
			62	Adikesva	45	...	33	...	5	1	6	...	5	1	6	12
			63	Nilakantanatota	174	...	164	4	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	66
			64	Bhimanatota	96	...	87	3	5	1	9	...	...	...	...	27
			65	Kalkeppa	381	...	353	...	27	1	28	...	..	...	...	27
			66	Chikmandri	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			67	Cheruda	909	...	703	4	96	8	108	...	67	31	98	341
			68	Halctota	232	...	194	6	19	2	27	2	...	9	11	168

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1,405	51	1,314	40	24	...	22	2	86	214	300	...	2	2	305	57	* 43	
790	76	693	21	23	...	4	19	137	345	482	...	...	...	369	97	66	
628	19	602	7	149	...	140	9	45	230	275	...	...	...	176	25	22	
1,065	124	936	5	93	...	89	4	114	400	514	2	...	2	321	54	98	
460	30	425	5	43	...	34	9	51	109	160	...	...	...	112	21	27	
10	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
259	...	254	5	18	...	14	4	12	31	43	...	...	...	24	6	6	
105	...	98	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
80	69	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
458	447	11	...	...	...	...	..	2	182	184	...	...	...	147	26	1	
242	178	63	1	4	...	...	4	14	132	146	...	...	...	169	27	7	
58	42	14	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	15	4	...	
485	477	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	...	...	...	77	22	...	
238	53	184	1	...	...	...	...	10	42	52	...	...	...	56	12	5	
70	40	29	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	...	...	12	1	1	
318	291	27	...	11	10	...	1	4	74	78	...	...	...	52	11	2	
405	405	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	76	76	...	...	...	72	14	...	
213	97	115	1	5	...	5	...	10	17	27	...	...	...	42	11	5	
185	...	184	1	1	...	...	1	20	29	49	...	..	...	57	7	10	
195	8	486	1	60	...	60	...	12	55	67	...	...	...	31	9	6	
429	54	371	4	10	...	·8	2	36	89	125	...	...	—	83	19	18	
368	30	335	3	38	...	...	38	40	110	150	...	...	...	88	23	21	
326	31	294	1	14	...	14	...	22	6	108	...	...	...	50	11	11	
460	26	430	4	78	...	74	4	44	109	153	...	...	...	118	18	22	
1,089	22	1,060	7	76	...	63	13	88	169	257	...	..	...	179	36	42	
480	32	444	4	47	...	47	...	56	139	195	...	...	...	157	27	28	
1,820	56	1,760	4	518	...	511	7	181	586	767	...	...	...	513	97	105	
112	...	111	1	59	...	58	1	10	37	47	...	...	...	36	8	7	
132	...	132	...	27	...	26	1	10	40	50	...	...	...	49	5	7	
193	...	192	1	52	...	52	...	14	27	41	...	...	...	52	8	7	
381	24	356	1	128	...	109	19	28	235	263	...	...	...	105	19	13	
57	3	54	...	21	...	16	5	6	24	30	...	...	...	20	6	3	
290	...	289	1	74	...	32	42	20	97	117	...	...	...	85	20	10	
438	...	430	8	75	...	54	21	42	239	281	...	2	2	140	28	21	
106	18	81	7	10	...	10	...	4	43	47	...	...	...	13	2	2	
74	...	73	1	38	...	38	...	8	45	53	...	...	...	26	4	4	
41	...	41	...	33	...	33	...	8	23	31	...	...	...	14	3	4	
78	8	70	...	8	...	8	...	12	50	62	...	...	...	18	4	6	
101	...	100	1	18	...	18	...	12	25	37	...	...	...	26	5	6	
288	257	30	1	...	...	..	...	11	100	111	...	...	...	141	25	11	
83	78	5	...	4	...	4	...	4	28	32	...	...	...	16	3	2	
62	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	6	19	25	...	...	...	18	2	3	
48	...	47	1	...	...	...	...	8	26	34	...	...	...	16	1	4	
...	...	...	...	48	...	47	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	...	54	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
230	19	210	1	41	...	34	7	56	134	190	...	...	...	113	17	28	
496	109	379	8	144	...	140	4	31	232	263	...	...	...	123	19	26	
117	3	114	...	18	...	18	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	
161	1	158	2	7	4	1	2	16	103	119	...	...	...	70	6	12	
258	47	210	1	17	...	10	7	34	123	157	...	...	...	70	13	10	
54	36	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	...	...	11	4	1	
218	17	197	4	65	...	60	5	10	54	64	...	2	2	69	9	5	
194	...	190	4	65	...	63	2	18	78	96	...	...	...	90	8	9	
44	...	44	...	13	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	...	26	...	17	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	2	92	...	16	...	16	...	6	21	27	...	...	...	20	6	5	
...	...	...	...	143	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	4	9	13	...	...	...	18	3	2	
88	43	45	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	14	...	..	...	33	4	2	
30	...	30	...	25	...	25	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	7	1	1	
14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	11	...	8	...	8	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	10	2	1	
85	63	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	4	1	1	
48	30	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14	...	...	...	3	1	1	
101	...	100	1	...	...	...	...	6	42	48	...	...	...	32	4	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† ...	
328	37	289	2	162	...	154	8	22	130	152	...	1	1	110	19	14	
137	77	59	1	19	17	..	2	4	17	21	...	...	...	10	1	2	

* Includes lands in Kotwalkatte.

† Uninhabited.

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Rice.	Dry Crop.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
First class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—8—0. First class Dry Crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—12—0. First class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 18—0—0.			69	Gorgaddi	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			70	Gubbiga	144	...	106	...	32	6	38	...	...	...	...	97
			71	Ravanapura	157	...	133	...	18	...	18	...	6	...	6	45
			72	Kuruvari	185	...	117	1	35	7	43	...	14	11	25	101
			73	Gudvadi	180	...	130	1	47	1	49	...	1	...	1	149
			74	Mattikoppa	547	1	445	...	62	11	73	...	28	...	28	145
			75	Kabigehallu	532	...	433	3	43	7	53	...	...	46	46	125
			76	Avariga	105	3	76	...	15	2	17	...	9	...	9	91
			77	Bedmakoppa	182	...	144	...	27	...	27	...	10	1	11	65
			78	Kelaginatigar	243	...	197	...	10	...	10	...	34	2	36	32
			79	Malinatigar	294	...	282	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	33
			80	Kelaginasampali	325	7	249	1	18	...	19	...	43	7	50	63
			81	Mudagallu	177	...	129	2	44	2	48	...	...	...	...	143
			82	Mandanakoppa	267	...	203	1	35	4	40	...	24	...	24	133
			83	Itnakoppa	162	...	140	...	15	2	17	...	5	...	5	62
			84	Mankod	225	9	164	1	15	3	19	..	33	...	33	41
			85	Melinabisinakoppa ...	227	...	197	...	...	...	...	..	30	...	30	...
			86	Kelaginabisinakoppa ...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	12	...
			87	Makalkate	199	...	162	...	27	5	32	...	5	...	5	55
			88	Nelagalale	572	...	431	...	99	1	100	...	38	3	41	317
			89	Sarekoppa	300	...	228	...	35	...	35	...	37	...	37	103
			90	Kogodu	168	...	124	1	27	1	29	..	15	...	15	87
			91	Harivinatelo	228	...	182	3	25	2	30	...	16	...	16	67
			92	Tetadakoppa	103	...	79	...	25	2	27	...	...	...	...	56
			93	Samari	280	...	205	...	59	3	62	...	13	...	13	146
			94	Talagebailu	210	...	172	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	45
			95	Sidiyapur	371	...	247	8	66	2	71	...	15	38	53	249
			96	Kanagodu	1,087	5	863	4	142	8	154	...	43	17	60	373
			97	Amachi	220	...	197	...	11	1	12	...	11	...	11	35
			98	Kagati	21	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	21	—	21	...
			99	Melinsampali	316	10	204	...	51	10	61	...	13	28	41	82
			100	Chilanakoppa	198	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	54	31	85	...
			101	Hosakogodu	547	...	383	...	81	26	107	...	21	36	57	183
			102	Hosakesari	410	2	323	1	59	4	64	...	15	6	21	144
			103	Halekesari	336	...	249	...	50	7	57	...	19	11	30	109
			104	Halekogodu	263	...	168	...	55	2	57	...	15	23	38	172
			105	Tumarikoppa	126	...	96	...	11	...	11	...	19	...	19	17
			106	Chatarhalli	120	...	93	...	22	...	22	...	5	...	5	44
			107	Tevalagallu	976	..	858	...	53	3	56	...	26	11	37	138
			108	Mailvasi	23	5	...	...	12	...	12	...	6	...	6	44
			109	Jagadde	120	...	86	...	23	2	25	...	9	...	9	75
			110	Hunsikoppa	128	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26	...
			111	Malinhadarvalli	303	...	255	12	23	4	39	...	...	9	9	214
			112	Kelaginhadarvalli ..	119	...	59	...	49	7	56	...	...	4	4	140
			113	Malinanirvari	966	9	849	...	82	3	85	...	21	2	23	136
			114	Chiknirvari	395	...	359	...	25	...	25	...	9	2	11	48
			115	Sogodu	270	...	232	...	19	5	24	...	13	1	14	53
			116	Punaji	301	...	255	2	20	4	26	...	17	3	20	43
			117	Chikund	336	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	24	...
			118	Bramheswar	175	...	117	...	33	...	33	...	3	22	25	112
			119	Kalukoppa	186	...	145	2	24	3	29	...	5	7	12	85
			120	Kankalali	1,067	8	942	1	88	12	101	...	14	2	16	303
			121	Chikmanati	496	...	395	5	59	8	72	...	29	...	29	175
			122	Hiremanati	898	...	842	...	41	3	44	...	9	3	12	132
			123	Ambalki	47	...	39	...	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	10
			124	Baniga	298	...	226	...	41	11	52	...	16	4	20	96
			125	Mudata	238	...	185	...	28	...	28	...	25	...	25	61
			126	Bilagali	122	...	96	...	12	...	12	...	14	...	14	17
			127	Darodi	139	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...
			128	Manchvana	142	...	108	1	28	3	31	...	2	1	3	81
			129	Hoskoppa	237	14	174	1	37	1	39	...	10	...	10	131
			130	Tariga	574	...	450	6	63	11	80	...	22	22	44	206
			131	Yelvallikoppa	158	...	96	...	31	2	33	...	10	19	29	98
			132	Hickalehalli	528	...	364	...	80	5	85	...	13	66	79	234
			133	Jogisara	502	10	404	9	43	7	59	...	...	29	29	65
			134	Margondankoppa ...	274	...	144	1	60	...	61	...	23	46	69	103
			135	Bilakoppa	263	...	119	...	73	...	73	...	36	35	71	103
			136	Hadigallu	515	10	233	18	99	8	125	...	20	127	147	695

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
96	2	93	1	...	...	...	...	12	30	42	...	...	...	35	7	6	
54	...	54	...	10	...	10	...	4	7	11	...	...	...	5	1	1	
125	3	120	2	32	...	29	3	...	273	273	...	...	...	53	8	16	
145	2	143	...	3	...	3	...	22	146	168	...	...	...	62	5	11	
172	1	168	3	63	...	63	...	47	164	211	...	...	...	53	9	24	
179	27	150	2	13	...	...	13	16	168	184	1	...	1	49	8	8	
56	...	55	1	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	...	82	...	19	...	19	...	10	23	33	...	...	...	17	3	4	
38	...	38	...	96	...	95	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	5	18	23	...	...	...	19	3	4	
71	4	67	...	123	...	121	2	2	10	12	...	...	...	8	1	2	
157	27	129	1	...	...	...	..	4	55	59	..	...	...	20	3	2	
122	6	115	1	52	...	52	...	16	80	96	...	...	...	71	10	8	
45	...	44	1	12	.	12	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	4	1	1	
51	6	44	1	70	...	70	...	8	11	19	...	...	...	35	5	5	
...	...	...	...	93	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	24	...	23	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
85	...	84	1	12	...	12	...	10	27	37	...	1	1	20	2	5	
208	...	207	1	92	...	91	1	24	86	110	...	...	...	69	9	12	
106	3	103	...	96	...	96	...	8	22	30	...	...	...	25	8	4	
92	7	85	...	30	...	30	...	8	39	47	...	...	...	33	8	6	
121	46	74	1	33	...	33	...	10	25	35	...	...	...	27	7	4	
74	...	73	1	...	...	...	...	10	82	92	...	...	...	29	5	9	
184	2	181	1	27	...	27	...	24	122	146	...	...	...	41	5	12	
56	...	56	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
243	29	213	1	37	...	27	10	16	77	93	...	...	...	63	9	8	
470	49	419	2	97	...	92	5	43	237	280	...	...	...	153	18	22	
34	...	34	...	29	...	29	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	11	2	1	
...	...	...	...	54	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
183	...	180	3	37	...	30	7	27	125	152	...	...	...	74	15	19	
...	...	...	..	107	...	98	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
243	...	236	7	62	...	52	10	46	159	205	...	...	...	88	13	23	
184	6	177	1	33	...	32	1	27	98	125	...	...	...	79	17	12	
133	...	131	2	36	...	33	3	18	70	88	...	...	...	42	6	9	
151	...	150	1	36	...	30	6	22	44	66	...	...	...	52	11	11	
32	...	32	...	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60	...	60	...	11	...	11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
162	...	161	1	58	...	55	3	24	69	93	...	...	...	24	4	12	
30	...	30	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	...	67	1	21	...	21	..	10	19	29	...	...	...	15	4	5	
...	...	...	...	70	...	70	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
209	137	71	1	2	...	...	2	8	41	49	...	...	...	39	7	4	
147	...	146	1	1	...	...	1	23	44	67	...	...	...	68	11	11	
236	...	235	1	39	...	38	1	27	89	116	...	...	...	56	13	12	
76	...	76	...	28	...	27	1	10	23	33	...	...	...	24	5	5	
60	...	59	1	29	...	29	...	6	22	28	...	...	...	22	3	3	
85	24	60	1	46	...	45	1	16	78	94	...	...	...	37	7	8	
...	...	...	...	45	...	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
93	2	91	...	13	...	7	6	10	28	38	...	...	...	23	5	5	
78	15	62	1	13	...	11	2	8	33	41	...	...	...	22	3	4	
259	10	245	4	84	...	33	1	32	101	133	2	...	2	80	11	16	
215	37	176	2	67	...	67	...	25	122	147	...	...	...	48	9	13	
115	...	114	1	20	...	19	1	10	48	58	...	...	...	16	4	5	
22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
101	...	98	3	41	...	40	1	18	60	98	...	...	...	75	8	9	
80	...	80	...	47	...	47	...	8	49	57	...	...	...	19	1	4	
36	...	36	...	41	...	41	...	4	14	18	...	...	...	4	1	2	
...	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	...	81	1	4	...	4	...	27	147	174	...	...	...	17	2	13	
127	3	124	...	21	...	21	...	14	61	75	...	...	...	32	4	7	
248	54	190	4	66	...	59	7	30	160	190	...	...	...	64	5	15	
111	...	110	1	30	...	26	4	9	24	33	...	...	...	72	16	4	
264	...	263	1	47	...	30	17	14	74	88	...	...	...	56	7	7	
199	72	125	2	7	...	...	7	16	172	195	...	...	...	109	41	8	
141	5	136	...	56	...	44	12	16	78	94	...	...	...	36	6	7	
161	..	161	...	78	...	69	9	30	53	83	...	...	...	81	17	15	
499	253	245	1	63	...	29	34	51	133	184	...	...	...	204	38	25	

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

First class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—8—0.
First class Dry crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—12—0.
First class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 18—0—0.

Class.					By Survey Accounts.												
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Dry Crop.	Rice	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			137	Vadermalli	68	...	30	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	69
			138	Gudliga	111	...	93	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	35
			139	Kanukodu	229	...	151	...	46	11	57	...	6	15	21	163
			140	Karadiga	674	4	506	4	118	7	129	1	27	7	35	223
			141	Hiribayalu	295	...	228	3	44	19	66	...	1	...	1	105
			142	Kilre	204	...	166	1	28	9	38	...	...	...	...	49
			143	Mudli	277	...	245	3	25	1	29	...	3	...	3	55
			144	Gorvanhalli	422	...	358	1	54	1	56	...	10	...	10	151
			145	Sulihalli	609	...	558	2	14	...	16	...	22	13	35	64
			146	Samatgar	445	...	387	3	12	1	16	...	40	22	62	55
			147	Honnebayalu	573	...	452	2	101	11	114	...	10	2	12	297
			148	Nittur	704	12	580	5	83	1	89	...	16	27	43	186
			149	Kunnur	678	1	641	2	27	...	29	...	7	...	7	85
			150	Malalikoppa	292	...	191	...	45	15	60	...	36	5	41	102
			151	Hugadi...	989	...	777	11	134	11	156	...	20	36	56	293
			152	Makalmani	104	...	78	...	20	...	20	...	4	2	6	42
			153	Helagallu	464	...	393	..	43	4	47	...	24	...	24	93
			154	Minammankoppa	287	2	80	1	52	15	68	...	34	53	87	140
			155	Kelginakargod	216	...	135	...	50	1	51	...	16	14	30	159
			156	Melinakargod	337	4	210	2	54	3	59	...	7	57	64	221
			157	Nagarhalli	542	12	267	1	99	6	106	1	12	144	157	230
			158	Divarmalli	276	...	206	...	37	4	41	...	27	42	29	126
			159	Chipanakoppa	178	4	118	...	30	4	34	...	7	15	22	47
			160	Bide	593	...	466	...	92	...	92	...	35	...	35	239
			161	Chikalhalli	580	9	445	2	86	6	94	...	...	32	32	253
			162	Talagibayalu	438	...	170	1	109	79	189	...	68	11	79	308
			163	Anigerasu	614	...	283	10	121	87	218	...	25	88	113	298
			164	Haregoppa	188	...	157	21	8	2	31	...	...	...	...	354
			165	Avalu	1,121	54	872	6	76	19	101	...	17	77	94	125
			166	Halvanhalli	487	3	241	4	96	13	113	...	20	90	110	265
			167	Savandur	755	...	583	7	80	8	95	...	36	41	77	296
			168	Behalli	1,380	39	1,129	10	122	18	150	...	53	9	62	370
			169	Saikudi	863	...	670	1	92	26	119	...	39	35	74	152
			170	Udakeri	494	5	340	4	92	12	108	...	34	7	41	449
			171	Kumbargoppa	457	5	295	...	53	1	54	...	42	61	103	147
			172	Muniyur	476	8	259	...	53	2	55	...	38	116	154	178
			173	Gulkoppa	59	2	11	6	...	...	6	...	...	40	40	139
			174	Kukatvalli	522	...	434	13	63	13	89	...	...	...	...	96
			175	Karekoppa	70	...	17	...	25	11	36	...	17	...	17	37
			176	Hosakoppa	43	...	24	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	44
			177	Sankenkoppa	29	...	27	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	7
			178	Humcha	2,316	56	1,226	13	506	229	748	...	45	241	286	1,600
			179	Nandiga	405	...	362	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43	...
			180	Alalekoppa	313	...	309	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
			181	Horbayalu	116	27	86	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	10
			182	Ulavelu...	94	...	71	...	23	...	23	..	...	...	...	26
			183	Hanaja	320	3	261	...	34	...	34	...	22	...	22	68
			184	Gunjatti	451	...	375	1	43	3	47	...	26	3	29	162
			185	Mulgude	465	...	405	2	44	9	55	...	5	...	5	165
			186	Melinahebayalu	214	5	178	...	23	...	23	...	8	...	8	70
			187	Kelaginahebayalu... ...	316	2	223	5	73	13	91	...	...	...	...	378
			188	Dumma	431	...	395	1	21	3	25	...	8	3	11	50
			189	Yukkavalli	43	...	33	1	8	1	10	...	...	...	...	31
			190	Honnekeri	135	...	120	...	15	..	15	...	...	...	...	50
			191	Kudageri	208	...	179	...	15	1	16	...	10	3	13	41
			192	Kaduvalli	447	2	369	6	42	3	51	...	3	22	25	309
			193	Kalur	839	15	454	6	169	27	202	...	22	146	168	615
			194	Bukanakoppa	307	...	265	...	30	...	30	...	12	...	12	111
			195	Agasanakoppa	288	...	239	...	30	2	32	...	11	6	17	83
			196	Mattikoppa	772	...	604	2	89	12	103	...	55	10	65	221
			197	Masagal...	515	2	409	2	51	18	71	...	...	33	33	171
			198	Handyalkoppa	222	...	101	1	78	29	108	...	13	...	13	229
			199	Umbalmanya	55	10	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
			200	Tumarika	135	...	107	...	18	3	21	...	7	...	7	41
			201	Ambigodu	153	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...
			202	Naviladi	768	...	722	1	53	6	60	...	6	...	6	47
			203	Aragodi...	595	...	552	...	32	2	34	...	2	7	9	33
			204	Nandiga	85	...	73	1	7	1	9	...	3	...	3	21

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 Villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

Survey Kumal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
84	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	3	1	1	
45	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	24	...	...	...	12	2	2	
131	...	128	3	22	...	18	4	6	17	23	...	...	...	14	3	3	
315	35	279	1	56	7	48	1	28	118	146	...	...	...	44	11	13	
150	25	120	5	3	...	3	...	24	105	129	1	...	1	53	7	12	
71	2	67	2	...	...	...	...	14	5	19	...	...	...	27	5	7	
103	22	81	...	11	...	11	...	12	38	50	1	...	1	33	3	6	
162	5	157	...	21	...	21	...	4	48	52	...	...	...	37	4	6	
64	17	47	...	58	...	54	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	
58	20	38	...	101	...	95	6	4	5	9	...	...	...	14	4	2	
275	12	260	3	24	...	23	1	51	69	100	...	...	...	72	13	15	
306	52	254	...	41	...	34	7	12	60	72	1	...	1	45	7	6	
97	15	82	...	15	...	15	...	10	30	40	...	...	...	16	2	5	
121	...	117	4	77	...	76	1	10	54	64	...	...	...	26	7	5	
480	100	377	3	53	...	44	9	28	104	132	...	...	...	62	11	14	
38	...	38	...	6	...	5	1	8	10	18	...	...	...	34	6	4	
129	...	128	1	58	...	58	...	12	62	74	...	...	...	27	5	6	
155	5	146	4	79	...	65	14	10	35	45	...	...	...	48	8	6	
150	...	150	...	44	...	40	4	15	78	93	...	...	...	40	9	5	
181	16	164	1	30	...	16	14	22	86	108	...	...	...	68	13	11	
280	5	274	1	66	6	26	34	32	110	142	...	...	...	67	13	16	
113	3	109	1	50	...	49	1	9	17	26	...	...	...	39	9	5	
92	...	91	1	22	...	18	4	14	73	87	...	...	...	37	7	7	
252	...	252	...	73	...	73	...	31	56	87	...	...	...	58	11	16	
257	14	242	1	7	...	...	7	20	157	177	...	...	...	121	10	10	
387	6	364	17	120	...	118	2	26	73	99	...	...	...	63	15	17	
416	77	315	24	72	...	51	21	31	79	110	...	...	...	110	29	15	
304	285	18	1	...	...	...	...	10	61	71	...	...	...	49	6	5	
282	52	225	5	68	...	45	23	37	95	132	...	...	...	87	15	19	
305	42	260	3	61	...	38	23	40	121	161	...	...	...	100	18	19	
289	74	213	2	90	...	80	10	34	109	143	...	...	...	65	11	17	
364	81	279	4	90	...	88	2	36	121	157	...	...	...	82	18	19	
280	14	261	5	96	...	89	7	25	190	215	...	...	...	71	10	6	
311	51	257	3	60	...	58	2	20	28	48	...	...	...	36	9	11	
162	...	162	...	108	...	93	15	33	114	147	...	...	...	58	7	16	
149	...	148	1	131	...	103	28	32	86	118	...	...	...	47	10	18	
85	...	...	5	...	...	5	2	8	1	10	...	...	...	5	2	1	
317	151	162	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52	...	49	3	34	...	34	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	1	
37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	...	...	...	6	2	2	
...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,771	118	1,588	65	184	...	117	67	182	583	765	...	...	...	634	124	91	
...	...	...	...	91	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	6	11	17	...	...	...	23	6	3	
59	...	59	...	...	...	..	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	8	1	1	
99	..	99	...	44	...	44	...	8	43	51	...	...	...	34	7	5	
145	7	137	1	53	...	52	1	20	47	67	...	...	...	48	11	10	
142	9	131	2	11	...	11	...	10	22	32	...	...	...	36	10	8	
70	...	70	...	21	...	21	...	8	26	34	...	...	...	24	5	5	
294	51	239	4	...	...	...	...	16	86	102	...	...	...	65	11	8	
74	7	66	1	19	...	18	1	16	123	139	...	...	...	81	17	8	
49	19	30	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	1	
41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	30	...	...	...	18	2	3	
37	...	36	1	20	...	19	1	10	38	48	...	...	...	28	6	5	
211	89	121	1	13	...	8	5	12	81	93	...	...	...	56	11	6	
542	58	478	6	77	...	43	34	76	237	313	...	...	...	215	56	32	
85	...	85	...	19	...	19	...	16	68	84	...	...	...	47	9	8	
86	...	85	1	23	...	22	1	12	43	55	...	..	...	31	6	6	
300	11	286	3	131	...	128	3	6	119	125	...	...	...	70	9	3	
196	13	179	4	8	...	...	8	4	87	91	...	...	...	63	9	2	
224	8	209	7	22	...	22	...	34	117	151	...	...	...	78	13	17	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	...	56	1	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	49	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
141	14	126	1	14	...	14	...	29	83	112	...	...	...	77	14	14	
81	...	80	1	5	...	3	2	8	30	38	...	...	...	24	3	4	
29	3	26	...	11	...	11	...	2	8	10	...	...	...	4	1	1	

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Rice.	Dry Crop.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
First class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—8—0.	First class Dry Crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—12—0.	First class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 18—0—0.	205	Kalagodu	134	...	107	...	19	...	19	...	8	...	8	47
			206	Vedenala	171	...	144	...	24	3	27	...	...	...	...	48
			207	Archalla	32	...	24	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	11
			208	Vadakalkoppa	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	5	2	7	...
			209	Hadya	110	4	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			210	Kerehonda	131	...	96	1	30	1	32	...	3	...	3	86
			211	Suta	1,038	4	824	7	167	12	186	...	15	9	24	422
			212	Yadachiti	318	...	190	...	88	26	114	...	...	14	14	244
			213	Nannakod	181	...	159	...	15	1	16	...	5	1	6	19
			214	Chikmulgeri	118	...	83	1	33	1	35	..	...	...	...	187
			215	Kanchgarmatti	96	...	68	...	10	2	12	...	16	..	16	30
			216	Kulegoppa	68	...	43	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	99
			217	Mudagalla	308	1	270	...	31	3	34	...	3	...	3	112
			218	Gangahossur	227	...	195	2	28	2	32	...	...	...	...	85
			219	Gudekoppa	348	...	272	3	47	3	53	...	...	23	23	224
			220	Nandikoppa	545	...	501	...	35	3	38	1	5	...	6	138
			221	Manasatti	353	...	289	3	46	15	64	...	...	...	...	242
			222	Jikanakoppa	182	...	123	1	26	14	41	...	13	...	13	101
			223	Nayidale	443	...	385	...	54	3	56	...	..	2	2	203
			224	Kotvalli	247	...	213	2	27	...	29	...	3	2	5	83
			225	Malali	1,702	14	1,341	24	214	28	266	...	52	29	81	988
			226	Dombi	281	...	242	...	17	3	20	...	12	1	13	48
			227	Dodmulgeri	657	2	510	4	34	15	53	...	33	29	62	189
			228	Hejjali	149	24	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
			229	Hasuya	265	...	234	31	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	426
			230	Keshevanamani	94	...	84	8	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	92
			231	Sampemani	343	...	319	18	4	2	24	...	...	...	...	184
			232	Kunibati	163	...	140	1	18	4	23	...	...	...	...	44
			233	Salgeri	210	3	163	2	33	3	38	...	...	6	6	92
			234	Kundri	12	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	2	2	5	16
			235	Kukod Agasarmani ...	193	...	123	...	29	8	37	...	...	33	33	86
			236	Honnekoppa	212	...	196	...	3	...	3	...	12	1	13	...
			237	Balekoppa	109	6	92	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	7
			238	Yaragi	445	...	388	...	53	2	55	...	..	2	2	46
			239	Kadkodsaravu	88	...	73	...	8	1	9	...	5	1	6	12
			240	Avaginabailu	59	...	45	...	6	1	7	...	5	2	7	12
			241	Kanenahalli	169	...	148	...	12	...	12	..	6	3	9	32
			242	Kogodu	66	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
			243	Vyalibailu	112	...	101	...	...	...	..	...	10	1	11	...
			244	Bulehalli	223	...	194	...	18	...	18	...	11	...	11	39
			245	Madravalli	194	...	180	...	13	1	14	...	...	...	..	33
			246	Vatgodu	360	...	339	1	18	...	19	...	2	...	2	54
			247	Shettibidu	180	...	158	...	15	...	15	...	7	2	9	25
			248	Tariga	406	...	306	...	74	3	77	...	2	21	23	137
			249	Horalukoppa	295	...	247	...	29	16	45	...	2	1	3	59
			250	Halkalkoppa	244	...	207	...	36	1	37	...	...	...	...	117
			251	Muttur	1,086	...	969	4	83	4	91	...	15	11	26	321
			252	Kadeshyakhavalli ...	940	44	759	1	84	4	89	...	47	1	48	22
			253	Advalli	286	...	214	1	61	5	67	...	3	2	5	150
			254	Bandigalali	532	8	394	5	85	5	95	...	21	14	35	273
			255	Masgal	209	...	123	...	34	4	38	..	35	13	48	81
			256	Balsgunda	341	5	294	.	11	7	18	...	18	6	24	31
			257	Ganganhal	511	42	346	...	61	3	64	...	51	8	59	126
			258	Mayelavalli	223	...	165	...	27	2	29	...	29	...	29	47
			259	Mumbar	427	2	358	2	30	2	34	...	17	16	33	16
			260	Kelamumbar	124	...	98	...	17	1	18	...	8	...	8	37
			261	Jekkanabailu	64	...	47	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	31
			262	Shyakhavalli	320	...	277	...	23	1	24	...	16	3	19	69
			263	Bhairshettikoppa... ...	270	1	226	4	35	1	40	...	3	...	3	151
			264	Hirkui	77	...	59	...	11	1	12	...	5	1	6	32
			265	Arulikoppa	393	...	291	2	79	8	89	...	10	3	13	202
			266	Balgeri	237	...	161	...	39	1	40	...	16	20	36	128
			267	Ichalkoppa	176	...	82	1	57	3	61	...	27	6	33	156
			268	Massur	640	4	498	...	66	13	79	...	27	32	59	168
			269	Gudekoppa	202	...	114	5	59	4	68	...	7	13	20	139
			270	Kodur	298	...	184	15	26	65	106	...	...	8	8	373
			271	Buriagod	231	34	175	1	2	16	19	...	3	...	3	8
			272	Halekoti	270	...	197	5	45	...	50	...	3	20	23	160

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Horses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
52	1	51	...	16	...	16	...	4	12	16	..	...	...	9	2	2	
99	2	96	1	...	...	...	...	2	23	25	...	...	...	19	2	1	
18	...	18	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119	3	115	1	10	...	10	...	12	32	44	...	...	...	39	12	6	
567	75	489	3	35	...	32	3	58	173	231	...	...	..	220	41	29	
233	...	227	6	4	...	...	86	150	186	...	...	...	...	109	19	19	
55	...	55	...	11	...	11	..	6	10	16	...	...	...	14	2	3	
96	4	91	1	...	...	...	...	12	39	51	...	...	...	36	8	6	
22	...	22	...	27	...	27	...	8	11	19	...	...	...	16	1	4	
71	...	71	...	...	...	...	..	...	20	20	...	...	...	12	3	...	
78	...	77	1	7	...	7	...	9	34	43	...	...	...	25	6	4	
103	11	91	1	...	..	...	...	14	38	52	...	...	...	37	6	7	
169	35	133	1	6	...	...	6	16	81	97	...	...	...	31	7	8	
77	...	76	1	22	4	18	...	28	59	87	...	...	...	69	11	14	
147	34	109	4	...	...	...	...	18	22	40	...	...	...	38	8	9	
72	6	62	4	23	...	23	...	12	29	41	...	...	...	26	5	5	
111	...	110	1	1	...	...	1	22	72	94	...	...	...	56	8	11	
84	10	74	...	8	...	7	1	10	21	31	1	...	1	30	6	5	
942	275	659	8	146	...	137	9	93	384	477	3	...	3	255	48	46	
63	...	62	1	38	...	37	1	8	1	21	...	...	...	24	4	4	
131	39	88	4	96	...	87	9	14	66	80	...	...	...	46	9	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	38	8	...	
495	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	182	186	...	...	...	140	36	2	
80	76	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	36	42	...	...	...	20	3	3	
201	189	11	1	...	..	...	...	5	121	126	...	...	...	57	14	2	
64	3	60	1	...	...	...	...	10	19	29	...	...	...	21	3	1	
118	15	102	1	1	...	...	1	16	64	80	1	...	1	54	5	3	
21	...	21	...	11	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
99	...	98	1	7	..	...	7	18	65	83	...	...	...	45	11	9	
8	...	8	...	27	..	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	6	39	45	...	...	...	27	2	5	
129	...	128	1	1	...	...	1	16	90	106	...	...	...	32	7	8	
25	...	25	...	11	...	11	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	14	...	12	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	...	34	...	13	...	12	1	4	7	11	...	...	...	9	1	2	
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	...	51	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	6	47	53	...	...	...	18	3	4	
53	4	49	...	5	...	5	...	4	12	16	...	...	...	8	2	2	
34	...	34	...	24	...	23	1	7	7	14	...	...	...	12	2	6	
215	...	214	1	9	...	3	6	28	151	179	...	...	...	65	10	14	
85	...	81	4	3	...	3	...	22	92	114	...	...	...	47	7	11	
110	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	18	52	70	...	...	...	37	6	9	
286	46	239	1	32	...	29	3	50	188	238	...	...	...	91	18	20	
249	5	243	1	112	...	111	1	48	247	295	...	...	...	69	11	24	
177	8	168	1	8	...	7	1	10	85	95	...	...	...	28	5	5	
301	39	261	1	49	...	45	4	46	181	227	...	...	...	90	17	23	
104	..	103	1	101	...	98	3	6	31	37	...	...	...	19	3	3	
33	...	32	1	39	...	38	1	6	24	30	...	...	...	17	2	3	
176	...	175	1	115	...	113	2	28	90	118	...	...	...	62	11	6	
83	...	82	1	60	...	60	...	10	38	48	...	...	...	17	5	5	
110	20	89	1	47	...	43	4	12	66	78	...	...	...	34	5	6	
38	...	38	...	12	...	12	...	4	8	12	...	...	...	6	2	2	
60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
71	...	71	...	38	...	37	1	18	152	170	...	...	...	29	4	9	
156	49	107	...	5	...	5	...	18	57	75	...	...	...	33	8	9	
34	..	34	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
240	24	214	2	17	...	16	1	25	120	145	...	...	...	69	10	42	
114	...	114	...	41	...	36	5	14	90	104	...	...	...	48	10	12	
172	10	161	1	49	...	48	1	12	44	56	...	...	...	32	5	8	
192	...	188	4	64	...	54	10	11	53	64	...	...	...	38	6	7	
220	48	180	1	20	...	16	4	10	137	147	...	...	...	52	7	8	
210	117	76	17	3	...	...	2	51	193	244	...	...	...	49	15	25	
12	5	3	4	7	...	7	...	4	13	17	...	...	...	8	2	2	
171	39	132	...	12	...	7	5	26	121	147	...	...	...	74	14	13	

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.					By Survey Accounts.										
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Rice.	Dry Crop.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
First class Rice lands Max. rate Rs. 5—8—0.	First class Dry crop lands Max. rate Rs 0—12—0.	First class Garden lands Max. rate Rs. 18—0—0.	273	Gavarkoppa	873	...	821	1	32	2	35	...	17	...	17	100
			274	Malagodu	259	...	218	...	25	4	29	...	7	5	12	56
			275	Kusgundi	922	...	868	3	21	5	29	...	14	11	25	115
			276	Kalegudikoppa	375	20	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
			277	Yalagallu	452	...	355	...	64	15	81	...	...	16	16	150
			278	Kunnur	242	...	183	...	46	...	46	...	12	1	13	144
			279	Avadavalli	346	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	...
			280	Urvagudi	267	...	261	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
			281	Dodkinani	72	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
			282	Kumbargoli	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	...
			283	Bilsaliga	128	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
			284	Kirvargi	499	...	392	1	68	7	76	...	10	21	31	200
			284	Total of the 1st class villages.	116,045	1,031	91,104	732	13,443	2,014	16,189	10	3,903	3,743	7,661	42,512
Second class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—0—0.	Second class Dry crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—8—0.	Second class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 15—0—0.	1	Rave	3,540	...	3,089	11	323	30	369	...	75	16	91	840
			2	Andagadodur	3,601	..	3,145	33	372	36	441	...	16	89	105	1,429
			3	Kilandur	1,716	13	1,465	1	173	14	188	...	25	50	436	
			4	Brahmanvad	2,721	50	2,377	37	157	22	216	...	35	43	78	733
			5	Karimani	5,622	8	5,012	8	455	107	570	...	17	15	32	1,429
			6	Beso	2,123	19	1,774	5	269	22	296	...	34	...	34	614
			7	Kalikapur	231	...	166	6	36	3	45	...	...	20	20	115
			8	Bayelur	4,140	6	3,696	8	375	35	418	...	9	11	20	1,015
			9	Bopanakoppa	206	2	194	4	6	...	10	...	...	...	..	48
			10	Mattimane	299	...	278	8	17	1	26	...	...	...	...	42
			11	Kabinamakki	616	...	561	4	16	2	22	5	28	...	33	107
			12	Mukanakulli	192	1	116	13	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	244
			13	Otinadi	841	1	759	58	22	...	80	...	1	...	1	700
			14	Mayakartagili	103	...	95	8	..	...	8	...	...	...	...	121
			15	Kongodu	210	...	188	17	4	...	21	1	...	...	1	270
			16	Katinakoli	695	1	667	19	...	...	19	8	...	...	8	135
			17	Chinchanur	701	3	662	35	1	...	36	...	...	...	...	414
			18	Kallurmani	1,189	3	1,142	31	8	...	39	5	...	...	5	303
			19	Hiremanibelka	1,807	5	1,744	33	16	1	50	4	4	...	8	334
			20	Abaladonadavi	701	10	603	60	18	2	80	...	2	6	8	795
			21	Sabhayatanakolbli	3,179	8	3,080	22	44	...	66	7	18	...	25	319
			22	Hullapur	2,046	...	2,000	22	...	...	22	13	10	1	24	189
			23	Mattikai	419	5	352	44	18	...	62	...	...	...	...	560
			24	Korvadi	287	8	233	40	4	...	44	2	...	...	2	448
			25	Madavadi	719	14	509	2	155	4	161	...	32	3	35	366
			26	Manjagalale	633	4	547	...	72	2	74	...	3	5	8	230
			27	Hosar	2,824	21	2,459	16	280	1	297	1	35	11	47	738
			28	Haravari	168	43	92	..	9	1	10	...	23	...	23	9
			29	Jayala	574	...	469	...	77	2	79	...	22	4	26	181
			30	Andgoli	447	1	335	4	73	...	77	...	31	3	34	146
			31	Atikoppa	95	...	66	1	26	...	27	...	2	..	2	91
			32	Bayadur	1,642	3	1,284	8	270	20	298	...	57	...	57	696
			33	Bagasi	602	6	402	9	111	10	130	...	14	50	64	453
			34	Kavakavalli	718	...	556	1	110	..	111	...	18	33	51	332
			35	Kogati	272	...	179	4	68	...	72	...	21	...	21	260
			36	Heggebailu	148	...	116	...	22	...	22	...	10	...	10	59
			37	Kyadgepur	120	...	89	2	17	...	19	..	12	...	12	54
			38	Kalase	175	...	128	...	35	4	39	..	8	...	8	55
			39	Jedinakoppa	175	...	127	...	47	...	47	...	1	...	1	86
			40	Chandigodu	270	8	196	2	62	1	65	...	1	...	1	214
			41	Kesare	380	...	284	1	60	4	65	...	27	4	31	190
			42	Adagalale	469	...	314	6	107	5	118	...	...	37	37	223
			43	Badenagere	312	...	200	...	74	2	76	..	25	11	36	162
			44	Analgodu	228	7	163	1	47	...	48	...	9	1	10	80
			45	Hagatur	1,415	...	1,115	3	199	3	205	...	65	30	95	442
			46	Kalukatta	123	...	94	1	14	2	17	...	10	2	12	36
			47	Hosakoti	1,332	6	1,063	20	191	...	211	...	41	11	52	699
			48	Yadahalli	216	...	157	1	53	1	55	...	4	...	4	145

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 Villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

Survey Kanal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
104	4	99	1	32	...	32	...	18	67	85	...	...	...	46	7	9	
78	...	77	1	17	...	16	1	10	97	107	...	...	...	31	4	5	
90	23	66	1	32	...	30	2	12	115	127	...	...	..	30	5	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	40	47	...	...	...	17	2	4	
209	18	187	4	3	...	...	3	22	125	147	...	...	...	90	11	11	
150	...	150	...	29	...	29	...	24	85	109	...	...	...	50	7	12	
...	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	12	..	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
212	7	203	2	29	...	23	6	22	110	132	...	...	..	67	6	13	
47,921	7,811	39,547	533	9,645	65	8,663	917	4,548	18,564	23,112	13	8	21	13,947	2,515	2,406	
505	78	322	5	118	...	116	2	120	359	479	...	...	...	334	59	60	
1,538	305	1,226	7	51	...	37	14	140	361	501	...	...	...	428	63	70	
501	20	479	2	61	...	57	4	23	92	115	1	...	1	119	29	24	
868	444	420	4	95	...	90	5	55	196	251	...	...	...	277	55	37	
1,504	44	1,242	18	34	...	31	3	194	731	925	...	...	...	458	84	95	
761	40	717	4	67	...	67	...	64	105	169	...	...	...	173	37	35	
179	64	115	...	3	..	...	3	7	32	39	...	...	...	28	6	4	
1,073	67	1,000	6	16	...	14	2	175	459	634	...	1	...	395	48	55	
57	43	13	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	14	...	...	...	32	3	2	
110	64	46	...	...	..	...	...	8	31	39	...	...	...	50	7	4	
100	53	47	..	85	34	51	...	6	24	30	...	...	...	8	1	3	
219	212	7	..	..	..	...	...	14	73	87	...	..	...	45	8	7	
657	595	62	...	2	...	2	...	2	160	162	...	...	...	115	34	3	
111	111	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	22	28	...	...	...	18	2	3	
228	214	14	...	2	2	...	...	...	53	53	...	...	...	35	7	...	
182	182	...	...	54	54	...	...	...	79	79	...	...	...	64	9	...	
488	486	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	105	...	...	...	119	32	3	
472	447	25	...	21	21	...	...	...	75	75	...	..	...	66	12	...	
476	430	46	...	35	26	9	...	8	52	60	...	...	...	65	16	4	
738	693	45	...	6	...	5	1	12	206	218	...	...	...	210	52	6	
329	208	121	...	..	43	50	...	21	95	116	...	...	...	88	15	8	
242	242	...	...	93	104	26	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	86	11	...	
565	519	46	...	130	...	...	...	8	109	117	...	...	...	78	17	4	
456	445	11	...	11	11	...	...	6	148	154	...	...	...	85	22	3	
487	24	462	1	71	...	71	...	40	106	146	...	...	...	93	18	25	
202	1	201	...	6	...	5	1	12	29	41	...	1	1	48	8	7	
853	143	710	...	67	9	56	2	67	354	421	...	...	...	158	36	33	
35	6	29	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
224	2	222	...	35	...	34	1	41	29	70	...	...	...	41	13	17	
227	30	197	...	55	...	55	...	17	114	131	...	...	...	86	14	13	
87	3	84	...	6	...	6	...	6	18	24	...	...	...	20	5	3	
861	61	797	3	97	...	97	...	67	195	262	...	...	...	206	38	33	
426	84	341	1	45	...	37	8	36	120	156	...	...	...	152	30	18	
341	12	329	...	54	...	50	4	29	46	75	...	...	...	59	11	14	
259	35	224	...	41	...	41	...	22	45	67	...	...	...	66	17	11	
67	2	65	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59	15	44	...	24	...	24	...	6	48	54	...	...	...	11	4	3	
94	...	94	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
126	...	126	..	1	...	1	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	11	3	3	
221	25	196	...	1	...	1	...	16	49	65	...	...	...	37	10	8	
201	9	191	1	61	...	60	1	14	38	52	...	...	...	31	7	10	
372	52	319	1	4	...	...	4	30	117	147	...	...	...	146	12	14	
219	...	219	...	53	...	51	2	22	44	66	...	...	...	55	14	11	
153	4	129	...	20	...	20	...	14	32	46	...	...	...	21	5	7	
625	30	595	...	166	...	160	6	54	207	261	...	...	...	135	32	29	
51	5	46	...	22	...	22	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	14	3	2	
770	245	525	..	96	...	95	1	80	200	280	...	...	...	212	39	30	
177	7	170	...	7	...	7	...	12	35	47	...	...	...	20	4	9	

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.			Number.	Name of Village.	By Survey Accounts.											Past collection on cultivated lands.
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Rice.	Dry Crop.	Garden.			Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Second class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—0—0.			49	Hargavkoppa	461	...	361	2	82	3	87	...	..	13	13	219
			50	Narugerasutudavinhailu ...	409	...	286	2	92	7	101	...	6	16	22	231
			51	Nedulemuttagodu ...	165	...	80	...	54	7	61	...	21	1	22	123
			52	Kalodi	682	14	555	1	60	1	62	...	50	1	51	143
			53	Kudavari	824	...	616	3	147	2	152	...	25	31	56	455
			54	Malalihailu	200	...	146	1	43	...	44	...	5	5	10	159
			55	Gerkoppa	309	...	249	...	54	4	58	...	...	2	2	164
			56	Jadinakoppa	46	...	34	...	11	...	11	...	...	1	1	15
			57	Gudekoppa	110	...	80	...	13	...	13	...	17	..	17	20
			58	Heragallu	790	...	597	...	98	8	106	...	42	45	87	241
			59	Kuntigi	282	...	194	4	37	11	52	...	28	8	36	119
			60	Devarasalaki	153	...	121	2	20	2	24	...	3	5	8	71
			61	Imgodu	255	...	229	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	26	...
			62	Tamadikoppa	147	...	92	...	25	...	25	...	10	20	30	71
			63	Gondavatti	258	...	210	...	41	4	45	.	...	3	3	105
			64	Goragodu	954	...	670	1	163	46	210	...	45	29	74	330
			65	Sonale	1,753	10	985	9	282	38	329	...	141	288	429	866
			66	Bilodi	867	...	573	20	167	29	216	...	18	60	78	437
			67	Mavadi	128	...	93	1	33	...	34	...	1	...	1	61
			68	Jambli	107	...	86	1	16	1	18	...	3	...	3	53
			69	Anegaddi	484	38	400	1	18	...	19	...	2	16	18	70
			70	Yalakakoni	331	23	264	1	41	2	44	...	...	...	...	83
			71	Heggarsu	577	...	468	4	95	4	103	...	4	2	6	184
			72	Karlagudi Singapur ...	362	3	280	...	61	10	71	...	4	4	8	107
			73	Gudigallu	548	5	476	...	53	5	58	...	9	...	9	180
			74	Halageri	343	...	303	...	26	...	26	...	9	...	9	50
			75	Mandarvalli	603	...	514	5	74	3	82	1	6	...	7	204
			76	Kavalkayi	154	14	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			77	Mani	37	8	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			78	Atnati	317	...	302	..	14	1	15	...	..	...	...	34
			79	Kotegoddi	71	...	59	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	28
			80	Holegaddi	42	...	26	...	12	...	12	...	4	...	4	35
			81	Kumarikampadakai ...	97	...	78	8	11	...	19	...	...	...	...	84
			82	Kalagudi-adagallu ...	2,011	...	1,858	4	136	5	145	...	6	2	8	159
			83	Hergaddi	820	...	781	2	37	3	42	...	6	..	6	75
			84	Tugore	861	...	728	...	104	9	113	...	17	3	20	300
			85	Suttinabisu	92	...	48	...	29	3	32	...	6	6	12	51
			86	Melinabesagi	100	...	79	...	16	...	16	...	5	...	5	38
			87	Adavalli	14	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	8	5	13	...
			88	Tenkhailu	193	...	135	1	49	5	55	...	3	...	3	57
			89	Gopshettikoppa	133	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...
			90	Trinase	1,966	123	1,630	29	126	25	180	...	14	19	33	439
			91	Nivane	889	174	712	..	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	5
			92	Kolagi	1,400	57	976	9	129	12	150	...	102	115	217	415
			93	Kadakoli	794	2	673	1	75	9	85	...	17	17	34	278
			94	Bhatrkunda	1,152	...	1,039	3	97	4	104	...	8	1	9	172
			95	Mavinagaddi	229	...	182	..	10	1	11	...	35	1	36	81
			96	Aramani	46	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
			97	Balagikoppa	629	...	580	...	23	3	26	...	3	...	3	56
			98	Umbalimanya	564	..	493	6	63	2	71	...	...	...	...	190
			98	Total of the 2nd class villages	76,937	727	64,918	730	7,272	606	8,608	47	1,471	1,156	2,674	24,876
Third class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 4—4—0.			1	Yadur	2,845	11	2,327	64	315	24	403	...	3	101	104	1,233
			2	Kavari	2,691	11	2,432	14	193	9	216	...	22	10	32	493
			3	Baisi	2,233	2	2,024	21	154	7	182	...	23	2	25	431
			4	Kolavadi	2,450	...	2,225	11	204	8	223	...	2	...	2	425
			5	Ginikal	1,279	...	1,128	3	130	2	135	...	16	..	16	336
			6	Sulagodu	2,512	...	2,307	20	149	9	178	...	...	27	27	430
			7	Kanagodu	173	5	131	6	30	1	87	...	...	...	...	152
			8	Ujavi	478	..	453	4	18	1	23	...	...	2	2	75
			9	Sampagodu	793	...	675	18	89	2	109	...	8	1	9	222
			10	Hergodu	1,865	13	1,596	41	178	17	237	2	8	9	19	790
			11	Hunnadagallu	1,584	...	1,463	14	96	1	111	...	9	1	10	402
			12	Kenjarikoppa	103	...	65	6	30	...	36	...	...	7	7	95

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

Survey Kanal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
255	20	204	1	2	...	...	2	27	61	88	...	...	...	89	17	13	
277	10	266	1	14	...	11	3	17	55	72	...	...	...	43	10	10	
167	...	166	1	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
177	7	170	...	116	...	116	...	22	74	96	...	...	...	70	11	11	
485	20	465	...	66	...	60	6	31	84	115	...	...	...	81	22	21	
127	10	117	...	7	...	7	...	18	24	42	...	...	...	50	9	8	
134	...	134	...	..	...	...	...	20	31	51	...	...	...	25	4	10	
32	...	32	...	..	...	...	...	4	6	10	...	...	...	5	1	2	
36	...	36	...	42	...	42	...	4	18	22	...	...	...	14	1	2	
269	1	267	1	91	...	85	6	34	151	185	...	...	...	134	15	13	
149	46	102	1	60	...	59	1	6	54	60	...	...	...	19	4	3	
76	15	61	...	8	...	7	1	2	60	62	...	...	..	28	3	1	
...	...	..	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
72	...	72	...	24	...	20	4	2	6	8	...	...	...	3	1	1	
116	...	116	...	3	...	...	3	10	47	57	...	...	...	53	6	5	
495	13	475	7	89	...	85	4	83	264	347	1	1	2	160	25	41	
867	79	781	7	358	...	309	49	89	337	426	...	...	...	215	40	61	
592	207	380	5	40	...	30	10	48	163	211	...	...	...	90	23	28	
94	9	85	...	2	...	2	...	6	12	18	...	...	...	17	5	3	
54	5	49	...	7	...	7	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	13	3	3	
63	9	54	..	7	...	4	3	32	73	105	...	...	...	41	8	16	
120	3	117	...	..	...	...	...	12	33	45	...	...	...	23	5	6	
301	29	272	...	6	...	6	...	30	90	120	...	...	...	44	6	15	
153	...	152	1	9	...	9	...	39	76	115	...	...	...	68	15	17	
145	...	144	1	16	...	16	...	22	53	75	...	...	...	30	7	9	
74	..	74	...	15	..	15	...	10	24	34	...	...	...	12	2	5	
272	61	211	...	17	7	10	...	26	30	56	...	...	...	65	15	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	15	...	...	...	5	1	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	12	3	...	
37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	22	...	...	...	16	2	3	
25	...	25	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	...	29	...	6	...	6	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	6	1	1	
111	81	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	14	2	..	
391	44	346	1	9	...	9	...	35	84	119	...	...	...	71	15	18	
128	19	109	...	16	...	16	...	6	21	27	...	...	...	22	2	4	
293	1	290	2	24	...	24	...	34	103	137	...	...	...	86	17	17	
84	...	84	...	15	...	14	1	8	29	37	...	...	...	18	1	4	
50	..	50	...	14	...	14	...	8	23	31	...	...	...	14	3	4	
...	...	...	...	22	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
136	6	129	1	7	...	7	...	11	26	37	...	...	...	47	5	5	
...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
564	219	341	4	28	...	25	3	72	342	414	...	...	...	214	42	31	
6	....	6	..	...	...	...	...	28	176	204	...	...	...	110	20	14	
436	103	331	2	218	...	197	21	44	157	201	...	...	...	136	29	23	
235	7	227	1	43	...	41	2	8	106	114	1	...	1	84	12	14	
341	24	316	1	21	...	21	...	50	238	288	..	...	...	116	11	25	
26	...	26	...	107	...	107	...	4	23	27	...	...	...	24	5	2	
...	...	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52	...	52	...	5	...	5	...	5	8	13	...	...	...	19	3	2	
228	37	191	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29,536	8,000	20,445	91	3,591	311	3,036	184	2,405	8,039	11,044	3	2	5	7,319	1,382	1,214	
1,377	520	853	4	24	...	8	16	80	346	426	...	...	...	326	47	47	
598	121	476	1	39	...	37	2	57	170	227	...	...	...	159	35	29	
536	153	382	1	46	...	46	...	63	211	274	...	...	...	174	26	41	
613	80	532	1	3	...	3	...	27	149	176	...	...	...	121	21	25	
395	16	379	...	35	...	35	...	41	90	131	...	...	...	133	21	18	
618	178	439	1	9	...	...	43	76	173	249	...	...	...	234	33	11	
129	48	81	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	24	...	...	...	20	7	3	
91	38	53	...	...	...	...	...	10	42	52	...	...	...	51	6	5	
395	171	224	...	16	...	16	...	31	105	136	...	...	...	107	20	16	
869	408	458	3	33	12	20	1	86	223	309	...	...	...	286	40	43	
376	145	231	...	20	...	20	...	37	86	123	...	...	...	125	21	22	
129	42	87	...	1	...	...	1	12	32	44	...	...	...	37	5	6	

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Dry Crop.	Rice	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Third class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 4—4—0.			13	Katkoppa	3,928	19	3,405	63	366	14	443	...	16	45	61	1,298
			14	Halagunda	1,728	...	1,593	3	122	3	128	...	...	2	2	212
			15	Mavinakana	354	...	323	...	30	1	31	...	...	...	...	41
			16	Melinakoppa	454	...	395	1	43	2	51	...	...	3	3	124
			17	Nidagodu	4,014	...	3,531	24	416	27	467	...	16	...	16	80
			18	Kuntimani	486	4	388	33	56	3	92		1	1	2	378
			19	Gubbiga	559	1	470	36	40	...	76	1	4	7	12	496
			20	Koranakoti	548	...	453	20	54	2	85	...	...	10	10	374
			21	Budanahadlu	86	...	24	21	38	3	62	...	...	...	...	202
			22	Soregaddi	1,182	15	1,052	4	75	9	88	...	16	11	27	206
			23	Halesunka	108	...	88	2	17	1	20	...	...	...	...	58
			24	Niraga	413	...	346	5	52	5	62	...	1	4	5	175
			25	Heddina	364	...	296	2	52	3	57	1	7	3	11	116
			26	Ulatiga	48	...	1	5	37	1	43	...	...	4	4	115
			27	Hossur	1,250	5	1,173	3	66	3	72	...	...	...	...	149
			28	Malagodu	481	...	383	19	72	1	92	2	4	...	6	317
			29	Balekodlu	468	...	389	25	41	9	75	...	...	4	4	524
			30	Nirkotlu	352	...	297	13	15	4	52	3	...	...	3	231
			31	Malagodu	477	...	392	24	59	2	85	...	...	...	...	469
			32	Bagedali	179	...	153	10	14	2	26	...	...	...	...	154
			33	Banadale	393	8	317	2	49	12	63	...	...	5	5	140
			34	Murimani	11	...	...	...	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	6
			35	Melakoni	478	...	404	9	56	3	68	...	1	5	6	208
			36	Balegaddi	474	...	400	3	65	1	69	...	1	4	5	138
			36	Total of the 3rd class villages.	37,846	94	33,104	561	3,449	193	4,203	2	158	273	440	11,295
			418	Grand Total of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class villages.....	230,838	1,812	1,89,136	2,023	24,164	2,818	29,005	66	5,537	5,172	10,775	78,683

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 Villages of the Nagar letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1,473	577	894	2	44	...	34	10	147	756	903	...	...	...	502	72	64	
373	23	350	...	...	...	...	...	10	31	41	...	...	...	107	18	17	
75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	8	24	32	...	...	...	21	3	5	
135	10	125	...	1	...	...	1	75	371	446	1	...	1	26	3	4	
1,292	189	1,098	5	30	...	30	...	13	40	53	...	...	...	469	67	37	
451	292	159	...	1	...	1	...	12	52	64	...	...	...	69	15	5	
524	434	90	...	8	2	5	1	30	54	84	...	...	...	105	14	13	
437	300	137	...	2	...	...	2	5	57	62	...	...	...	138	22	15	
288	178	110	...	...	...	...	...	26	50	76	...	...	...	71	11	8	
216	26	189	1	39	...	37	2	8	32	40	...	...	...	99	16	14	
61	14	47	...	...	...	...	...	34	76	110	...	...	...	27	3	6	
207	58	149	...	2	...	2	...	12	32	44	...	...	...	65	8	17	
154	16	138	...	18	2	16	...	12	38	50	...	...	...	36	7	6	
159	45	114	...	...	...	...	...	22	31	53	...	...	...	40	5	6	
193	17	176	...	...	...	...	...	40	74	114	...	...	...	57	11	6	
370	187	183	...	21	11	10	...	18	27	45	...	...	...	106	17	20	
373	269	103	2	...	...	...	...	22	60	82	...	...	...	46	14	9	
207	123	84	...	12	12	...	...	18	50	68	...	...	...	56	12	11	
399	255	144	...	...	...	...	...	12	38	50	...	...	...	91	17	10	
149	118	31	...	...	...	...	...	28	58	86	...	...	...	30	4	6	
137	19	116	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	11	14	
13	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
248	99	149	...	3	...	2	1	31	62	93	...	...	...	72	13	15	
187	20	167	...	2	...	2	...	16	27	43	...	...	...	46	8	8	
14,247	5,190	9,034	23	403	39	324	40	1,161	3,767	4,928	1	...	1	4,089	653	582	
90,704	21,031	69,026	647	13,629	415	12,073	1,141	8,114	30,970	39,084	17	10	27	25,055	4,550	4,202	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March 1877.

From the Ag. Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 396, dated Koratagere, 27th April 1876.

I have the honor to inform you that I shall very shortly have to submit to Government proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Nagar Taluk of your District. But before doing so it devolves upon you and myself conjointly to fix the amount to be merged in the assessment and annually credited to the District Irrigation Fund in accordance with Chief Commissioner's order No. 5431—Rev. 347 of the 27th October 1874.

2. We have to fix upon a sum which shall be adequate to meet all possible charges connected with the irrigation works of the taluk and no more as laid down in Rule XV of the revised survey guarantee published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 6th March 1875.

3. In the Ságar Taluk the amount fixed upon and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 8603—Rev. 233 of the 11th February 1876, a printed copy of which you can easily obtain from the Commissioner's Office, amounted to about what would be produced by taking ¼th of an anna or three pies on each rupee of survey assessment. In Anantapur ¼rd of an anna or four pies on the rupee of survey assessment would represent the amount which was taken and sanctioned as above mentioned.

4. The Nagar Taluk is so purely Malnad in its characteristics that we could not consistently fix upon a higher rate than in the Ságar Taluk. Three pies on the rupee of assessment in the Nagar Taluk, taking the present collections on rice and garden which in round numbers amount to Rs. 80,000, would give us Rs. 1,250. I cannot at present state precisely what increase on the above Rs. 80,000 will result from the survey settlement, but making the most ample allowance for any such probable increase I think we may fix upon Rs. 1,400 as the annual contribution towards the District Irrigation Fund. This is about the sum that ¼th of an anna on the rupee assessment would give by my calculation. In the more open part of Nagar to the north there may be room for expenditure on works of irrigation, but three pies on the rupee is a very small sum to take, and there is the very useful alternative of allotting any portion that cannot be advantageously utilized for works of irrigation as a grant-in-aid to the ordinary Local Fund of the taluk.

5. If you agree with me as to the amount to be merged I shall be able to carry out the necessary operation and incorporate our proposals with the usual settlement report.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Survey Superintendent, Mysore, No. 174, dated 2nd May 1876.

With reference to your letter No. 396 of 27th ultimo I have the honor to state that except Humshikatte there are hardly any works of irrigation in the Nagar Taluk. Taking into consideration the characteristics of the taluk I agree with you that the rate already fixed in Ságar will be quite high enough for Nagar, and if three pies in the rupee represents about 1,400 rupees a year, I think that will be the best sum to fix on.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 626 of 25th July 1876.

In reply to your No. 932 of the 23rd November 1875 has the honor to forward herewith copy of a report* submitted by the Ságar Sub-Division Assistant Commissioner regarding the circumstances of the past revenue management of Nagar Taluk, and to state that, in the absence of reliable statistics which is the case in Malnad taluks, it is not possible to arrive at a conclusion as to which part of the taluk is over assessed and which not. The present rates do not seem to press heavily except in some individual instances in which patti and chillar shists appear to have been added in an arbitrary manner.

* No. 47 of 21st July 1876.

From the 1st Assistant Commissioner, Ságar Sub-Division, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 47, dated 21st July 1876.

I have the honor to return the Survey Superintendent's letter No. 982 of 23rd November 1875 forwarded for report with your docket No. 1440, dated 29th idem.

2. I regret the delay that has occurred in replying to this reference, but the circumstances of the Nagar Taluk being quite unknown to me at that time, as I have never settled a jamabandi in it, I retained the letter until after he jamabandi season in the hopes of being able to afford some information that would be of value to the Superintendent.

3. I have tried to obtain some statistics as to the incidence of the present rates per acre, but without the knowledge afforded by an accurate measurement of the land I feel that it would only be misleading to attempt making a positive statement on the subject.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March 1877.

4. The ease with which the revenue in the Nagar Taluk is collected comparatively with that of the rest of the District and the almost invariable immunity from coercive measures, leads me to suppose that the revenue demand does not press heavily in any part of the taluk; I am even inclined to ascribe the necessity that has lately (*i. e.* since 1872—73) arisen for collecting part of the revenue by attachment and sale rather to the tedious nature of the present coercive proceedings than to any falling off in prosperity of the ryots. The revenue has not decreased during this period as the subjoined statement of jamabandi (less local cesses) will shew, for the apparent decrease in 1874—75 is really due to a deduction of over 1,000 Rupees which was made in that year as remuneration to village servants and the great increase in Huzur remissions was due to deductions made on account of banjar in wargs.

5. If I am correct in believing that the highest rates now levied can be borne by the lands which pay them, it must follow, seeing the many apparently arbitrary rates of patti which are added to the different shists, and various chillar shists that are collected from different individual holdings, without reference to the capability of the soil, that the assessment could be equitably recast without the present maximum rates so as to give a general increase of revenue, but without the knowledge of the accurate area and incidence of taxation it would be leaping in the dark to hazard any opinion as to the rates which could be placed on the different magnis.

Statement shewing the Revenue Assessment and Collections of the Nagar Taluk for the past 5 years ending Bhava 1874—75.

YEAR.	Amount of Amildar's Settlement.	Remission by the Huzur Settlement.	Remission on account of inability.	Collections on— Cultivated lands.	Collections on— Banjar lands.	Collections on— By attachment and sale.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pramoduta 1870—71	84,745 4 8	321 9 1	„ „ „	79,690 15 „	4,732 12 7	„ „ „	
Prajotpatti 1871—72	84,428 15 4	176 11 4	„ „ „	79,353 „ 8	4,899 3 4	„ „ „	
Angirasa 1872—73	83,818 12 8	203 15 7	„ „ „	79,629 1 9	4,634 1 2	147 10 2	
Shrimukha 1873—74	84,299 12 9	394 13 4	138 9 1	78,656 6 4	4,861 11 5	248 4 7	
Bhava 1874—75	83,875 12 4	1,316 4 6	„ „ „	77,435 5 1	4,787 „ „	337 2 9	* This is the amount collected at the close of the year. What proportion of the balance may be collected and what proportion recommended for remission cannot here be stated.
Total...	4,21,169 9 9	2,418 5 10	138 9 1	3,93,764 12 10	24,104 12 6	733 1 6	
* Yuva, 1875—76...	83,428 2 1	140 1 6	„ „ „	83,107 3 3	„ „ „	„ „ „	
Total Rs.....	5,04,590 12 6	2,558 7 4	138 9 1	4,76,982 „ 1	24,104 12 6	733 1 6	

From Major J. P. Grant, Superintendent Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 685, dated Bangalore, 4th August 1876.

I have the honor to forward, in original, my report No. 684 of this day's date, to the address of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, on the revision of the assessment in 418 villages constituting the whole of the Government portion of the Nagar Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division. As it is of importance that sanction should be obtained to the proposed revision as soon as possible, I shall feel much obliged by your returning the report with such remarks as you may desire to make, at your earliest convenience.

From Mr. E. H. Butcher, Assistant Supt. Mysore Revenue Survey. To the Deputy Supt. Revenue Survey, Mysore, dated Camp Harnhalli Taluk, 15th February 1876.

I have the honor to furnish a report on the Nagar Taluk classed by the establishment under my charge during the past season.

2. Nagar is one of the most westerly of the Malnad taluks of the Shimoga District, being bounded on the north by the Sâgar Taluk, south by Kavaledurga, east by Anantapur, and on the west it is defined by the Western Ghats and Canara.

Boundaries.

3. In extent it has an area of 232,200 acres or about 360 square miles. Only 47,000 acres are however culturable, the remainder being kans, or ever-green forest, and jungle. The Census of 1871 gave the population at over 33,000 souls which would give an average of 90 souls per square mile.

Area and population.

History.

4. In the earliest times of which we have record, the Nagar Taluk was included in the Kadamba Kingdom. The Kadambas were subdued in the 5th century by the Chalukyas, and Nagar formed part of the Province of Banavasi under the Chalukya Empire. In the 8th or 9th century was established the Jain principality of Humcha. The princes of this house subdued all the hill country as far as Manjarabad and ultimately fixed their capital at Karkala below the ghats. In the 12th century the Kalachuryas usurped the Chalukya power and were shortly succeeded by the Hoysala Ballalas, who ruled the whole of Mysore till the middle of the 14th century, when the Vijaya Nagar or Anegundi Empire arose. In the middle of the 16th century the Vijaya Nagar Kings bestowed the Nagar country upon the Keldi or Ikkeri Chiefs. These early in the next century removed their capital to Bednur and attained to considerable power making themselves independent. Shivappa Nayik who reigned about 1650 is the most celebrated of the Ikkeri line, for his ability, skill in finance and munificence. He it was who finally reduced the Jain Rajas of Talava, and added to the family dominions the whole Province of Canara. His "Shist" or land assessment has been continued to the present time. Sixteen of the Keldi family are said to have possessed the Kingdom, till it was conquered by Hyder, who took Bednur in 1763. As the previous rulers had proposed to change the name of Bednur to Nagar, indicating a city containing a lakh of houses, Hyder gave it that name along with his own, calling it Hyder Nagar. In 1783 it was taken by the British Army under General Matthews during the war with Tippu, but recovered by the latter. A pretender to the throne of Nagar was one of the ringleaders of the insurrection in 1830 and Nagar suffered a good deal in the disturbances at that time. Since the assumption of the Government by the British in 1831 it has lost much of its importance owing to the transfer of head-quarters to Shimoga. The greater part of the old city is now in ruins which cover a large area.

Physical characteristics.

5. Nagar is one of the most picturesque portions of the Mysore Province. The northern portion of the taluk is somewhat open and undulating in character, whilst in the south hills clothed with ever-green jungle meet the eye in every direction. The climate in the dry season is a most enjoyable one, and is tolerably healthy except at the commencement of the rainy season, when more or less fever prevails. In Nagar villages are almost unknown. Each land-holder has a house on the edge of his holding and his tenants and laborers have cottages on their respective allotments.

Rain-fall.

6. The taluk lying so near the ghats, the rain-fall is heavy, varying however considerably in different parts. At Hulikal near the ghats over 300 inches are gauged, whilst in the north and centre portion it is from 100 to 150 inches per annum.

Rivers.

7. Several streams take their rise in Nagar, most of them going to swell the Sharávati river flowing from south to north. They are all fordable from December to May, but during the rains are only crossed in basket boats.

Roads and communications.

8. Till recently Nagar was almost inaccessible to wheeled traffic. During the last 3 or 4 years however a great deal of money has been expended on improving the ghats or passes to the low country and making a net-work of good roads to them, by which the produce of the country is taken down to the coast and Canara. The Hulikal ghat is opened for loaded carts. By this the merchants and ryots of the Mujnad, Yedur, Bagayit and half of the Arnad Magni, take their produce to Kundapur. The Murrur ghat forms a convenient outlet for the Kumathonekoppa, Pataguppi and Kabnad Sammats, whilst to the east the ryots of Humcha, Kiravaragi, Kodur and half Arnad use the Nagodu ghat. A good deal of the country produce is still conveyed on pack bullocks, the chief castes employed as carriers being Lambanis and Waddars. Each pack bullock carries on the average 50 seers or one khandi of paddy, the hire being 8 annas per load. Large numbers of the ryots are however their own carriers. Their usual custom is to take their surplus stock of rice down the ghats to the coast, having disposed of which they purchase a return load of salt and cocoanuts, when after supplying the local demand for these articles, the surplus is taken to the neighbouring markets at Anur and Honnali, and ragi purchased there for their own consumption.

Markets.

9. There are two weekly markets held in the taluk, one at Kolur Katte every Saturday, and one recently established at Kasba Nagar itself on Sunday. Trans actions to the extent of about 300 rupees take place at each market weekly.

Exports.

10. The chief exports of the Taluk are the following :—

Rice, about 20,000 seers or 400 khandis to the Coast.
Areca, about 46,000 maunds to Bellary and Birur.
Pepper, about 1,500 maunds to the above places.
Cardamoms, about 200 maunds are sent down to Kumtha.

11. The chief imports are :—

Imports.

Salt from Canara,	Rupees....	9,000
Cocoanuts—Do——	Do....	5,000
Wheat from Dharwar	Do....	2,000
Castor Oil from Honnali	Do....	2,000
Chillies from Honnali	Do....	1,000

12. The gardens being held by Brahmans, most of the labor for cultivating the same is imported. The laborers come up from below the ghats for the season, returning at the commencement of the rains Slaves or "Hutalu" as they were called, were largely employed in former times, but in Mr. Stokes' time a partial stop was put to it, and since 1860 it has entirely ceased. The rate for paid laborers, including the food given to them, is equal to 4 annas per day. About ⅓rd of the gardens are cultivated by the Brahmans themselves. The good roads now under construction will no doubt greatly affect the importation of labor.

Labor.

13. The soils are almost entirely of a yellow color and seem to be composed of yellow clay and sand, the latter predominating. Very little dark colored soil is to be met with, and I consider the soil as a whole decidedly inferior to those met with in Shikarpur, Shimoga and many other of the Malnad taluks.

Soils.

14. The best gardens are found in the south and west of the taluk near the ghats. Here the supply of water is perennial. In the best gardens cardamoms are grown ; they are confined almost entirely to the Sammats of Kabnad, Yedur and a little in Arnad. The garden cultivation consists of areca, pepper, cardamoms, a little of the betel creeper, and plantains. I do not consider the gardens as productive as those of the adjoining Taluk of Sâgar, the rain-fall being excessive.

Crops in gardens.

15. Cane is only grown to a very small extent and then in somewhat high lying ground, the excessive rain-fall being detrimental. The juice is not boiled down into jaggory but concentrated into a thick syrup or treacle, being kept and sold in pots in the neighbourhood. Attempts to crystallize the juice have failed.

Tari Cane.

16. Rice is chiefly grown, the principal kinds being Jeddu, Hasadi, Kurani and Higgi. These are all of a coarse description. In the villages lying to the south and west there being perennial streams of water, a second crop of rice is raised during the dry season principally of Karbhatta which is a very coarse kind and yield an inferior crop taking 3 months to come to maturity. The Kârtik rice is usually sown in June and reaped in December and January taking about 7 months to come to maturity. It is not sown broad cast but in small beds, and afterwards transplanted.

Rice.

17. The khushki or "hakkal" consists chiefly of narrow strips of high lying land on the edge of the rice fields and near the houses of the cultivators. As a rule it is of little value producing a poor crop of ragi. In the Humcha Magni, however, where the rain-fall is more moderate, dry crop soil of a better description is met with, in which ragi, gram and oil seeds are raised.

Dry crop.

18. The land tenure of the taluk is that known as the Warg system which has been before described in other Malnad taluks, and need not be here repeated. The assessment is fixed on the "Shist" or original measurement of Shivappa Nayik to which a "Patti" has been subsequently added on different occasions to pay war charges, &c., and now amounts to about 25 per cent on the shist.

Assessment.

19. Gardens are assessed on the 1,000 dayas. A distance of 15 feet was fixed as the space from tree to tree which was called a khati and a measure of a khati each way constituted a daya. A garden of 1,000 dayas is reckoned to hold 2,500 areca trees or about 800 trees to the acre. The rates for these gardens varies in every degree and range from Rs. 18 to as high as Rs. 75 per 1,000 dayas. This is the shist, the patti averaging Rs. ½ on the varaha of Rs. 4.

Gardens.

20. Shivappa Nayik fixed the khandi of tari as the extent of land which 50 seers of seed planted, which was reckoned as 3,200 square yards. In the accounts every holding is entered as so many khandis. The rates for tari range from about 7 annas to Rs. 3—12—6 per khandi. The patti on tari is the same as on bagayat and is on the varaha.

Tari.

21. Dry crop land or "Hakkal" is not assessed being included in the tari shist.

Dry crop.

Sub-letting of lands.

22. Tari lands are sublet to a very considerable extent, and always on private arrangement as to payment in grain or money and not on a proportionate share of crop. In gardens it is fixed at so much per 100 trees from 1 to 2 maunds per 100 trees.

Kans.

23. The "Kans" or ever-green sholas are let chiefly to the "Haiepiks" or Divaru. The men holding them take the fruit of such fruit trees as exist, and the pepper which grows wild. It is however chiefly for the toddy produced from the sago-palm that they are valued.

General condition of the ryots.

24. In conclusion I beg to state that I consider the ryots of this taluk fairly well off. The holders of the gardens however are very much in the hands of the sahukars who advance them money to pay their laborers, taking the areca from them at a fixed rate. In fact Nagar is a grand place for the money lenders.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore, No. 431, dated Camp Harihar, 29th November 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 685, dated 4th August 1876, and to offer the following remarks on your report on the revision of the assessment of the Nagar Taluk in this Division.

2. The original report and its accompaniments are herewith returned, and I also enclose for your information copy of a *letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District on the subject.

* Circuit No. 3, dated 21st Sept. 1876.

3. I had hoped to have been able before this to make a special tour through the Nagar Taluk and thus to have been better able to appreciate the contents of your report, but as this projected visit has been postponed I will make a few comments which occur to me without further delay.

4. The anticipated increase of revenue will be the same as in the Ságar Taluk, namely 15 per cent minus however the sum (Rs. 1,400) to be set apart for irrigation purposes in the Nagar Taluk.

5. A comparison between the average and maximum rates of the two taluks is made in the following tables:—

Maximum Survey Rates.

Ságar Taluk.				Nagar Taluk.			
	Group.	Rate per Acre.			Group.	Rate per Acre.	
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Garden.	Throughout the taluk	25	0 0	Garden.	1st group	18	0 0
					2nd group	15	0 0
					3rd group	15	0 0
Wet land.	1st group	6	8 0	Wet land.	1st group	5	8 0
	2nd group	6	4 0		2nd group	5	0 0
	3rd group	6	0 0		3rd group	4	4 0
	4th group	5	12 0				
	5th group	5	4 0				
	6th group	4	12 0				
Dry land.	1st group	1	0 0	Dry land.	1st group	0	12 0
	2nd group	0	12 0		2nd group	0	8 0
	3rd group	0	8 0		3rd group	0	8 0

Average Rates of occupied lands.

Description of land.	Ságar Taluk.								Nagar Taluk.				
	Old average rate per acre.			Survey average rate per acre.			Old average rate per acre.			Survey ave age rate p acre.	
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
Garden	17	0	6	17	8	0	9	10	3	10	6
Wet	2	8	2	2	10	0	2	7	2	2	13
Dry	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	3

6. It will be seen that the maximum rates are throughout lower in the Nagar than in the Sága Taluk, as are also the average rates on garden land. This is accounted for by the gardens of Nagar n being considered equal to those of Ságar, inasmuch as labor is not so available for the former, a their positions are generally more inaccessible.

7. The opening out of the Nagar Taluk by roads which are now either projected or in course construction, will remove these disadvantages to a great extent if not entirely. But I have no inclinatio to find fault with easy rates for gardens, for the popular complaint both in Malnad and Maidan talu is that garden land is too highly assessed, while it is often freely admitted that other descriptions land, especially dry, are being held on easier terms than before the settlement.

8. In the case of wet lands in the Nagar Taluk, the average rate is higher than for similar land in the Ságar Taluk. It is also above the old average rate (Rs. 2—7—2) in the Nagar Taluk itself.

9. A comparison with the Ságar wet rates is not made in your report except where in para 28 yo remark that the "rates fit in with those sanctioned in the adjoining settled Taluks of Ságar and Ananta pur."

Your para 16 however would appear to give the reasons, namely that the water supply is mos abundant and that double crops are annually taken from a large proportion of the rice lands.

10. The difference between the rainfall of two adjoining taluks is certainly remarkable as shew in the following extract from the rain register in this Office :—

Year.	Nagar Taluk.		Ságar Taluk.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1869—70	159	80	54	40
1870—71	144	60	48	95
1871—72	144	35	57	50
1872—73	152	95	86	5
1873—74	135	46	78	75
1874—75	169	55	86	80
1875—76	204	14	64	87

11. There are only 66 acres of waste garden land in the taluk, the average rate fixed for which is Rs. 6—4—7. This, against an average of Rs. 10—6—4 for occupied gardens, ought to have the effect of bringing them speedily under cultivation. The same might perhaps be said of the 5,537 acres of waste rice lands, the average assessment on which is Rs. 2—2—11 against Rs. 2—13—8 on occupied lands; but notwithstanding the improved prospects of the taluk and these favorable rates, you are probably quite justified in making the remarks contained in your 39th para, and in coming to the conclusion that an yearly increase of the revenue from the cultivation of assessed waste is not to be counted upon with confidence.

12. I conclude by expressing my concurrence in the suitability of the rates of assessment proposed by you, regarding which the Deputy Commissioner has also recorded a favorable opinion.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, Circuit No. 3, dated Camp Hossur, 21st September 1876.

In reply to your docket No. 548 of the 24th August 1876, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the proposals of the revision of the assessment in the Nagar Taluk.

The Superintendent of Surveys' report shews, as I anticipated, many and great inequalities in the old assessment, which were not warranted by the circumstances either of position or soil, but he has been able to recast the assessment of the taluk, on maxima, considerably within the present highest rates, so as to give a general increase in the total.

2. The inaccessibility of the taluk and the consequently high cost of labor and carriage have evidently greatly influenced the proposals and justly so. In a sparsely populated and out-of-the-way taluk such as Nagar which is duly now being opened up by through communications, Government has more to gain by liberal treatment, inducing extension of cultivation than by going at all near the margin of what the land will bear.

3. The garden maxima rates are such that no one can object to them on the score of their being too high. Thirty rupees an acre have been paid by gardens in the taluk and as the assessment has been collected without coercion, we may say the gardens paying this rate have been cultivated at a profit: that the survey rates then calculated on a maximum of Rs. 18 slightly raise the average all round, can only result from the fact that the old assessment was arbitrary and unjust.

4. In para 13 of the report, the Superintendent gives Rs. 4,00,000 as a moderate estimate of the value of the out-turn of the paddy lands. The assessment on these is Rs. 69,000 or just over $\frac{1}{6}$th of the estimated out-turn. The estimate is at the rate of 20 Rs. an acre on what Major Grant calculates is the cultivated area of wet land. Paddy generally brings the cultivator about a rupee per kandi of 50 seers, a kandi sows $\frac{2}{3}$rd of an acre, and good land, it is admitted, yields 20 fold. A return of 20 Rs. an acre at this rate requires an average yield of 13 fold. Seeing that many lands are double crop I do not think this is too great to expect. Another consideration shewing that the wet land assessment now proposed is moderate and the estimated value of the paddy crop below the mark is this, calculated on this out-turn the old assessment was $\frac{1}{4}$th of the produce, but there were lands paying half as much again as the proposed maximum in first class villages, as in the case of Mavingada mentioned in the 40th para of the Superintendent's report.

5. The Superintendent in his 13th para seems to have confused "paddy" and "rice," the export to the coast is in paddy I think, but he seems to have calculated the value of it as if it were rice. However I cannot quite follow him here, as there seems to be a clerical error in the para, the exportation being at one time put at 20,000 seers and at another 2,000.

6. If dry crop lands are to be assessed at all, they could not well be put lower than is proposed. My only doubt is whether, in so purely a Malnad Taluk, it would not be better to give a proportion of "Hakkal" to wet or garden land free, and save the expense of classification.

7. The instances of heavy increase or decrease in particular villages forecast what is sure to occur with respect to individuals, and it is not to be expected that the settlement will be received without loud lamentations from some quarters. At first sight the increased villages seem to be very much more raised than the others are lowered, but it will be seen that while the percentage of increase can be any amount, that of decrease must be within 100, and had Mavingada for instance been raised from 26 to 81 Rs. instead of decreased from the latter, the percentage would have been 211, and not 68 as it is now. Another thing is worthy of notice; while in the case of villages that are so heavily increased the rates to be imposed in three out of the five only are above the average of the taluk, the old wet rates in four out of five of the villages decreased are above the survey average, the wet rate in one village and the garden rate in the only village whose wet rate was below the survey average are above the survey maximum.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March 1877.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1087, dated Bangalore, 7th December 1876.

I have the honor herewith to forward the correspondence as per margin upon the revision of the assessment in 418 Government villages of the Nagar Taluk of the Shimoga District.

1. Survey Superintendent's Report No. 684, dated 4th August 1876, and enclosures.
2. Do letter No. 685, dated 4th idem.
3. Nagar Division Commissioner's letter No. 431, dated 29th November 1876, and enclosures.

2. The clerical error referred to by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, as occurring in para 13 of this Office Report No. 684 of the 4th August 1876, has been corrected.

3. The Commissioner of the Nagar Division has expressed his concurrence in the suitability of the rates of the proposed assessment, and I therefore beg that sanction may be given to admit of the introduction of the proposed rates about the commencement of April next.

No. 12709—Rev. 360, dated Bangalore, 14th March 1877.

Order thereon.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the revision of assessment of the Nagar Taluk, Shimoga District, Nagar Division.

2. This taluk comprises an area of 360 square miles and a population numbering 25,055 persons or 69 to the square mile.

3. There are 418 Government villages and only one Inam village distributed over 14 magnis, an arrangement which, as remarked by Major Grant, is ill adapted for any revenue purpose.

The statistical return shews that there are 4,550 houses, 39,084 head of cattle, 4,202 ploughs, and 27 carts in this taluk.

4. The rainfall according to the taluk register has ranged from 135 to 172 inches annually during the last 6 years, and on the margin of the ghats it is estimated at 300 inches.

5. The soils are described as composed of yellow clay and sand, the latter predominating, and decidedly inferior to those met with in many other "Malnad" taluks.

6. Major Grant adverts to the vast improvements that have taken place of late years in opening up this taluk in which for a period much subsequent to 1800 the means of conveyance of goods were limited to pack bullocks. The need was recognized by the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. L. B. Bowring, c. s. i., some 10 years ago, and much attention was devoted to the subject by the Chief Engineer, Colonel Sankey, r. e., and the then Commissioner of Nagar, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hay. The result has been that the taluk has been pierced by several excellent roads, and new ghat roads have been opened as outlets for the produce to the western coast.

7. The Nagar ryots are said to be very well off so far as the simple means of livelihood are concerned, seasons of scarcity being absolutely unknown; while the annual yield of the rice lands is a matter of certainty. In the case of supari gardens, however, the damage caused by "Kole Roga" or rot is frequently very serious, although much exaggeration is current on this point. Mr. Butcher alludes to the indebted condition of the garden owners, but this, in Major Grant's opinion, is the normal condition of these people in all the Malnad taluks. The "Sutgidar" system is in force, under which the wargdars have to sell their produce, not at the market price, but on such terms as the sahukar to whom they are indebted, may dictate. The garden wargdars themselves ascribe their indebtedness to the heaviness and inequality of the present assessment.

8. The chief products of the taluk are betel-nut, cardamoms, pepper and rice. Most of the "Hakkal" or up-lands are left uncultivated and are used chiefly for grazing, stacking and such purposes. The betel-nut grown in this taluk is said to be of a fine quality, but Major Grant thinks that the gardens are much neglected and, on the whole, interior to those of Ságar, as labor has, to a great part, to be imported from outside the taluk. The best gardens are situated in the most inaccessible parts of the country. The rice lands are described as not remarkably good, but unfailing in their yield, the water supply being most abundant. Double crops are frequently taken in one year on rice lands. Sugar-cane is to some extent cultivated.

9. The lands are held on the warg tenure which has been described in para 33 of Major Grant's report on the survey settlement of the Ságar Taluk.

10. The past revenue management of the taluk is similar to that detailed by Major Grant in his settlement report of the Ságar Taluk. That Officer remarks that the assessment to be now revised may be more correctly described as that introduced by Mr. Stokes, the first Superintendent (Commissioner) of Nagar Division in 1830. The Shanbhogs' accounts were then examined, but there is good reason to believe that the true accounts were suppressed.

11. The total area measured by the Survey Department is 230,828 acres, of which 41,692 are culturable and 189,136 are unculturable. Of the arable lands 30,917 acres are occupied and 10,775 waste.

12. From para 24 of the Survey Commissioner's report it appears that the Survey measurement has not embraced the whole taluk, there being some tracts of inaccessible jungle on the ghat frontier which has been left unmeasured.

13. The annual collections during the last 20 years from 1855—56 are given in para 25 of Major Grant's report. The average collections during the last five, ten and twenty years are given below:—

	Collection.
1874—75	78,710
5 years' average	79,188
10 do	80,530
20 do	80,687

14. The revenue has remained almost stationary, notwithstanding the rise in prices, and Major Grant attributes this to its obvious cause, *viz.*, the warg system under which fluctuations in the cultivated area do not come to light.

15. The prices obtaining in 1855—56 and those in the last four years from 1871—72 are shewn below :—

Year.	Rice, seers per Rupee.	Per maund of 40 seers.		
		Supari, 1st sort.	Pepper.	Cardamom.
1855—56	23	3 15 1	3 14 8	0 0 0
1871—72	16	6 10 8	5 1 4	80 0 0
1872—73	13	5 4 8	7 12 1	0 0 0
1873—74	14	4 1 10	8 12 2	0 0 0
1874—75	16	3 10 1	5 8 0	0 0 0

16. The realizations of revenue in 1874-75, with average rates per acre from each class of land, are stated as follows, but this distribution is, as the Survey Commissioner remarks, at least of doubtful accuracy:—

Description of land.	Realization for 1874—75.	Survey Acres.	Average Rate.
Garden	19,507	2,023	9 10 3
Rice	59,150	24,164	2 7 2
Dry crop	26	2,818	0 0 2
Total.....	78,683	29,005	2 11 5

17. The dry crop, it is observed, was not assessed at all. The average garden rate of Rs. 9—10—3 is very low, considering the great reputation of the Nagar gardens, but there is great inequality in the assessment, some gardens being rated as high as 30 Rs., while others equally good were paying not more than 5 Rs. The rate of Rs. 2—7—2

on rice lands is suggestive, in Major Grant's opinion, of many cases of excessive assessment which the present settlement will rectify.

18. For the purposes of the proposed settlement the taluk is divided into 3 groups of villages for the reasons given in the subjoined statement, in which the maximum rate proposed for each class of land is also shewn :—

Class or group.	No. of villages	Maximum dry crop rate.	Maximum rice rate.	Maximum garden rate.	Remarks.
I	264	0 12 0	5 8 0	18 0 0	Villages to the north, east and centre in a fairly open country and well off for roads.
II	98	0 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	A group of villages very similar to group I, but further south and west in a more difficult country.
III	36	0 8 0	4 4 0	15 0 0	South-western villages in the most inaccessible part of the taluk and on the edge of the ghats.

These rates are in keeping with those of the adjoining Taluks of Ságar and Anantapur

19. The results of the settlement as contrasted with the realizations in 1874-75 are shewn below.—

Description of land.	Survey acres.	1874—75. Collection.	1874—75. Average rate.	Proposed settlement. Assessment.	Proposed settlement. Average rate.
Garden	2,023	19,507	9 10 3	21,031	10 6 4
Rice	24,164	59,150	2 7 2	69,026	2 13 8
Dry crop	2,818	26	0 0 2	647	0 3 7
Total.....	29,005	78,683	2 11 5	90,704	

Waste.

	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
Garden ...	66	415	6-4-7
Rice ...	5,537	12,073	2-2-11
Dry crop ...	5,172	1,141	0-3-6
Total.....	10,775	13,629	...

Alienated in minor inams.

	Acres.	Assessment.
Garden	166	1,478
Rice ..	1,583	4,344
Dry crop	163	37
Total.....	1,912	5,859

20. The two marginal statements shew the area and assessment of the waste lands, and those embraced in minor inams. The extent of waste rice land is, as observed, very great for so small a taluk, and the survey Superintendent expresses a doubt whether it will be taken up at the settlement, though he is confident it will be so in course of time. If, as there is reason to apprehend, the population of the Malnad taluk is suffering a gradual decrease, no sanguine expectations of much increase of cultivation of rice lands can be entertained.

21. The following statement shews the total results of the settlement on all arable lands occupied, waste and inam, as compared with the realizations of 1874-75 :—

	Acres.	Assessment.
1874—75	0	* 78,683
By Survey.		
Government occupied land	29,005	90,704
Do unoccupied land	10,775	13,629
Inam	1,912	5,859
Total....	41,692	1,10,192

22. The item of revenue from grazing which is insignificant has been omitted from this settlement. The course followed in this respect in the Sagar Taluk should be pursued.

23. The revenue from the "Kans" or evergreen forests, which amounted in 1874-75 to Rs. 487, has also been left out of consideration. Major Grant promises to report separately on this subject.

24. The local cess of one anna in the rupee is estimated to realize Rs. 5,669 on Government occupied lands, and Rs. 369 on minor inams, in all Rs. 6,038 as compared with Rs. 2,792 from the half anna cess in 1874-75.

25. A comparison of the realizations in 1874-75 with the estimated result of the proposed settlement, omitting grazing and kans, is shewn below :—

Old Assessment.	
Land Revenue	1874—75—78,683
Half anna local cess	„ 2,792
Total....	81,475.
Proposed Settlement.	
Survey assessment on occupied lands	90,704
One anna local cess	6,038
	96,742

Excluding all calculation of local cesses, there is a net gain to Government by the settlement of Rs. 12,021 or about 15 per cent.

26. But out of this sum of Rs. 12,021 a sum of Rs. 1,400 has to be deducted as the amount proposed by the Superintendent of Survey in concurrence with the Deputy Commissioner to be credited to the District Irrigation Fund, and a further sum of Rs. 3,000 as noted in the margin; on account of the remuneration of village officers. This will leave a net revenue on occupied lands of Rs. 86,304 or a gain to Government of Rs. 7,621. The Survey Commissioner considers however that the extent of land that would be resigned at the settlement would perhaps slightly exceed that taken up, and that the net revenue result in 1877-78 may not prove to be more than Rs. 85,000.

Estimated remuneration...	5,000	0	0
Temporary do already sanctioned ...	2,210	1	0
Balance	2,789	15	0
or, in a lump sum	3,000	0	0

27. The large inequalities in the existing assessments which have been noticed have led to a great increase and decrease in the assessment on individual holdings as the result of the survey rates, and this may be expected it is said to cause much dissatisfaction. The proposed rates are however considered moderate in themselves, and considering the existing condition of things, no revision can be altogether acceptable.

* This figure is less by Rs. 27 than that given in para 13 above owing to the elimination of fractions.

28. Major Grant observes that there is a good deal of waste land in wargs, which a false system has forced the wargdars to retain, whether they wanted the land or not. He does not however think that they will avail themselves to any great extent of the opportunity which will be afforded by the settlement of resigning these lands. The Survey Commissioner remarks that the course followed in the Ságar Taluk of making separate survey numbers of any large portions of waste lands in holdings which have been included in them at the measurement at the desire of the ryots, will be adopted in the case of this taluk to remove a fertile source of dissatisfaction.

29. The Commissioner of Nagar, while expressing his concurrence in the proposed rates, remarks that those on garden lands are less than in the Ságar Taluk, and that the reduction is called for by the circumstance that the gardens in the Nagar Taluk are in less accessible portions and the labor supply less abundant.

30. With regard to the Deputy Commissioner's suggestion that a proportion of hakkal or dry land should be assessed to garden and wet lands, free of assessment, the Survey Commissioner quotes the instance of a Ghat District of the Bombay Presidency in which the plan of giving dry crop land free and attaching it to wet land was proposed and, after some discussion, adopted. The Home Government, however, expressed their strong disapproval of the measure and directed that such a plan should not be again sanctioned. Considerable inconvenience, Colonel Anderson states, would occur from land holders selling the unassessed dry crop land, and their possibly throwing up the wet lands on which the assessment was paid. There is no inconvenience whatever in placing the assessment on all the land wet and dry according to its area, and doing so is in every way likely to obviate future difficulty.

31. It is observed that the number of magnis into which the taluk is divided, according to Return Class VII, No. 1, for 1874-75, is 15, while the Survey Superintendent gives only 14. The number of Government villages by the above return is 421 and the Inam 'or Arvasi Oottar' villages 6, while the Survey Superintendent's figures are 418 and 1 respectively. The Survey Commissioner is requested to investigate the cause of these discrepancies.

32. In order to admit of the return on this head being checked, it is requested that in future settlements, a nominal list of inam villages be submitted with the reports.

33. It is observed from the sketch map accompanying the Survey Superintendent's report, that there is a " part of the Kavaledurga Taluk " inconveniently situated in the eastern portion of the Nagar Taluk. The tract is quite isolated from the Kavaledurga Taluk, and Mr. Saunders considers that it should be incorporated into the Nagar Taluk as early as practicable.

34. Two villages " Mavadi " and " Udgeri " belonging to Nagar are, it is observed, situated in the Kavaledurga Taluk. These should be merged in the latter taluk at the settlement of that taluk.

35. A small isolated portion of the Ságar Taluk is shewn to be situated to the west of the Nagar Taluk. It would seem desirable that this should be merged in the Nagar Taluk, unless there are cogent reasons to the contrary.

36. With reference to Colonel Anderson's remark noticed in para 26 above, that, at the settlement, it is likely that more land will be resigned than taken up and therefore the full amount of revenue estimated under the settlement cannot be expected in 1877-78, the Survey Commissioner is requested to submit for information an abstract statement shewing the results of the settlement (extent of lands taken up and resigned, &c.,) as soon after the settlement as may be practicable.

37. The following statement shews the maximums and average rates now proposed and those sanctioned for the neighbouring Taluks, Anantapur, Ságar and Shimoga :—

	Maximum Rates.			Average Rates.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.
Nagar	0 12 0	5 8 0	18 0 0	0 3 7	2 13 3	10 6 4
Ságar	1 0 0	6 8 0	25 0 0	0 4 1.	2 15 1	18 4 10
Anantapur	1 4 0	6 0 0	22 0 0	0 6 3	2 12 3	16 12 3
Shimoga	2 4 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	0 11 6	2 12 6	8 3 1

38. The revision of the assessment, as proposed, is approved by the Chief Commissioner, subject, however, to such alteration in individual cases as may be called for, where instances of over-assessment may be brought to notice within three years of the settlement.

39. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and to Major Grant for the care and attention which has been bestowed in the preparation of this report.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
„ Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th March 1877.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 597, dated Bangalore, 26th February 1877.

Adverting to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 15 of the 16th ultimo, calling for an expression of opinion on the new forms of Inamti Accounts framed for use in settled taluks, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Túmkúr think that the forms are suitable. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, however, submits the following points for consideration.

I. That it is hardly possible to class the inams in Form A, with reference to the Quit-rent Register, as some of the headings in the latter differ from those of the former. For instance, the terms, "Agreed to and compulsory" and "not agreed to" under "III Personal" in Form A. do not appear in the Quit-rent Register and the term "Jivanartha" entered in the latter is not given in Form A.

II. That Form B does not shew whether a village is jodi or sarvamanya; that this information cannot be gathered from the Quit-rent Register; the latter moreover does not shew under which class or heading each village has been placed during the settlement.

2. With a view of assisting the Taluk and District officials in preparing these returns with accuracy, Mr. Ricketts suggests the advisability of a list being prepared by the Inam Department, shewing the various kinds of inams falling under each of the major and minor headings prescribed in the form, and in which suggestion I concur.

3. Mr. Ricketts also points out that no provision is made in the forms by which the increase or decrease in the number of inams owing to release or relinquishment can be shewn, but I presume that the entries required to be made on the back of the statement will afford these particulars.

4. On the introduction of these forms, I am of opinion that the Ardhamanyam Return, Class II, No. 6, may be dispensed with in addition to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 of Class XI and 5 of Class II referred to in the Proceedings under reply.

5. In conclusion I beg to add that Captain Ludlow remarks that the inams of all taluks in his District have been investigated, but the results of the final settlement not having been communicated to him as yet, the forms cannot be adhered to.

No. 95, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division submits his views and those of the Deputy Commissioners, as called for in para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 15, dated 16th January 1877.

2. It is observed that the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District is in error in thinking that the headings prescribed in the new Forms A and B differ from those of the Quit-rent Register. In Form A the Kanarese word "Jivanartha" used in the Quit-rent Register has been omitted, as inams of this class fall under the head "Personal."

The terms "Agreed to and compulsory" and "not agreed to" used in Form A have been merely substituted for "combined Quit-rent payable to Government" and "not agreed to," provided for in columns 13 and 15 of the Quit-rent Register.

3. Mr. Ricketts' second objection is also untenable, for the distinction between jodi and sarvamanya villages will cease to exist after the settlement of a taluk by the Inam Department.

4. The Deputy Commissioner's proposal concurred in by Colonel Pearse that a classified list of inams should be prepared for guidance, cannot be approved. The Quit-rent Register at pages 51 and 52 and 96—97 contains all the information required in regard to the different classes of inams.

5. The increase and decrease in the number of inams owing to release or relinquishment should be shewn on the reverse of the statements.

6. The submission of the Ardhamanyam Return, Class II, No. 6, will be unnecessary if the taluk for which it is prepared is completely settled.

7. With reference to the Túmkúr Deputy Commissioner's statement that the results of the final settlement of inams in all the Taluks of his District have not been communi-

cated to him, the Chief Commissioner remarks that, from the Annual Reports furnished to this Office by the Inam Department, it would appear that the Quit-rent Registers have been furnished to the several Taluks several years ago. An explanation on this point is requested.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, for information.
„ Inam Superintendent.

READ—

Printed petition No. 1559, dated 18th August 1876, from Krishnappa, Jodidar of Sivangere village in the Maddagiri Taluk.
Docket No. 183, dated 6th October 1876, to the Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
Docket No. 74, dated 14th October 1876, from do.
Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8339—248, dated 16th November 1876, to do.
Letter No. 93, dated 13th December 1876, from do.
Docket No. 10093—286, dated 6th Jan. 1877, to do.
Letter No. 102, dated 23rd January 1877, from do.

READ again—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3697—30, dated 8th October 1873.

No. 12917—REV. 363, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner has given his careful consideration to the claims advanced by the petitioner Krishnappa for the toddy collections of his jodi village of Sivangere in the Maddagiri Taluk.

2. In regard to the question whether, under the terms of the original sannad, the jodidar is entitled to claim the privilege of collecting the toddy revenue, Mr. Saunders considers that the term "fruit and flower trees" used in the sannad, which is more than 350 years old, is vague, and cannot be construed as conclusively establishing a right to the privilege now claimed. The original sannad under which the village was granted on sarvamanyam tenure has been rendered inoperative by the village having been subsequently subjected to jodi by Divan Púrnaiya, and the jodidar cannot, therefore, fall back upon the original sannad as supporting his present claim.

3. It appears, however, that the Inam Superintendent granted the date trees to the inamdar, but reserved the abkari right to Government, evidently considering the toddy revenue as distinct from abkari. The question for determination is, whether, under the provisions of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3697—30, dated 8th October 1873, the jodidar's claim is admissible, and if so, to what extent. Para 2 of the order provides that, in the case of jodidars who are expressly authorized in their sannads to levy sayer and abkari, the payment of the revenue, minus cost of collection, should be continued. In para 3, it is laid down that, if a jodidar collects revenue unauthorizedly, it should be resumed except in the following cases:—

(*a*). Where a jodidar, notwithstanding the absence of authority, has enjoyed the collections since 1846.

(*b*). Where the dues have been enjoyed for upwards of 30 years.

4. In case (*a*) the payment is to be continued only for a limited period, which should ordinarily be the life of the present recipient.

5. In case (*b*) one half the payments might be continued to the second life also.

6. The case of the joddar of Sivangere is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, one falling under clause (*b*) above, and the Commissioner is requested to dispose of the petitioner's claim in accordance with its provisions. An endorsement has been granted to the petitioner to this effect.

7. Para 5 of the said Proceedings refers merely to those cases in which the privilege of *vending* toddy from trees situated in private villages has been resumed by Government. In such cases the holders are at perfect liberty to lease them out to the Government contractor or utilize them in any way, except by vending liquor without a license from Government. Para 5 should be read with paras 2 and 3, and not as a distinct provision unconnected with cases (*a*) and (*b*).

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
" Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, with reference to his No. 81, dated 2nd July 1874.
" Commissioners of other Divisions.

READ—

The Demand, Collection and Balance Statements for the month of January 1877.

No. 96, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that under the head "Land Revenue" the total demand for January, including the *balance of the previous month, was Rs. 20,02,773—15—4, of which Rs. 10,18,576—11—6½ were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,84,197—3—9½ or 49·14 per cent.

*Rs. 4,63,446—5—3.

In the taluks noted in the margin, the total demand for January was fully collected, while in Arkalgúd and Talkad a sum of Rs. 1,038 and 1,257 respectively was collected in excess of the prescribed demand. In all the remaining taluks balances varying from 25 to 75 per cent remained uncollected.

Heggaddevankote
Nanjangúd.
Talkad.
Arkalgúd.

2. *Forests.*—The demand under this head, excluding State forests, amounted to Rs. 14,056—0—1, of which Rs. 7,117—10—7 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,938—5—6 in the several Districts noted below:—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore	District	..	..	2,001	2	1
Túmkúr	do	..	..	928	14	0
Mysore	do	..	..	1,741	13	6
Hassan	do	..	..	921	0	8
Chitaldroog	do	..	..	1,345	7	3
			Total....	6,938	5	6

3. *Abkari.*—Under this head, the demand was Rs. 1,62,442—6—7, of which Rs. 93,792—2—11 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 68,650—3—9. The largest outstanding balances stand against the following Districts:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore	13,616	8	2
Mysore	16,384	0	6
Chitaldroog	28,173	1	1
Total....	58,173	9	9

4. The sayer demand, including the arrears, amounted to Rs. 61,205—8—10, of which Rs. 53,219—5—7 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,986—3—3.

5. *Mohatarfa.*—Out of the total demand, *viz.* Rs. 96,749—13—8, Rs. 39,853-15-6 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 56,895—14—2.

6. The collections under "Miscellaneous" and "Local and Municipal" taxes amounted to Rs. 1,58,102—12—8.

7. Including the balance up to the end of December last, the total demand under all heads was Rs. 25,40,635—11—4, of which Rs. 13,60,662—11—8½ were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,79,972—15—7½.

8. The balance outstanding on account of previous years up to the end of December last, amounted to Rs. 53,801—4—7, of which Rs. 6,459 —3—2, including remissions, were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 47,342—1—5 as shewn below :—

Previous year's balances.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue	34,464	12	6
Forest	464	4	1
Sayer	8	7	2
Mohatarfa	3,623	2	10
Miscellaneous	1,606	8	4
Local and Municipal	7,174	14	6
Total....	47,342	1	5

9. The Chief Commissioner trusts that it will be practicable to collect these outstanding balances at an early date.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 24th March 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 160, dated 1st February 1877.

No. 13043—Rev. 369, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—With the above, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the introduction of a permanent scale of remuneration payable to Patels and Shanbhogs in the Davangere Taluk of the Chitaldroog District.

2. The taluk comprises 206 villages, and the number of Shanbhogs, which, previous to the present settlement, was 31, has now been raised to 63, and each individual charge ranges from 1 to 7 villages. There is a Patel for each village.

3. No lands are held by Patels. The Shanbhogs are in possession of lands valued at Rs. 70—12—0 as shown in the margin. The Survey Commissioner is requested to report the extent of sarvamanyam land which has been assessed at Rs. 47—0—0.

	Extent. A.	G.		Assessment. R.	A.	P.
Sarvamanyam...	...			47	0	0
Jodi...	57	18	0	54	12	0
	57	18	0	101	12	0
Deduct Jodi.....				31	0	0
Total...	...			70	12	0

4. The annual cash payments hitherto paid as compensation in lieu of aya amounted to Rs. 3,923—14—0.

5. The gross revenue of the taluk including the local and mohatarfa cesses amounted to Rs. 1,17,611, and the maximum and minimum amounts of each village are as follows:—

Maximum..	..	..	6,344
Minimum..	..	..	61

6. The permanent remuneration now fixed, according to the prescribed scale, amounts to Rs. 8,605—8—0 or 7·3 per cent on the total revenue as particularized in the margin, the maximum and minimum amounts of remuneration being Rs. 133—8—0 and 21 respectively in the case of Shanbhogs and Rs. 105—8—0 and 6—4—0 in the case of Patels.

	Shanbhogs.	Patels.	Total.
Percentage under Rule V.	...	3,376—0—0	3,376—0—0
Do. VI.	3,960	...	3,960—0—0
Contingencies VII.	422	827—8—0	1,249—8—0
Fixed Allowances X.	...	...	...
Additional do. XI.	...	...	...
Extra do. XII.	...	20—0—0	20—0—0
Total ...	4,382	4,223—8—0	8,605—8—0

7. The foregoing proposals are sanctioned with effect from 1877—78.

8. The sum of Rs. 8,605—8—0 will, in future, be entered under the head of "Salary of Village Officers" in the Permanent Establishment of the Taluk, and adjusted in the Revenue and Financial Accounts in the manner prescribed in Section XIV of the Rules for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Commissioner of Nagar.
„ Deputy Accountant General.
„ Inspector General of Police.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 24th March 1877.

READ— Letter No. 152, dated 31st January 1877.

No. 13047—REV. 370, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—With the foregoing letter, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the introduction of a permanent scale of remuneration payable to Patels and Shanbhogs in the Budihal Taluk of the Chitaldroog District.

2. The taluk comprises 162 villages, and the number of Shanbhogs, which, previous to the present settlement, was 27, has now been raised to 47, and each individual charge ranges from 1 to 6 villages. There is a Patel for each village.

3. No lands are enjoyed by Patels, and the Shanbhogs are in possession of lands measuring 211 acres 23 guntas, valued at Rs. 183—8—0 as shewn in the margin, paying a jodi of Rs. 5—12—0. They hold inams to the extent of Rs. 177—12—0.

	Extent. A. G.	Assessment. Rs. A. P.
Sarvamanyam	208 1	161 8 0
Jodi	3 22	22 0 0
Total.....	211 23	183 8 0

4. The annual cash payments hitherto paid as compensation in lieu of aya amounted to Rs. 3,704—12—0.

5. The beriz of the taluk, including the mohatarfa and local cess, amounted to Rs. 90,380—0—0, and the maximum and minimum amounts of revenue under the charge of each officer are as follows:—

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Shanbhogs	3,334	786
Patels	Do	22

6. The permanent remuneration now fixed according to the prescribed scale amounts to Rs. 6,624—8—0 or 7·3 per cent on the total revenue as particularized in the margin; the maximum and minimum amounts of remuneration being Rs. 101—12—0 and 36—8—0 respectively in the case of Shanbhogs and Rs. 71—12—0 and 3—12—0 in the case of Patels.

		Shanbhogs.	Patels.	Total.
Percentage under Rule V.		...	2,595 12 0	2,595 12 0
Do do	VI.	3,037 4 0	...	3,037 4 0
Contingencies	VII.	320 8 0	651 0 0	971 8 0
Fixed Allowances	X.	...	...	...
Additional do	XI.	...	...	...
Extra do	XII.	...	20 0 0	20 0 0
Total.....		3,357 12 0	3,266 12 0	6,624 8 0

7. The foregoing proposals are sanctioned with effect from 1877—78.

8. The sum of Rs. 6,624—8—0 will in future be entered under the head of "Salary of Village Officers" in the Permanent Establishment of the Taluk, and adjusted in the Revenue and Financial Accounts in the manner prescribed in Section XIV of the Rules for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.

9. The extent, &c., of the lands left in the hands of the Shanbhogs will in future be entered in the village accounts as shewn in the margin, and be included also in Class XI of No. I, Jari Inamti Account, submitted to this Office annually.

	Area. A. G.	Assessment. Rs. A. P.	Deduct Inam.	Remaining Jodi to be collected. Rs. A. P.
Shanbhogs ...	211 23	183 8 0	...	183 8 0

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.
" Commissioner of Nagar.
" Dy. Acctt. General.
" Inspector General of Police.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 26th March 1877.

From the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 105, dated Bangalore, 6th February 1877.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9620—43 of the 20th December 1876, para 3, I have the honor to report that 3,036 kodigi inams have been disposed of as follows:—

1. Classified under Precis No. 18, *viz.*, A 12, B 182, C 1,477, Total..	1,671
2. Resumed	726
3. Struck off	411
4. Confirmed in kind..	12
5. Do do inam villages	216
	3,036

2. Title-deeds for 825 kodigi inams were prepared ; but, as a form of *ad-interim* certificate was proposed for inams in general and the final orders of Government were expected for the disposal of the kodigi inams, the preparation of title-deeds was discontinued.

3. There are several points on which I would request to be favored with instructions. I presume that the certificates to be given by the *Chief Revenue Officer* of *each* District is to certify to the state of the tank on and after the 16th September 1874.

4. During the settlement of a taluk, a register of the kodigi inams was furnished by the Amil, in which the then state of each tank was noted, and the condition of each tank was also noted on the Inam Register ; but, according to the Proceedings under reference, the certificate must now be given by the Chief Revenue Officer, or the Deputy Commissioner. In some Districts the Deputy Commissioner will not be able to certify from any personal knowledge of the state of the tank in September 1874. It does not appear whether the Deputy Commissioners are to grant these certificates after personal inspection or not, though in many cases the utter dis-repair of the tank may have been noted in the returns for years past and the certificate could be issued at once.

5. I offer these remarks, as I propose to forward to each Deputy Commissioner a list of the kodigi inams in each Taluk of his District, and apprehend considerable delay in the receipt of the certificates, which are requisite for the completion of the title-deeds, or rather of the *ad-interim* certificates.

6. This leads to the consideration of the question as to whether the excess is to be charged in these inams? If so, the prescribed *ad-interim* certificate can alone be issued at present. I am, however, of opinion that, in the case of tanks which have been fairly maintained in accordance with the terms of the grants, the value of the inams has been in utter dis-proportion to the cost of maintenance in very many cases, and that the land as now held might fairly be assigned, especially, as I roughly calculate, that more than a half of the kodigi inams will be confirmed only for the life of the present holders.

7. In many cases these inams are only borne out by the sthal or chor inamti accounts and are liable to ½ quit-rent on account of the invalidity of their tenure, but no provision has been made for such cases in the present rules, unless it is proposed to deal alike with valid and invalid inams on account of the responsibility hitherto attached, but I would propose that all those which come under Clause 2 of Rule II should be resumed.

8. The number of kerebandi and other minor inams granted for petty repairs to tanks, already registered and disposed of, amounts to about 473, of which 303 were confirmed on ½ quit-rent, 92 were resumed, 76 were struck off, and 2 confirmed for service in inam villages.

A separate list will be submitted to the Inam Commissioner, in accordance with para 6 of the Proceedings ; but I shall feel obliged by your informing me whether the list is to give the details of area, assessment, &c. in total for each taluk, or in detail for each inamdar.

9. In some cases the kodigi inams have been resumed by the Revenue authorities, or on their recommendation, subsequent to the 16th September 1874. I presume that such resumptions will have to be cancelled, and the cases dealt with under the new rules ?

No. 13103—Rev. 371, dated Bangalore, 26th March 1877.

Order thereon.—With reference to para 3 of the above letter the Chief Commissioner observes that the object of making the rules retrospective from September 1874 was to include in their provisions kodigi tanks that have been resumed since that date. No investigation is necessary as regards such kodigi inams as were resumed prior to 16th September 1874.

2. As regards inams resumed since that date the certificate as to condition will not be requisite as the resumptions will be cancelled and the inams continued to the holders, under the rules, for life, on ¼ assessment. The very fact of the inams having been resumed is *primâ facie* proof of the original conditions not having been fulfilled and no further enquiry on the point seems, therefore, necessary.

3. With regard to the kodigi inams not resumed, the certificate required by the rules should have reference to their present condition as personally observed by the Deputy Commissioner or reported upon by the Sub-Divisional Officer.

4. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to have a statement in the annexed form prepared and forwarded to the Inam Superintendent, who will accept the remarks in column 10, in each case, as the certificate required under the rules. On receipt of these statements the settlement of the kodigi inams may be proceeded with.

Statement shewing the State of Kerekodigi and Kerebandi Inams in the District of

Taluk.	Hobli.	Village.	Tank No.	Name of Tank.	Name of present holder of inam.	Jodi payable in 1875—76 as per Inam Account.			Certificate as to whether the conditions of the grant have been fairly complied with and whether the tank is in use.
						Due to Government for 1875—76	Not re-covered since a long time.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Kerebandi inams, even though they have been already settled, should be included in this statement.

5. In reply to Major Cole's enquiry whether "the excess is to be charged in these inams?", the Chief Commissioner observes that, under the present rules, what were originally kodigi *service* inams, have been converted into personal inams, and that the rules for charging excess in the case of personal inams apply equally to the kodigi inams.

6. The proposal to resume all inams which come under Clause 2 of Rule II of the Kodigi Rules now sanctioned, if they are borne out only by the sthal or chor inamti accounts, does not meet with Mr. Saunders' approval. Although it may be said that the duty of Government does not extend, (now that the responsibilities attaching to the holders of kodigi inams have been abrogated) to the necessity of perpetuating inams which have hitherto been enjoyed on no sufficient authority or title, yet as a doubt may exist as to the defect in title having been cured by Government having virtually accepted the kodigi service of the holder of the chor inam, the Chief Commissioner considers it inadvisable to authorize resumption in these cases, the number of which does not exceed 131.

7. The Inam Superintendent is informed with reference to para 8 of his letter, that the list of kerebandi and other minor inams granted for petty repairs to tanks, called for in para 6 of this Office Proceedings No. 9620—43, dated 20th December 1876, should give the particulars of area, assessment, &c., in detail for each inamdar, as it is intended, if necessary, to revise the settlement in each case.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page
1 to 2	*Tools for the Sandal Manegar, Shimoga Taluk.* Sanctioning purchase of—at a cost of Rs. 19—10—0.	No. 12691—359, dated 13th March 1877.	...		1
3 to 4	*Grazing in State Forests.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject.	No. 12753—52, dated 14th March 1877.	...		1 to 2
5 to 6	*Transfer of land to the Forest Department.* Issuing instructions on the subject.	No. 12753—217, dated 15th March 1877.	...		3 to 13
7 to 8	*Forest Depôts.* Passing orders on correspondence regarding abolition of—	No 12813-361 9th March			14 to 19
9 to 10	*Frauds at the Shimoga sandal koti.* Passing orders on the Magistrate's decision in the case.	No. 12992—364, dated 22nd March 1877.	...		20 to 21

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 13th March 1877.

READ—

Docket No. 2845—246, dated 1st March 1877, from the Conservator of Forests, soliciting sanction to the purchase of certain tools at a cost of Rs. 19—10—0 for the use of the Sandal Manegar of the Shimoga Taluk, Nagar Forest Division.

No. 12691—REV.-F. 359, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The purchase of the tools specified in the margin at a cost of Rs. 19-10-0 is sanctioned, chargeable to the Forest Budget grant under IX—1 for the year 1877—78.

4 Kodlis	...	Rs. 5	0	0
4 Kandlis	...	4	0	0
5 Pickaxes	...	6	4	0
4 Gudlis	...	4	0	0
1 File	...	0	6	0
		Rs. 19	10	0

2. In order to diminish correspondence, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower the Conservator of Forests to sanction expenditure on account of tools and plant required for forestoperations, where the cost does not in each case exceed Rs. 50.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 136, dated Calcutta, the 1st February 1877.

Referring to entries Nos. * 5—6, Part A, of your Proceedings (Forests) for the month of November 1876, on the subject of opening the State forests in Mysore to grazing, in order to alleviate the distress prevailing in the Province, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council, while fully approving of the action you have taken in the matter, trusts that it will suffice to permit the cutting of grass and branches for fodder in the forest reserves, and that it will not be deemed necessary to allow grazing in any forests that have for some time been protected from fire, unless effective arrangements can be made to prevent their being burnt.

*Printed Proceedings 8636—R. F. 259, dated 23rd November 1876, to Conservator of Forests.

2. Should however any of the forests hitherto protected from fire be burnt in spite of the precautionary measures that are adopted, I am to request that a special report of the circumstance may be submitted for the information of the Government of India.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Rev.-Forests, No. 2803—241, dated Camp Sangainpur, 19th February 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 11509—D. 1207 of the 12th instant, covering copy of Government of India orders in No. 136, Forests, of the 1st instant, in Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce—subject—the opening of the State forests to grazing during the present distress.

2. In reply to your memorandum I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that the Sakrebail and Shankargudda State forests in Nagar, which have for some time past been protected from fire, have been thrown open to grazing at the request of the Commissioner of the Division. The Offg. Deputy Commissioner was of opinion that extra activity on the part of the Forest watchers would prevent any accident from fire. But those who have had any experience of forest fires know that it requires a good deal more than that to stop a fire. The Deputy Conservator of Forests has however put on his fire guards, and increased their number this year. Still this will not of necessity result in stopping fires and fires may result from the merest accident while cattle-herds are allowed to enter the forest, and must cook therein.

3. In the Nundydroog Forest Division, the Devaraydurga forest, which has not been burnt for nine years, has at the urgent solicitations of the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkúr been opened to grazing. Captain Ludlow has made arrangements to help the Forest Department to prevent damage of any kind, and I have directed the Assistant Conservator to put on extra fire guards.

4. In the Ashtagram Division, Colonel Hay has told me that he will not ask that the Begur and Ainur Marigudi forests should be opened to grazing.

5. In that Division, Kakankote forest, Bandipur forest, Berambadi forest, and parts of Hunsekuppe have already been burnt. But no attempt has been made yet to protect these forests.

6. In all the three Divisions I have directed that the laying out of fire paths be carried on this year, though the forests may be opened, so as to have the work well advanced against next season (1878).

7. I am called upon to report my "opinion as to the practicability of limiting the concession in the case of all Reserves to the the permission to ryots, &c., to cut grass and leaves." I would urge that ryots should not under any circumstances be allowed to cut leaves of trees. If this is sanctioned, trees will be

greatly damaged. I would make no objection to their being allowed to cut bamboo leaves for their cattle especially in the forests in South Mysore, and at Lakvalli, where the bamboo is exceedingly abundant, and in many places is now flowering. With regard to allowing them to cut grass in the forests, it would then perhaps be easier to insist upon their not cooking in the forests, but, with the exception of the two smaller forests of Sakrebail and Shankargudda, people would have to go some distance within the Forest boundaries to cut grass. It would get dusk before they got out again, and it would be almost impracticable to prevent them lighting wood torches to scare away wild beasts and to light their way. This would almost infallibly result in the forest being burnt.

8. But in Sakrebail, Shankargudda and Devaraydurga, which are compact and small forests, it would be possible to supervise the cutting of grass, and all those who enter the forest for that purpose could get out of it before dark. In the case of the larger forests it would require such an enormous number of guards to turn ryots out before dark that I do not feel justified in proposing a scheme with that end in view.

No. 12783—R.-F. 52, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—In commenting upon the order passed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8636—R.-F. 259, dated 23rd November 1876, the Government of India remark that, while approving of the action taken in holding certain of the State forests available for the grazing of ryots' cattle in Districts severely affected by the existing drought, the measure should not be extended to Reserves that have for some time been protected from fire, unless effective arrangements can be made to prevent their being burnt.

The Conservator of Forests reports that the following are the State forests, already protected from fire, which have been opened to cattle grazing :—

1. The Davaraydurga Forest in the Nundydroog Division.
2. The Sakrebail and Shankargudda Forests in the Nagar Division.

2. In his letter to the Commissioner of Nagar, recorded in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, dated 23rd November 1876, Captain van Someren pointed out that there was a very large area of forest land affording grazing in the vicinity of both the Shankargudda and Sakrebail forests, which themselves were of comparatively small extent. The Chief Commissioner has not been informed by the Commissioner of Nagar of the grounds on which the opening of these forests was further pressed upon the Conservator. The measure would undoubtedly have not been urged except for very cogent reasons. It may be anticipated however that, with the fall of rain that may be looked for in the interval, the necessity will not exist for keeping these Reserves open after the 15th April next, as the surrounding forests are likely to afford sufficient grazing for the cattle.

3. The Devaraydurga forest forms probably at the present time the only refuge for the agricultural cattle of the Túmkúr and parts of the adjoining Districts. There would be a practical difficulty in closing the forest against all cattle at the present time, but the Chief Commissioner desires that this may be done as soon after the 15th April next, as may be practicable, with reference to the condition of the pasturage elsewhere in the District. Special arrangements should be made to keep up a strict and constant supervision through the forest, and the lighting of fires for culinary or other purposes should be stringently prohibited.

4. The Lakvalli Reserve in the Nagar Division was thrown open to cattle by the Offg. Chief Commissioner's order of 18th December last, at the instance of the Assistant Commissary General in charge of the Madras Amrut Mahal Department. It has not been hitherto protected from fire, but operations were to have been commenced this season for the purpose. As in the case of the Sakrebail and Shankargudda forests there is much other forest not reserved by Government in its vicinity and arrangements should be made to remove all public and private cattle from it by the 15th April next. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur should be charged with the carrying out of these instructions.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Conservator of Forests.
„ Assistant Commissary General, Húnsúr.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 15th March 1877.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., No. 251, R., dated Bangalore, 8th February 1877.

Adverting to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10105—Rev.-F. 268 of the 25th March 1876, I have the honor to submit copy of a letter No. 704, dated 22nd November 1876, from the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr, reporting on the subject of the extension of the Devaraydurga forest, together with two statements as per margin since received, duly corrected, and to state that the arrangements proposed by Captain Ludlow seem practicable and satisfactory, and may be carried out.

1 Statement shewing the particulars of land proposed to be given to the Forest Department.
1 Do of State lands to be alienated.

2. It would appear from the statements that the total extent of land proposed to be given to the Forest Department is 1,474 *a.* 31 *g.*, and that an assessment of Rs. 158—12—0 will have to be permanently remitted, as per particulars specified in the margin.

	Extent. A.	G.	Assessment. Rs.	As.
Occupied assessed land ...	19	13	11	12
Unoccupied do ...	36	27	118	4
Inam land ...	5	29	29	0
Karab land ...	1,413	2	0	0
Total ..	1,474	31	158	12

3. The owners of the assessed land of 19 *a.* 13 *g.* are willing to take Rs. 25—0—0 being equal to two years' assessment on their holding as compensation, and a statement for the same is enclosed.

4. With regard to the inam land, Shanbhog Lakshmaiya has resigned his service holding of 2 *a.* and 5 *g.* in favor of Government. The other inam of 3 *a.* and 24 *g.* assessed at Rs. 18 belongs to the temple of Márutidevaru, and fresh land of equal extent but bearing an assessment of Rs. 25 is proposed to be given in lieu as per accompanying statement. The Deputy Commissioner however states that this land has been selected on the understanding that the temple was to pay the excess amount of Rs. 7 as additional jodi.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, To the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, No. 704, dated 22nd November 1876.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10105—268, dated 28th March last, passing orders on the subject of the extension of the Devaraydurga State Forest, I have the honor to submit the following report.

2. The additional land applied for by the Forest Department lies in the following ten villages of the Túmkúr District:—

1. Timmanayakanhalli.
2. Durgadhalli.
3. Kumbarhalli.
4. Pajarlingauhalli.
5. Jampanhalli
6. Gollahalli.
7. Chinaga.
8. Bellibatluhalli.
9. Urdigere.
10. Aregujanhalli.

3. In conjunction with the Assistant Conservator, I have inspected all these lands and do not consider that the extension of the forest in the manner desired will involve any hardship upon the surrounding villages. These portions are noticed *seriatim* below.

4. In the first named village, the land applied for is No. 79, measuring 138 *a.* 2 *g.*, this is unassessed waste land, and no valid objection exists to making it over to the Forest Department. The number of cattle in this village is given as 161, and as much as 128 acres of land are left free of assessment as village gomal.

5. In the second village four whole numbers have been applied for, *two of them are unassessed and the remaining †two bear assessment. The whole extent of land applied for in this village is 243 *a.* 22 *g.*, and the assessment involved is Rs. 9—8—0. The number of cattle in this village is reported to be 109, and 145·33 acres of land are set apart for village grazing. This provision is ample, and hence no objection seems to exist to the lands referred to being made over to the Forest Department. As the amount of assessment of the two assessed numbers will have to be remitted, the alienation will require the sanction of the Government of India.

*Nos. 8 and 21.
†Nos. 9 and 10.

6. In the third village nine numbers are applied for, of which *three are inam holdings and the remaining †six are assessed numbers. Of the three inam lands referred to, the first is a temple land, measuring 3 acres 24 guntas assessed at Rs. 18. The inamdar is prepared to resign the land, provided another piece of land equivalent in extent and soil is given to him in lieu thereof. He has applied for land No. 121 under the Túmkúr tank, which in extent is the same as the land now held by the inamdar but bearing an assessment of 25 Rs., which is 7 Rs. more than the survey valuation of the existing inam land. In anticipation of approval, the necessary statement for the transfer of this land to the inamdar is submitted.

*Nos. 8, 9 and 13.
† Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16.

7. The second inam holding stands in the name of the marginally noted individual who has refused to accept any compensation, and the Assistant Conservator of Forests therefore deems it unnecessary to take up this portion.

Hanumantachari, son of Tammannachari.

8. The third inam holding stands in the name of one Shanbhog Lakshminarsaiya, its extent and assessment being 2 acres 5 guntas and 11 Rs. respectively. This land forms the service inam of the Shanbhog, but he has resigned it in favor of Government.

9. The extent of the six assessed numbers proposed to be taken by the Forest Department in this village is 18 acres 35 guntas involving a sum of Rs. 108-8-0 in the shape of assessment; these are at present unoccupied waste numbers. The revenue realized for the past ten years from these numbers either in the shape of assessment or by sale of hulbanni is given in the margin. The ryots of the adjoining villages of Timmanayakanhalli and Durgadhalli are reported to have used these numbers for grazing purposes, but they have sufficient grazing for the cattle of their respective villages as shewn in the marginal statement. It will be observed that the assessed numbers have for five years out of the last seven lain fallow, so their retention for cultivation seems hardly necessary.

Years.	Realizations.			Remarks.
Akshaya	12	9	6	} Assessment.
Prabhava	66	12	0	
Vibhava	56	12	8	
Sukla... ...	0	0	0	
Pramoduta	0	0	0	
Prajotpatti	18	12	0	} Hulbanni realizations.
Angirasa	7	8	0	
Srimukha	9	0	0	
Bhava	108	12	0	Assessment.
Yuva	5	0	0	Hulbanni realization.

Village.	No. of Cattle.	Extent of Gomal.	Extent under Hulbanni.
Timmanayakanhalli ...	161	128-28	380-19
Durgadhalli ...	109	145-32	...

10. In the next four villages, portions of five survey *numbers, about 560 acres in extent, are applied for. They constitute 126 acres of karab land, and 440 acres of gomal land; no objection is brought forward regarding the karab land. As regards the gomal land, the villagers objected to make it over. The number of cattle in these villages is given as 982; excluding the portion of the land proposed to be given to the Forest Department, there still remains 1,313 acres of land for grazing, which is ample for that number. Besides which there is an extent of nearly 1,841 acres sold annually as hulbanni.

*3, 22, 9, 12 and 32.

11. In Bellibatlahalli village, portions of *two numbers, about 41 acres in extent, are applied for, both are unassessed, but one of them, about 9 acres in extent, forms portion of the number granted free for village grazing. The number of cattle in this village is however only 50, but it is alleged that the cattle of the adjoining village of Urdigere also graze on this land, but as much as 328 acres of land are allowed free of rent for the cattle of this last named village, which only number 1,491; hence there does not appear to be any real reason why nine acres of the land of the Bellibatlu village above referred to should not be made over to the Forest Department.

*20 and 22.

12. In the next village (Urdigere) *two unassessed numbers and †three assessed numbers are applied for, the latter about 19 acres 13 guntas in extent stand in the name of one Narasimhaiya and involve a sum of Rs. 11-12-0 in the shape of assessment. The holder has agreed to give up the lands on payment of compensation of two years' assessment, *viz.*, Rs. 23—8—0. The alienation of these assessed numbers requires the sanction of the Government of India. Of the unassessed numbers of this village the whole of one number (108 acres, 10 guntas) and a portion of another number (50 acres) are applied for. The transfer of these numbers to the Forest Department does not appear to interfere with the village pasturage.

*105 and 96.
†93, 94 and 95.

13. The last village is Aregujanhalli, in which 290 acres of karab land forming portion of No. 29 are applied for. In this village there is 467·34 acres of land set apart for the village cattle, which number about 1,152 head; it is alleged that (1,150) more head of cattle of the adjoining villages of Itravatanhalli, Byatha and Kodgihalli make use of the pasture land set apart for the village of Aregujanhalli. The marginal table exhibits the number of cattle in each of the villages named and the extent of land set apart for pasturage. From this it will be observed that in the first named village there is no grazing land, but the total extent for these villages is 516·34 acres, which gives nearly 1 acre per 4 head of cattle; besides this there are nearly 660 acres of land under hulbanni sale. Thus the cattle of these villages appear to be sufficiently provided for.

	No. of Cattle.	Extent of General land.
Itravatnahalli ...	150	Nil.
Kodgihalli ...	500	15 Acres
Byatha ...	500	34 do
Aregujanhalli ...	1,152	467·34 do

14. The enclosed statement tabulates the above information. It will be observed from the statement that the total extent of land applied for by the Forest Department consists of 1,433 acres and 31 guntas, involving Rs. 158—12—0 in assessment which will have to be remitted.

15. After final sanction is accorded to the transfer of the lands above mentioned to the Forest Department, the necessary reference to the Survey Department will be submitted with a view to the village maps being altered and the boundaries of the portions of numbers proposed to be given up defined, in fact I would be disposed to advocate this being done immediately so that the statement when submitted to the Government of India may be accurate in all respects.

16. The alienation statement is submitted herewith.

Statement shewing the particulars of land proposed to be taken for the

Names of villages.	Nature and names of holders of land.	Particulars of lands taken by the Forest Department.									
		Culturable.			Waste.			Inam.			
		Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	No.	Extent.	Assessment.	No.	Extent.	Assessment.	Quit-rent.
Timmanayakanhalli	Karab land	...	...	...	79	A. G. 138— 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Do	...	...	...	8	177—25	...	...	...	...	...
Durgadhalli ...	Assessed land ...	...	...	...	21	48— 5	...	...	...	...	...
					9	8—11	4 0 0	...	...	...	...
					10	9—21	5 8 0	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	243—22	9 8 0	...	...	...	...
Kumbarahalli Amani Talavu.	Márutidevaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3—24	18 0 0	...
	Hanumantachari, son of Tammannachari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2—37	17 4 0	...
	Lakshmaiya, Shanbhog ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2— 5	11 0 0	...
	Government waste ...	...	...	...	10	0—39	5 8 0	...	...	...	...
					11	3—31	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
					12	1—34	9 0 0	...	...	...	...
					14	6—29	39 0 0	...	...	...	...
					15	2—28	17 0 0	...	...	...	...
					16	2—34	16 0 0	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	18—35	108 8 0	...	8—26	46 4 0	...
Pujar Linganhalli	Karab land	...	...	...	3	100—0	...	...	...	...	...
Janapanhalli ...	Gomal	...	...	...	22	20—0	...	...	...	...	...
Gollahalli ...	Karab land	...	...	...	9	20—0	...	...	...	...	...
	Gomal	...	...	...	12	20—0	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	40—0	...	...	...	...	...
Chinaga ...	Gomal	...	...	...	32	400—0	...	...	...	...	...
Bellibatluhalli ...	Karab land	...	...	...	20	32—0	...	...	...	...	...
	Gomal	...	...	...	22	9—0	...	...	...	...	...
		...	..	...	...	41—0	...	...	...	...	...
Urdigere .	Karab land	...	...	...	105	50—0	...	...	...	...	...
	Do	...	...	...	96	108—10	...	...	...	...	...
	Kartha and Narsimhaiya	93	5—30	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		94	7—31	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		95	5—32	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	19—13	11 12 0	...	158—10	...	...	...	...	...
Aregujjanhalli ...	Karab land	...	...	...	29	290—0	...	...	...	...	...
											Total...
		Deduct land refused to be taken up by Assistant Conservator of Forests...									
											Balance.....

extension of the Devaraydurga Forest and that to be given instead.

Total.			Land proposed to be given in exchange for cultivation.			Gomal land allotted to the village cattle.		Waste land generally sold for grazing purposes every year.				Number of cattle.	Remarks.
No.	Extent.	Assessment.	No.	Extent.	Assessment.	No.	Extent.	Sub-Nos.	Extent.	Assessment.	Amount fetched during Hulbanni sale.		
	A G.						A. G.		A. G.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1	138— 2	...	...	...	...	4	128—28	26	380—19	57 12 0	31 12 0	161	
4	245—22	9 8 0	...	...	...	3	145—33	...	...	...	...	109	
...	243—22	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	145—33	...	...	...	...	109	
1	3—24	18 0 0	121	3—24	25	...	...	6	18—29	101 0 0	10 0 0	...	
1	2—37	17 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2— 5	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resigned.
6	18—35	108 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	27—21	154 12 0	...	3—24	25	...	...	...	18—29	101 0 0	10 0 0	...	
1	100— 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	640—25	9 0 0	21 0 0	...	Waste.—The village cattle of Anapanahalli graze here.
1	20— 0	...	...	...	...	22	377—36	8	111—35	18 12 0	10 0 0	187	
1	20— 0	...	...	...	...	12	126—31	2	270—18	...	5 8 0	195	
1	20— 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	40— 0	...	...	...	...	...	126—31	...	270—18	...	5 8 0	195	The cattle of Kodalagalla graze in this land.
1	400— 0	...	...	...	...	2	684— 2	2	750— 6	...	21 0 0	600	
1	32— 0	...	...	...	...	2	315—17	12	504— 4	36 4 0	...	50	Do do of Urdigere.
1	9— 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	41— 0	...	...	...	...	...	315—17	...	504— 4	36 4 0	...	50	
2	158—10	...	...	...	...	138	219—34	24	226— 1	81 0 0	27 0 0	1,491	
						172	108—18	...	...	...	...	...	
3	19—13	11 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Is willing to accept compensation.
...	177—23	11 12 0	...	...	...	...	328—12	...	226— 1	81 0 0	27 0 0	1,491	
...	290— 0	...	...	...	...	36	467—34	11	634—22	74 0 0	35 0 0	1,152	
.....	1,477—28	176 0 0											
.....	2—37	17 4 0											
.....	1,474—31	158 12 0											

Statement shewing the alienation of State land in the Túmkúr District for the year 1876—77.

General No. for 1876—77.	Survey Register Number.	Taluk.	Hobli.	Village.	To whom granted.	Nature of the Grant.	Land.			Assessment.			Number of unreserved trees standing on the land together with building already existing.	Value of land.	Boundaries.	By whom sanctioned.
							Description of land.	Extent.								
3	3	Túmkúr.	Urdigere.	Kumbarhalli Amani Tank.	Forest Department.	For extension of the Devaraydurga Forest.	Inam land standing in the name of Márutidevaru.	3	24 0	18	0	0	Nil.	Rs. 100	On the North, by Durgadhalli village boundary. „ South, No. 39. „ East, Durgadhalli boundary. „ West, Do	
	93	Do	Do	Urdigere.	Do	Do	Government kandayam land standing in the name of Karta and Narsinha.	5	30 0	2	12	0	Nil.	„ 20	On the North, by field No. 94. „ South, „ 96. „ East, „ 96. „ West, „ 95.	
	94	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	7	31 0	5	8	0	Nil.	„ 50	On the North, by No. 96. „ South, „ 96. „ East, „ 93. „ West, „ 95.	
	95	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	6	32 0	3	8	0	Nil.	„ 30	On the North, by No. 96. „ South, „ 93. „ East, „ 94. „ West, „ 96.	
	79	Do	Do	Timmnayikanhalli.	Do	Do	Karab land.	138	2 0	...	...	...	Nil.	...	On the North, by No. 78. „ South, „ 76. „ East, „ 80. „ West, „ 78.	
	8	Do	Do	Durgadhalli.	Do	Do	Do	177	25 0	...	...	...	Nil.	...	On the North, by Nos. 10, 11, 17 and 18. „ South, by boundary marks of Devanhalli and Kumbarhalli. „ East, by Kumbarhalli boundary marks. „ West, by Forest boundary marks.	

21	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	48	5	0	...	...	...	Nil.	...	On the North, by Timmanayakanhalli. „ South, by Forest. „ East, by Nos. 23, 24, 22, 20, 19 & 8. „ West, by Forest.
9	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Assessed land.	8	11	0	4	0	0	Nil.	Rs. 40	On the North, by No. 8. „ South, „ 8. „ East, by Forest. „ West, by Kumbarhalli.
10	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	9	21	0	5	8	0	Nil.	„ 45	On the North, by No. 11. „ South, „ 8. „ East, „ 8. „ West, „ 8.
13	Do	Do	Kumbarhalli Amani Tank.	Do	Do	Government kandayam land which stood in the name of Shanbhog Lakshmaiya who resigned it.	2	5	0	11	0	0	Nil.	„ 60	On the North, by No. 11. „ South, by the boundary marks of Durgadhalli. „ East, do „ West, No. 14.
10	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Government assessed waste land.	0	39	0	5	8	0	Nil.	„ 30	On the North, by No. 9. „ South, „ 11. „ East, Durgadhalli boundary marks. „ West, do
11	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	3	31	0	22	0	0	Nil.	„ 100	On the North, by No. 10. „ South, „ 12. „ East and West, by Durgadhalli boundary.
12	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	1	34	0	9	0	0	Nil.	„ 40	On the North, by No. 11. „ South, „ 14. „ East, „ 13. „ West, Durgadhalli boundary marks.
14	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Government waste land.	6	29	0	39	0	0	Nil.	„ 120	On the North, by No. 12. „ South, Durgadhalli. „ East, by No. 13. „ West, by Durgadhalli boundary marks.

Statement shewing the alienation of State land in the Túmkúr District for the year 1876—77.—*(Concluded)*.

General No. for 1876—77.	Survey Register Number.	Taluk.	Hobli.	Village.	To whom granted.	Nature of the Grant.	Land. Description of land.	Land. Extent.	Assessment.	Number of unreserved trees standing on the land together with building already existing.	Value of Land.	Boundaries.	By whom sanctioned.
	15	Túmkúr	Urdigere	Kumbarhalli Amani Tank.	Forest Department.	For extension of the Devaraydurga Forest.	Government assessed waste land.	2 28 0	17 0 0	Nil.	Rs. 70	Bounded on four sides by the boundary marks of Durgadhalli.	
	16	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 34 0	16 0 0	Nil.	„ 50	Do	
	3	Do	Do	Pujar Linganhalli.	Do	Do	Karab land.	100 0 0	... ...	Nil.	...	On the North, by No. 4. „ South, Timmnayakanhalli boundary marks. „ East, Anapanhalli do. „ West, Chinaga do.	
	22	Do	Do	Janapanhalli.	Do	Do	Gomal.	20 0 0	... ...	Nil.	...	On the North, by boundary marks of Mantalakanhalli. „ South, by Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8. „ East, by boundary marks of Kalaran halli. „ West, by Harlihal and Forest.	
	9	Do	Do	Gollahalli.	Do	Do	Karab land.	20 0 0	... ...	Nil.	...	On the North, by Forest. „ South, by No. 7. „ East „ „ 12. „ West, Mantalakanhalli boundary marks.	
	12	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Gomal.	20 0 0	... ...	Nil.	...	On the North, by Forest. „ South, by Nos. 10 & 11. „ East, Aragujjanhalli boundary mark. „ West, by No. 9.	
	32	Do	Kora.	Chinaga.	Do	Do	Do	400 0 0	... ...	Nil.	...	On the North, by Nos. 23, 30, 31 and 39. „ South, by No. 33. „ East „ 22. „ West „ 31	

20	Do	Urdigere.	Bellibatlahalli.	Do	Do	Karab land.	32	0 0	Nil.	On the North, by Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 21. South, Urdigere. „ East, by No. 15. „ West, by Forest.
22	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Gomal.	9	0 0	Nil.	On the North, by Nagainhalli. „ South, by Nos. 21, 19 and 24. „ East, by No. 23 and 28. „ West, by Devarayadurga Hill.
105	Do	Do	Urdigere.	Do	Do	Karab land.	30	0 0	Nil.	On the North, by Bellibatlahalli. „ South, by Road. „ East, by Nos. 106, 107, 108, 109, 110. „ West, by Forest.
96	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	108	10 0	Nil.	On the North, by road. „ South, by Aregujjanhalli. „ East, by Nos. 91, 92, 97 and 98. „ West, by Forest.
29	Do	Do	Aregujjanhalli.	Do	Do	Do	280	0 0	Nil.	On the North, by Forest boundaries. „ South, by Nos. 25 and 28. „ East, by Nos. 30, 32 and 54. „ West, by Gollahalli boundary marks.

Statement of compensation proposed to be given for the land required for the extension of the Devaraydurga Forest in the Túmkúr Taluk of the Túmkúr District.

Number.	Name of village.	Name of individual.	Description of land.	Number of the land.	Extent of land.			Land left to the yot.		Land to be taken.		Amount of compensation.				Remarks.
					Extent of land.	Rate of Assessment per acre.	Amount of Assessment.	Extent.	Amount of Assessment.	Extent.	Amount of Assessment.	For land.		For other items.	Total.	
												Rate per acre.	Amount.			
1	Urdigere.	Karta and Narsimha.	Cultivable assessed land.	93 to 95	A. G. 19 13 0	Approximate rate. 0 9 8	Rs. As. P. 11 12 0	...	...	19 13 0	11 12 0	1 3 5	23 8 0	...	23 8 0	

Statement shewing the particulars of land assigned to the Temple of Márutidevaru and taken up by the Forest Department as also of that proposed to be given in lieu of the same.

Particulars of land.							Remarks.
Taken up by the Forest Department.			Proposed to be given to the Temple of Márutidevaru.				
Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.		
8	A. G. 3 24	18 0 0	* 121	A. G. 3 24	25 0 0	* Bounded on the North by field No. 120. Do South do „ 122. Do East do „ 133. Do West do „ 94.	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 15th March 1877.

No. 12753—Rev.-F. 217, dated Bangalore, 15th March 1877.

Order thereon.—The total extent of land proposed to be transferred to the Forest Department is *a.* 1474, *g.* 31, of which 449 acres are gomal or grazing land, to the grant of which the villagers object. The Deputy Commissioner reports that their objection is groundless, as there is a sufficient extent of gomal land specially set apart for each village in addition to a large extent of land annually sold as hulbanni. The Chief Commissioner observes that out of the 449 acres, 400 acres are to be removed from one village alone, *viz.* Chinaga, leaving only 284 acres as gomal out of 684 allotted to it at the Survey settlement. The discontent of these villagers at least is not surprising. The Commissioner is requested to report, after communication with the Survey and Settlement Department, what equitable arrangement can be made either by payment of money compensation or transfer of other equivalent land, so as to effect an amicable adjustment of the matter. The Deputy Commissioner has not stated how the proposed transfer of the land would affect the villagers as regards their fuel supply.

2. The grant of compensation of Rs. 23—8—0 to the owners of the land measuring 19 *a.*, 13 *g.*, assessed at Rs. 11—12—0, is sanctioned.

3. The grant of wet land under the Túmkúr tank measuring 3 *a.*, 24 *g.*, assessed at Rs. 25, in exchange for the dry land of an equivalent extent but bearing an assessment of Rs. 18, belonging to the temple of Márutidevaru is sanctioned, on the understanding that the Matt is required to pay the additional jodi of Rs. 7.

4. The transfer of the lands applied for by the Forest Department, with the exception of the gomal land referred to in para 1, is approved, subject to the sanction of the Government of India to the permanent remission of the assessment thereon, which will be applied for in due course.

5. The Commissioner should communicate with the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey with a view to the needful alterations being made in the village maps.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Conservator of Forests, Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 17th March 1877.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore General Department, No. 635—Rev. 111, dated 14th October 1876.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information copy of this Office letter N 349, dated 12th instant, to the address of the Conservator of Forests, regarding the abolition of certa depôts in the Nagar Division, and the proposed transfer of District forests to Revenue Officers.

I request that, pending the Chief Commissioner's final orders on the subject, the Conservator ma be instructed not to abolish any of the depôts.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, No. 349, dated Shimoga, 12th October 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 947—229, dated 6th July 1876.

2. In para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2040—471, dated 9th June 1875, it observed that " it may be requisite to reduce the number of depôts in charge of the Forest Departmen leaving the District Officers to manage such of the others as it may seem desirable to retain," an again " the executive details in the working of the forests and control of the depôts may be left to th Revenue Officers". In para 3 of the same Proceedings the Conservator is desired to report whether und the Chief Commissioner's view of the intentions of the Government of India, " he considers that h Department is susceptible of any reduction, and if so to what extent."

3. To Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 13, dated 1st April 1876, is appended a mem randum from the Financial Department of the Government of India No. 174, and in para 5 of th memorandum allusion is made to a suggestion that the administration of District forests should be transferred to the Civil Department; but, with the exception of a remark regarding the control of sandal-wood, nothing more precise is added.

4. In the Secretary's letter to your address No. 1481—30, dated 23rd May 1876, the above mentioned Proceedings are referred to, and you are requested to submit definite proposals for the trans-fer to District Officers of the management and control of the District forests and depôts in the Province, so far as the views of the Government of India contained in para 5 of the financial memo will admit.

5. As stated above these views are not precisely expressed, but the orders of the Chief Commis-sioner as conveyed in the letter last quoted, and in the Proceedings of the 9th June 1875, are clearly to the effect that arrangements should be made to transfer to the Revenue Officers a portion of the duties which have hitherto been performed by the Forest Department.

6. In your letter under acknowledgment you enclose a list of depôts and make certain proposals regarding them.

7. In the Shimoga District I understand that there are at present 8 Forest Circles and 12 Depôts.

Of the latter you propose to retain only 3, *viz.*, Sorab, Shimoga and Benkipur, and you suggest that all the others should be abolished except Chaunagni, Shikarpur and Namti, which you would hand over to the Revenue Officers. In the Kadur District there are I believe 2 Forest Circles and 4 Depôts, *viz.*, Tarikere, Chikmagalur, Birur and Lakvalli; you propose to retain in your Department Tarikere and Lakvalli and to abolish the rest.

8. I have consulted the Deputy Commissioners regarding the depôts proposed to be abolished, and they have strongly remonstrated against the abolition of any one of them on the ground of the great inconvenience that the public would suffer by being compelled to go long distances for their wood, and the additional temptation to fraudulent felling on free passes which this measure would obviously hold out to those who found the timber which they and others required growing within an easy distance from their doors.

9. I observe that you propose to supply the 3 Depôts in the Shimoga and the 2 Depôts in the Kadur District from the following forests:—

	1.	Shankar with additions.	*State Forest.
	2.	Sakrebail with do	
Do	3.	Lakvalli with do	*State Forest.
	4.	Aldur with do	

* *Vide*, page 167 of the *Mysore Gazette*, May 1870.

5. Ubrani.
6. Some forests in Sorab.
7. Do in the Jagarvalley.
8. Do south and east of Bálehonnur.

Of the above, only two have been demarcated as State forests, and as the demarcation of the others has not yet been commenced it is probable that they will remain as District forests for two years at least. There will therefore remain to be managed and controlled by the Revenue Officers all the forests in the two Districts with the exception of two State forests, as well as 11 out of 16 depôts after deducting the 5 to be supplied from State forests.

10. These duties cannot be undertaken without a due apportionment of the establishment now employed by the Forest Department on this very work. The time has gone part when the Revenue authorities were able to say with confidence that with the extended agency at their command they could carry on the duties which appertain to other Departments with greater efficiency and economy than these new and untried Departments could command.

The fact is patent to all that the machinery and the power and influence which used to work it efficiently has now almost ceased to exist except for purposes of strictly revenue administration.

11. It is doubtful whether the Revenue Department could unaided have retained with advantage to the State their original charge of the District forests; but now that these forests have been worked for a period of years by a special agency, a District Officer cannot in my opinion be expected to resume so responsible a charge without the aid of a suitable establishment and the services of a qualified Officer.

12. The District forests of this Division comprise some of the most valuable in the Province. If the Deputy Conservator confines his attention to State forests he will not have too much work to do, and if the Assistant Conservator is placed under the orders of the Commissioner of the Division, he will have more occupation than he appears to have at present, and there will be no objection to his services being utilized in the demarcation of State forests as soon as that important work is set on foot.

13. I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the Secretary for the information of the Chief Commissioner with reference to Secretary's docket forwarding copy of his letter to you dated 23rd May 1876.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 647—Rev.-F. 115, dated Shimoga, 18th October 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6426—Rev.-F. 26, dated 29th September 1876, enclosing a memorandum from the Conservator of Forests and calling for an opinion upon the points adverted to therein.

2. The Chief Commissioner requests that the replies may reach your Office by the 20th of this month, but as the Proceedings were not received till the 13th instant, I have not called upon the Deputy Commissioners for any further expression of their opinion, but taking advantage of their reports already received in consequence of a previous reference, I will now submit them in original for the information of the Chief Commissioner and will add a few lines which may be regarded as a continuation of my letter No. 635—111, dated 14th instant, with which I transmitted a copy of my* reply to a communication from the Conservator of Forests on the same subject.

*No. 349, dated 12th Oct. 1876.

3. The first letter, number and date as per margin, is from Mr. Cuningham when he was Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.

*No. 244, dated 31st May 1876.

In this he gives his reasons for deprecating the abolition of certain wood depôts, and suggests another method of working the District forests. I think his views on both points, especially on the reduction of the number of depôts, deserve consideration.

4. The next* letter in order of date is from Mr. Krishna Rao. He strongly objects to the abolition of the depôts at either Birur or Chikmagalur for reasons which are I consider very cogent; and he recognizes the impossibility of the Revenue Department undertaking the duty of conserving District forests and supplying the public with wood unless a portion of the existing Forest Establishment is handed over to them.

*No. 238, dated 18th July 1876.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 17th March 1877.

5. The Conservator's letter, dated 6th July, having in the meantime been received, it was forwarded to Major Blair with the remark that in paras 7 and 8 of letter No. 244, dated 31st May 1876, (from Mr. Cuningham) certain suggestions were made on the supposition that the Forest Department continued to have control over the District forests; but in the event of that control being withdrawn he was requested to state what system of working the forests and supplying the public with timber he would be prepared to advocate, and with what agency he would carry it on.

6. The letter noted in the margin is Major Blair's reply, and although he rather overstates the case in some particulars, and undervalues the labors of the Forest Department under both the present and the proposed arrangements, he is, so far as I am able to judge, right in his conclusion that the portion of the duties of the Forest Department which it is proposed to transfer to the Revenue Department is of so much importance and requires so much supervision as to demand substantial aid in the shape of an Assistant Conservator and a suitable staff of subordinates.

No. 661, dated 14th Sept. 1876.

7. I have already expressed myself to the same effect in my letter to Major van Someren; and I would add that diminishing the number of depôts does not lessen the necessity of providing the people with wood, or of preventing them from unlawfully cutting it. When it is urged that the Deputy Commissioners need only keep up so many depôts, the impression is produced that all he requires in the way of help is so many Depôt Mutsaddis and so many peons. But the proposed measure has in reality much larger dimensions than this, and until the number of State forests in this Division is increased beyond two of limited extent, the result will be to throw upon Revenue Officers almost the whole responsibility for the conservation of all the other forests within their respective jurisdictions.

8. With the aid of an Assistant Conservator and a proper establishment I believe that this work might be better carried on by District Officers than it is now in consequence of the want of co-operation, if not the antagonism which unfortunately exists among the subordinates of separate Departments.

9. In reading again the Conservator's memorandum on this subject I observe that in paras 34, 35 and 36 he pointedly alludes to the apportionment of establishment which the proposed new division of labor will entail. For the reasons given above I dissent entirely from him in his calculations. They will be somewhat nearer the mark when the forests in list A are converted into State forests. But the three operations of (1) marking out (2) ascertaining and recording rights and (3) final demarcation, have yet to be performed.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Revenue-Forests, No. 2092—180 F, dated Bangalore, 6th November 1876.

With reference to para 2 of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5601—177 of the 7th September last, and in continuation of my memo of the 14th idem sent up with my No. 1668—134 of the 16th September—subject—the transfer of the management of certain depôts to the Revenue Officers, I have the honor now to submit the following matter for the Chief Commissioner's favorable consideration and orders.

2. I may here premise that as the charges for the management of these depôts, and the revenue accruing therefrom, both appear in the Forest Budget, this Office is in a position to submit the following proposals which I do most respectfully—(*a*) That to enable the Forest Department to carry out the work enjoined on it by the orders of the Government of India, *viz.* that the Officers of the Department should turn their attention to the preservation and improvement of the State forests, the establishment sanctioned by the Government of India, but not yet entertained pending the Chief Commissioner's further orders, be entertained at once—(*b*) That the forest depôts proposed by the Conservator of Forests in his memo above referred to be kept up by the Forest Department pending further orders to hand them over. —(*c*) That the establishment be sanctioned retrospectively from 1st October.

3. I would here beg to refer to my memo again. I there pointed out that, owing to the concessions made to ryots after the District-Forest scheme had been introduced, to the progress made in settling taluks, and the enhanced privileges conferred on ryots holding lands in such settled taluks, to the throwing open of all District forests, to the cutting of bamboos on license, that the necessity for many of the depôts disappeared, and the whole scheme demanded many modifications.

4. In the Nagar Forest Division the Deputy Conservator has lists of the survey numbers required by him for the extension of certain forests in Shikarpur, Honnali, and Shimoga. I wrote to the Commissioner of Nagar in November 1875 regarding land required by the Department in Sorab Taluk and state

that I was willing to accept Mr. Cuningham's proposition and asked for the list of numbers available. No answer has yet been sent me. The Deputy Commissioner has many duties and may possibly not be able to do this for some time to come. Meanwhile depôts which do not pay are being kept up.

5. I have not advised the abolition of any depôt which paid, or which really met the needs of the surrounding people.

6. The accompanying statement shews what sum has been spent during the first six months of the year in paying establishments, *viz*, Rs. 26,837—0—10 out of a total allotment of Rs. 59,640. There are funds sufficient to pay the newly sanctioned establishments, at the new rates from 1st October, and the boon to our watchers would in these times be very much appreciated.

7. I would also point out that the protection of the State forests will be far better carried out by at once placing each forest in the charge of a Forester, as is provided by the last sanctioned establishment.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. R 178, dated Bangalore, 11th November 1876.

Adverting to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6426—R. F. 26 of the 29th of September last inviting opinion on the several points adverted to by the Conservator of Forests regarding the transfer of certain depôts established under the District-Forest scheme to the Revenue Officers, I have the honor to state that having given the question full consideration in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, I agree with the Conservator in opinion (as far as this Division is concerned) that no depôts are required as the District forests apparently require rest.

2. I beg to forward for the Chief Commissioner's consideration an * extract from a letter from Mr Ricketts suggesting that an experienced Forest Officer should be deputed for the purpose of inspecting and making a full report on District forests and on the fuel resources of the districts.

* Parns 4 and 5, No. 737, dated 23rd October 1876.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 737, dated Bangalore, 23rd October 1876.

* * * *

4. I have in a previous letter advocated the deputation of an experienced Forest Officer for the purpose of inspecting and making a full report on District forests. This measure is I think very necessary. I have often intended to make such inspection myself, but to systematically inspect the various forests would take more time than I am able to spare, especially as any leisure otherwise available for such purpose has been fully taken up for several years past in joint inspections with Officers of the Irrigation Department of serial tanks, completed projects and the like.

Any inspection, however, by a Revenue Officer would doubtless be not so complete as by a Forest Officer; and who in addition to visiting District forests might be instructed to furnish a full report on the fuel resources of the District (including the wood in Amrut Mahal and Public Cattle Kavals). A difficulty about firewood to supply the enormous demand in this place is looming in the distance; and its proper solution is of the greatest importance.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 634—238, dated Mysore, 29th December 1876.

Adverting to the printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 6426—26, dated 29th September 1876, I have the honor to report on the several points alluded to in the Conservator's memo regarding forests.

The first proposal relates to the abolition of the depôts at Gundlupet, Chamrajnagar, and Periyapatna and to the retention of only those which are absolutely required, *viz*, at Antarsante, Húnsúr and Hanagod, in addition to the ordinary or permanent depôt in the town of Mysore. There is no objection to this arrangement being carried out as, irrespective of the supply in those depôts, the ordinary requirement of the people of Gundlupet, Chamrajnagar, &c., can be met partly from trees on their kandayam lands, and partly from forests on the border of the district.

The existing depôt in the town of Hassan seems sufficient. The trees on kandayam lands, the owners of which are entitled to them under the rules in force, and the coffee estates, the proprietors of which are allowed to sell wood on payment of the authorized seigniorage, will probably provide for the ordinary wants of the people in this District.

Any extra requirement or special contingencies can be met from the depôt at Mysore or Kadur and Coorg forests.

2nd proposal.—The license system except for bamboos having already been abolished in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, the Deputy Commissioners concur in it and need not be revised, though it should be continued in the case of bamboos.

3rd proposal.—There is no objection to the forests alluded to (Lingapur, Anechaukur, and forests in Chamrajnagar and Gundlupet in the Mysore District and Arebetta, Viziyapur and the forests near Bhartur and Halkanda, Nagavara in Hassan) being incorporated in the State forests; but before doing this, it should be ascertained whether the wants of the people for agricultural implements, cattle sheds, &c., for which free wood is allowed, can be provided for in the remaining District forests in case applications are made under the rules in force.

Regarding the Hirikalgudda in Harnhalli, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, suggests that before it is transferred, it should be inspected by two responsible Officers deputed for the purpose, one on the part of the Forest Department and the other on that of the District, and a joint report submitted regarding the result. From the previous correspondence in this Office, it appears that the inhabitants of nearly 130 villages depend on this forest, not merely for wood and bamboos, but also for grazing, and that in case it is closed absolutely as a State forest, hardship is likely to be entailed on the ryots. If it be ascertained after competent inspection that this is not the case, the forest may be taken up by the Forest Department.

5th proposal.—There will perhaps be no necessity to continue the concession of free wood to the agricultural class after the survey and settlement, since all unreserved wood as well as that specially assigned become the property of the occupant. But till then, the concession should be continued.

6th proposal.—Section 17 of the Forest Rules lays down that unreserved wood for agricultural implements and carts, thorns, bamboos, leaves, &c., for stock floors, cattle pens and grass for thatching should be allowed free to the cultivating ryot for his own use. It also provides that if the consumption of these articles in any locality be so large as to render such a measure necessary, the Chief Revenue Officer of the District may prohibit promiscuous cutting and collection of any or all these articles, and limit the quantity to be cut or collected annually by each cultivating ryot, and issue such orders regarding the localities where, and the season when such articles may be cut and collected, as may appear necessary.

This point cannot be satisfactorily disposed of, until the enquiry into the existing rights and privileges in State forests has been completed agreeably to the orders conveyed in the printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 262—3, dated 10th April 1876.

* * * * * *

No. 12813—R.-F. 361, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—Having considered the reports received from the Commissioners of Divisions with reference to the proposals submitted by the Conservator of Forests in his memo dated 14th September 1876, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that those proposals are well adapted to the object contemplated by the Government of India in directing that the work of the Forest Department should be more fully concentrated than it has hitherto been. This measure involves the abolition of certain depôts for the sale of small sized wood which under the altered conditions which have arisen since the District-Forest scheme was instituted, it is no longer profitable or necessary to retain, and the transfer of others to the immediate charge of the District Officers.

2. In the Nundydroog Division the 15 depôts originally established have been abolished already, and the Commissioner concurs in the Conservator's opinion that no depôts are at present required in that Division.

3. The question of providing adequately for the requirements of the town of Bangalore is still under consideration, and the attention of the Conservator is drawn to

the reference made to him on this subject in this Office order No. 2246—71, dated 8th June last.

4. In the Nagar Division the Conservator proposes that the depôts at the under mentioned places should be retained in the charge of the Forest Department:—

1. Shimoga.
2. Lakvalli.
3. Benkipur.
4. Sorab.
5. Chikmagalur or Tarikere.

5. Of the remaining 13 depôts it is proposed to abolish 10, leaving the 3 under mentioned depôts to be worked by the District Officer:—

Siralkoppa. Shikarpur. Nyamti.

With regard to the depôts at Shikarpur and Siralkoppa, the Forest Department have it in contemplation to take up a tract of land as State forest, in the Shikarpur, Honnali and Shimoga Taluks, and pending this transfer, these two depôts may, the Chief Commissioner considers, be retained temporarily at least, under the management of the Conservator.

6. The Chief Commissioner does not apprehend that the proposed abolition of the depôts will occasion any inconvenience to the people. As remarked by the Conservator, the progress of settlement operations has opened up large sources of supply as regards small sized wood, and there is reason to fear that the concession made in recent years to ryots to fell unreserved wood for out-houses free of payment has been too freely used, and to an extent which is proving injurious to the District forests. The subject should receive careful attention from the District Officers who have it in their power to close particular forests, the preservation of which is an object of importance.

7. The Chief Commissioner notices that, irrespective of the depôts to be retained, a further, though irregular, source of fuel supply to the people will be furnished by the working of the forest reserves.

8. The Commissioner should endeavour to expedite the steps being taken to transfer to the Forest Department the forest lands applied for by the Conservator.

9. In the Mysore District there are, exclusive of the ordinary depôt at Mysore, 6 depôts, and of these it is proposed to abolish 3, retaining only the depôts at Antarsante, Húnsúr and Hanged. In the Hassan District there is only one depôt at Hassan and the Conservator expresses the opinion that it will be unnecessary to re-open any of the 7 depôts which were at first established, but have since been closed.

These proposals are concurred in by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, and are approved.

10. The application of the Forest Department for an addition to the reserves in the Mysore and Hassan Ranges should be promptly dealt with in accordance with the orders conveyed in the Chief Commissioner's order of 10th April 1876.

11. The revised establishments sanctioned by the Government of India in letter No. 805, dated 22nd August 1876, may be entertained from the 1st April 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests.
„ Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Commissioner of Nagar Division, returning enclosures of his letter No. 647—115.
„ Dy. Accountant General.

This a case which has occupied this Court for a considerable time and to which owing to the interests involved much attention has been attracted.

In the month of December 1876 Mr. Edgar Ludlow, Assistant Conservator of Forests, had, owing to finding, what he supposed to be, a great fraud against Government being carried out, to take steps which led the Daroga of the Shimoga sandalwood koti being taken into custody. Mr. Ludlow was engaged during November and December in re-weighing certain sandalwood, previously weighed by the prisoner for delivery to merchants. In sixteen lots he found an excess of nearly five kandis valued at about Rs. 500. As the season was a particularly dry one, there was no reason for any excess, and this naturally led Mr. Ludlow to be surprized. On the 13th December 1876 Mr. Ludlow noticed some large pieces of unstamped wood sticking out of a lot No. I, Class 5, which he had weighed on the 28th November. He had this lot examined and found sixteen billets weighing four maunds and thirty-five seers had been improperly placed in it.

On this action was taken which led to the prisoner being taken into custody on the 16th December.

Major Blair, the then District Magistrate, after consulting with the Commissioner of the Division, decided to have the whole of the wood in the Shimoga sandalwood koti re-weighed.

Mr. Mascarenhas was specially sent by Colonel Campbell for this duty, as he had been many years in the Forest Department and was well acquainted with the work.

The prisoner's vakil, Mr. Ludlow and two panchayatdars had free access to the koti every day whilst the weighing was going on.

On one or two days the panchayatdars failed to attend, but this in no way prejudiced the case against the prisoner, whose vakil had free access at all times when weighing was being conducted and could at any time have reported any irregularity. The scales were scales belonging to Government and were approved of by Major Blair.

It is in evidence that they were tested and adjusted every day, and moreover as the weights were always put in the one scale first and consequently the other scale was in the air, the balance if any thing was against the wood and in favor of the prisoner.

Before Mascarenhas was appointed to weigh all the wood, Major Blair had ordered the Nazar of this Court to count and then next day to count and weigh a certain lot. An error was found in this lot. The Nazar was called and examined regarding this as a defence-witness, but from his deposition the circumstance would appear to bear a light unfavorable to the prisoner and suggestive of some trickery, as this very lot when re-weighed by Mascarenhas was found to contain the correct number of pieces and to weigh nine maunds more than it did when weighed by the Nazar.

Thus to my mind clearly shewing that the coolies who carried out the wood to the scales had managed to play some trick.

The wood was carefully weighed by Mascarenhas, and the prisoner and his counsel when examined by me at Kumsi on the 7th February 1877 agreed to accept the weighing then in progress.

In weighing the lots sold to merchants an excess of one kandi, fifteen maunds, twenty-six seers and twenty-one tolas was found by Mascarenhas. This included 590 unstamped Government billets.

These it is clear must have been purposely put into these lots from the Government wood in the prisoner's charge.

The Government wood in the prisoner's charge was weighed and was found to be four kandis, seventeen maunds, thirty-six seers and seven tolas in excess of what in his accounts sent into Major Jarrett he had stated he had in his possession. As this wood must have been weighed previous to the 14th November and was not re-weighed until the 19th January 1877, there should have been a decrease found.

In addition to this there were also the 590 unstamped billets found in the Government wood. To say therefore that there was an excess of 4 *k.* 17 *m.* 36 *s.* 7 *t.* gives the prisoner an enormous margin of 2 *k.* 17 *m.* 33 *s.* 0 *t.*

In the case mentioned in the 2nd instance of the charge it is in evidence that the purchaser was waiting to remove his lot, and had Mr. Ludlow not then and there detected the fraud, it would have been accomplished.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 22nd March 1877.

In the third instance of the charge subtracting the 590 unstamped pieces which, as said above, weighed 2 *k.* 17 *m.* 33 *s.* 0 *t.*, there would have been a decrease in the weight found by Mascarenhas to Mr. Ludlow's weighing of about a kandi. This would only be one quarter per cent, a fair amount of dryage to look for in such a quantity in this season.

The prisoner has endeavoured to base his defence on Mr. Ludlow having weighed improperly and to Mr. Mascarenhas having used different scales. Some small margin might always be allowed for discrepancies, but it has been proved entirely to the satisfaction of this Court. That every doubt was always given in favor of the prisoner and that the scales were most carefully and fairly watched.

It would be more satisfactory if in a Government koti scales were used which did not require constant watching. To use native scales appears to be a penny wise and pound foolish policy.

The prisoner in his defence cited a number of witnesses to prove that Mr. Ludlow weighed in an improper manner, but these witnesses all gave testimony to the opposite effect, and he has dispensed with the examination of the remainder. I am of opinion that the charge is fully proved in all three instances, and I consider that the Government is very much indebted to Mr. Ludlow for the careful way in which he has watched its interests and under somewhat difficult circumstances has protected the property in his charge. The weights used were also carefully tested.

Nagar, 24th February 1877.

F. H. T. G. CUMMING,
Magistrate, Shimoga Dt.

No. 12992—364, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner remarks that the frauds at the Shimoga sandalwood koti, which have now been detected by the commendable exertions of Mr. Assistant Conservator Ludlow, must have been carried on for some time past, and that the Daroga must have been aided in his malpractices by the connivance of his subordinates. It would be desirable that these officials should be transferred elsewhere.

2. The conduct of the Nazar, whose weighing was proved to be incorrect, should be noticed by the Commissioner departmentally.

3. The Conservator should take steps to have the present old-fashioned and defective scales replaced by English ones in all the large kotis. An estimate of their cost should be submitted for sanction.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests.
" Commissioner of Nagar Division.
" Commissioners of Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions for information.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Budget Estimate of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality for* 1877—78. Passing orders thereon.	No. 385, dated 1st March 1877.	...	...	1
3	Erratum in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 11479—139, dated 12th February 1877.	No. 12196—210, dated 1st March 1877.	...	Part I, Feb. 1876, Finl. Index Nos. 9 to 10.	1
4 to 5	*Rations to prisoners at taluk lock-ups, Kolar District.* Authorizing advance of—for the purpose to Amildars.	No. 12194—682, dated 1st March 1877.	...	...	2
6 to 7	*Utilization of Mr. Sanderson's as well as Mr. Jones' services on famine work.* Approving of Ashtagram Commissioner's proposals on the subject.	No. 12227—145, dated 2nd March 1877.	...	...	2
8 to 9	*Supply of stationery, &c.* Communicating copy of resolution from the Government of India on the subject and calling for opinion as to the best source of supply.	No. 12229—685, dated 2nd March 1877.	...	...	3 to 4
10 to 11	*Gratuities to Municipal Employés.* Passing orders on letter from Deputy Accountant General on the subject.	No. 12430—200, dated 8th March 1877.	...	Part I, Feb. 1876, "Financial," Index Nos. 11 to 12	5
12 to 13	*Postponement of transfer of funds for maintenance of Military Buildings from Public Works to Civil Budget.* Communicating copy of letter from the Government of India on the subject.	No. 12567—700, dated 10th March 1877.	...	...	5
14 to 15	*Revision of salaries of Amche Subordinates.* Passing orders on the subject.	No. 12587—701, dated 10th March 1877.	...	...	6
16 to 17	*Irrigation Fund Budget of the Chitaldroog District.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 466, dated 10th March 1877.	...	...	7 to 10
18 to 19	*Filling up the Financial Detail Statement of a tank series.* Issuing instructions on the subject.	No. 12682—17, dated 13th March 1877.	...	...	11 to 12
20 to 21	*Irrigation Cess Fund.* Directing withdrawal of the amount sanctioned for the current official year.	No. 546, dated 23rd March 1877.	...	...	13

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 1st March 1877.

READ—

The Budget Estimates of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality for the year 1877—78.

Letter No. 5265, dated 17th January 1877, from the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore returning duly checked.

No. 385, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The President's estimate of receipts calls for no remark.

2. With regard to expenditure, it is observed that the provision made under "Miscellaneous" is for Rs. 5,410 or Rs. 1,100 more than in last year. In the absence of any explanation as to the enhanced outlay proposed, the Chief Commissioner is disposed to reduce the figure to Rs. 4,000, and should this be found insufficient, at the end of the year, an application may be made for re-appropriation of budget grants available under other heads.

3. Under the head "Collection Charges" for the Cantonment market, the estimate exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 34, which is owing to an increase of Rs. 2 per mensem proposed to be made to the pay of the Cattle Inspector and to the usual provision under "Contingencies" having been raised by Rs. 10. The charges under the heads "Police" and the "Collection of tax on professions and trades" exhibit an increase of Rs. 68 and 4 respectively, as compared with those of the previous year. The items are, however, allowed subject to the necessity for the increased provision being fully explained.

4. Under the head of "Public Works" a sum of Rs. 500 is allotted for the purchase of scientific instruments. This provision is accepted subject to the list of surveying instruments required and their value being scrutinized in the Department Public Works.

5. The estimates as now revised stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Receipts	1,28,940
Expenditure	1,27,800
Balance at the close of the year ..	1,140

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Accountant General in Mysore,
with copies of Budget Estimates.
" President, Cantonment Municipal Commission,
returning the plans and estimates received with his letter
No. 3617 of the 5th February 1877.

No. 12196—FINL. 210, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST MARCH 1877.

ERRATUM.—Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 11479—139, F., dated 12th February 1877, para 2.—*For* "25th March last" in the last sentence, *read* "25th January last."

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division,
" Conservator of Forests.
" Dy. Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 2nd March 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 2777—300, dated 19th February 1877, and its enclosure from the Judicial Commissioner.

No. 12194—682, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the sums marginally noted, aggregating Rs. 310, being advanced to Amildars of Taluks in the Kolar District, for the purchase of rations for the Prisoners in the Taluk Lock-ups and charged as "permanent advance for Taluk Lock-up."

Kolar	...	40
Betmangala	...	20
Shrinivaspur	...	30
Mulbagal	...	30
Gudibanda	...	30
Sidlagatta	...	40
Chikballapur.	...	40
Malur.	...	30
Gumanayakanpalya.		30
Goribidnur	...	20
Total Rs.....		310

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner returning the enclosure.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Camp No. A, dated Camp Maddur, 22nd February 1877.

Having understood from the Chief Commissioner, that it is not intended to continue Keddah operations during next official year, I have the honor to state that I have issued orders for Mr. Jones to proceed to Mysore at once for temporary employment at the relief kitchens there, as the number of applicants is increasing and assistance is required.

Mr. Sanderson has lately been employed in conjunction with Amildar Abdul Khadar, on special duty, in allotting pasture grounds, and disposing of the herds of cattle arriving in the Jungle Taluks, but there does not appear to be sufficient occupation for two Officers and during the remainder of the season, the duty can be done by Abdul Khadar under the Sub-Division Officer, and with the co-operation of the Forest Officers who are very ready to give all assistance in their power.

Captain Maltby in a demi-official letter received this morning, informs me that he is in great difficulty regarding the Dagunda road, as he has no one whom he can employ in tracing it, and I have therefore directed Mr. Sanderson to proceed immediately to Hassan, and place himself under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner for employment on the famine works in Manjarabad, where I think his services can, for the present, be best utilized.

The Nanjangúd Sub-Division Officer will relieve Mr. Sanderson of the Keddah work, and will report at once to the Deputy Commissioner on the disposal of the establishment.

No.12227—FINL. 145, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The arrangements made by the Commissioner, for utilizing temporarily the services of Mr. G. P. Sanderson, as well as of Mr. Jones, are approved.

2. Mr. Sanderson will continue to draw his salary as Superintendent of the temporary Keddah Establishment, *viz.* Rs. 500 per mensem, which will include travelling allowance and tentage, until the 31st March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Dy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 2nd March 1877.

Government of India, Financial Department (Stores), No. 912, dated Fort William, the 16th February 1877.

Read the following :—

From the Secretary of State for India, To the Government of India, No. 477, dated 7th December 1876.

Para 1. In the Financial Despatch to the Government of India, dated the 27th December 1862, No. 218, instructions were given to the effect that all articles manufactured in this country should only be procured through the Store Department of this Office.

2. Since that date payments for such stores have greatly increased, and the arrangements under which specified sums are now allotted to Provincial Governments to defray expenditure under certain heads give those Governments a direct interest in purchasing stores chargeable to Provincial Services on the most reasonable terms.

3. For this and other reasons I recently decided to appoint a Committee to enquire into the functions and administration of a branch of the Store Department of this Office, and I now forward extracts of a report by that Committee, dated the 31st October 1876.

4. You will observe that the Committee, having regard to the importance of reducing, as far as possible, payments in this country, as well as of expediting the supply of stores for India, recommend that, in substitution for the present rule requiring orders for all stores to be given through this Office, it should be left to your Government and to the Local Governments and Administrations (subject to any detailed orders of your Government, and within the limits of their several powers to incur expenditure), to decide as to the mode in which, and the persons from whom, supplies of any kind may be obtained, subject to the conditions that nothing except articles of Indian origin shall be purchased or ordered in India, unless it can be paid for on delivery after approval there, and that no advances shall be made to any agent or firm for any such service.

5. The Committee also point out that there are certain classes of stores which it is obvious cannot advantageously be procured in India, such as special machinery and appliances, including engineering, railway, and telegraph plant and materials, which must necessarily continue to be obtained through the Store Department of this Office.

6. I have approved of the suggestions of the Committee, and request that you will give the requisite instructions for carrying them into effect, and also that you will forward, for my information, copies of any orders or regulations you may issue on the subject.

Enclosure.

75. Lastly, the Committee has been impressed with the importance of doing all that is possible to diminish the demands made by India for stores to be sent from England, and to stimulate the development of a local system of supply in India. The conditions under which the present system arose of requiring all articles that have to be purchased in England to be supplied through the Store Department of the India Office, are, to a considerable extent at least, obsolete. The introduction of the principle of provincial responsibility for local expenditure, which is likely to be further extended rather than contracted, quite alters the aspect of the question, and justifies, if it does not require, a considerable relaxation of the present rule, irrespective of those general grounds of policy that suggest the propriety of encouraging the growth, both of truly local sources of supply, and of a system of local agency for supplies not of Indian origin, in substitution for the centralized agency of the Store Department of the India Office.

76. So far as relates to the obligation now imposed to give orders through the Store Department, the Committee is of opinion that, in substitution for the present rule, it might be laid down that the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations (subject to any detailed orders of the Government of India, and within the limits of their several powers to incur expenditure), may exercise their discretion as to the agency through which supplies of all sorts may be obtained, subject to the conditions that nothing except articles of Indian origin shall be purchased or ordered in India, unless it can be paid for on delivery after approval there, and that no advances shall be made to any agent or firm for any such service.

77. The Committee is satisfied from the experience acquired by the transactions of the Store Department, which have been very large, that whenever advances have to be made for the supply of stores to be procured in England, it will be essential that such stores shall be inspected and approved before shipment and before any payment is made. Without this precaution, the satisfactory quality of the supplies could not possibly be ensured ; dispute should be endless, and the Government would in most cases be made to suffer any loss that arose.

78. It would, in the opinion of the Committee, be better to leave to the Government of India, the task of limiting the discretion of the local authorities, should it be thought desirable to do so in any particulars, than to attempt to make rules on such matters here. At the same time it may be remarked that there are some obvious restrictions which naturally suggest themselves. Thus all special machinery or appliances, such as engineering, railway, or telegraph plant and materials, would almost necessarily continue to be obtained through the Store Department. Stocks of any description, such as the malt liquor or clothing materials for the European troops, required on so large a scale as to be altogether beyond the resources of the local markets, would fall into a like category, as also a large part of the military supplies consequent on their special nature. Possibly some restrictions might be thought expedient in the supply of official stationery, to secure needful uniformity and durability in public documents. On the other hand, there seems no reason why arrangements just as economical in fact, and much more convenient to all parties, might not be made for the supply of all books through Indian shopkeepers, under suitable agreements as to trade discount, these being articles as to the quality and cost price of which no dispute is possible. In like manner a considerable proportion of the miscellaneous stores might probably be got from local sources at reasonable prices, due care being taken to secure a satisfactory quality.

79. As to the extended resort to sources of indigenous origin for stores in substitution for articles obtained from England, all that the Committee can usefully do is to support the proposal that the Government of India should be strongly urged to give special attention to the subject. Any improvement in this direction must be the result of action taken in India, and it is only by the hearty co-operation of the departmental officers throughout the country that it can really be accomplished effectually. The Committee would only remark in relation to it that, though the extension of existing Government establishments, such as the Tannery at Cawnpore, might be suggested among other means of attaining the object in view, it is much more to be desired that the independent action of private persons or firms should be encouraged and developed, and this can only be accomplished by giving to such persons and firms a fair amount of orders.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be forwarded to the Military and Public Works Departments and to the several Local Governments for an expression of opinion, with the least possible delay, in regard to any rules and restrictions which it is expedient to lay down for substituting local purchases of certain kinds of stores for the agency of the Store Department of the India Office, within the limits, and with the reservations indicated in the despatch. The supplies of stationery, medical stores, type, and books may be regarded as points requiring special consideration.

R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 12229—FINL. 683, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—Communicated to the undermentioned Officers with a request that they will indicate, at an early date, their views as to the several classes of articles entered in their respective indents which might be hereafter procured from the Store Department in England, and from this country respectively, and the mode in which the latter can best be procured.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
" Inspector General of Police.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Chief Engineer of Mysore.
" Deputy Accountant General.
" Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Inam Commissioner.
" Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Conservator of Forests.
" Inspector General of Registration.
" Military Assistant.
" Commandant, B. R. V.
" Officers in charge of Topographical Survey, No. 8 Party.
" " " " 9 "
" Superintendent, Mysore Government Press.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 10th March 1877.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 5924, dated Bangalore, 23rd February 1877.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 11703—189, dated 17th February 1877, I have the honor to remark that they may be held to convey authority to Commissioners of Divisions to sanction rewards not exceeding one year's pay to any Municipal Officer or servant, the consent of the Local Government being required for larger rewards.

Having regard to the circumstances of the Municipalities in Mysore, whether we consider the limited income of those at taluk kasbas, or the constitution of the more important ones at District head-quarters, I submit that the authority therein given to Commissioners of Divisions might advantageously be retained in the hands of the Chief Commissioner.

Bangalore Town.
„ Cantonment.
Mysore Town.

It will be observed that the orders of the Government of India on the subject merely desired that the rule laid down by the Local Government of the Panjab should be brought to the notice of other Local Governments. The Municipalities of that Province are on a larger financial basis and appear to be vested with the powers of self government not yet extended to those in Mysore, and I presume it was not the Chief Commissioner's intention to enlarge the powers of the latter in the matter of rewards for meritorious services.

No. 12430—Finl. 200, dated Bangalore, 8th March 1877.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner directs that grants sanctioned by a Commissioner of Division under the orders of Government of India, printed in Proceedings N.o 11703—Fl. 189, dated 17th February 1877, be at once reported to this Office and further be made subject to veto, within one month from the date of the receipt of such report in this Office.

2. In the case of the Municipalities of the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, application for such grants will be made as usual to this Office.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ „ Ashtagram „
„ „ Nagar „
„ President, Bang. Cantt. Mul. Commission.
„ Do do „ Town „
„ Superintendent of Coorg.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Account, Military and Civil, No. 35 A.—M. and C., dated Fort William, 21st February 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 96 M., dated 3rd January 1877, and in reply to state that under the circumstances therein explained, the Government of India has been pleased to allow of the transfer from the Public Works to the Civil Budget, of funds for the construction and maintenance of Military buildings in Mysore being postponed till the close of the current official year.

2. I am to add that a note has been made of the promise given in para 2 of the letter under acknowledgment of the early submission of an application for the increase to the annual assignment for repairs, and of the supply of information as to the head to which rents realized from Military buildings are credited.

No. 12567—Finl. 700, dated Bangalore, 10th March 1877.

Order thereon.—Communicated to the undermentioned Officers for information, with reference to Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 97, dated 3rd January last.

2. The Deputy Accountant General is requested to expedite the submission of the re-appropriation statement and the information called for in para 3 of the above Proceedings.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Secretary, Public Works Department.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Dy. Accountant General in Mysore.
„ Military Assistant.
„ Examiner, P. W. Accounts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 10th March 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 9388—F. 144, dated 12th December 1876, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Do No. 505, G., dated 26th February 1877 from do

No. 12587—FINL. 701, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The Government of India having been pleased in their letter above recorded to sanction the revision of the salaries of some of the subordinates of the Mysore Anche Department and the entertainment of an assistant Gumasta for the Anche Bakshi's Office on a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem as particularized in the margin, the Chief Commissioner directs that the measure have effect from the 1st April 1877.

				Increase.		
Head Quarters Office.						
1	Clerk from 20 to 25		...	5	0	0
1	Head Gumasta from 40 to 45		...	5	0	0
3	Gumastas	„ 35 to 40	...	15	0	0
3	Do	„ 30 to 35	...	15	0	0
1	Assistant Gumasta		...	10	0	0
1	Daftarband	„ 10 to 12	...	2	0	0
1	Raktwan	„ 6 to 7	...	1	0	0
1	Gollar	„ 7 to 8	...	1	0	0
5	Peons	„ 6 to 6½	...	2	8	0
2	Ashum Peons	„ 5 to 5½	...	1	0	0
1	Mashalchi	„ 5 to 5½	...	0	8	0
Anche Receiving Houses in the Division and District.						
3	Division Mutsaddis from	20 to 30	...	30	0	0
8	District do	„ 20 to 25	...	40	0	0
Taluk Establishment.						
10	Mutsaddis at 8 } changed to					
49	do at 7½ }					
10	1st Class Mutsaddis at 20 }					
20	2nd do do 15 }			342	8	0
23	3rd do do 10 }					
Letter Peons.						
1	Peon from 10	to 10½	... ...	0	8	0
5	Do do 8	to 8½	... ...	2	8	0
12	Do do 7	to 7½	... ...	6	0	0
7	Do do 6½	to 7	... ...	3	8	0
41	Do do 6	to 6¼	... ...	20	8	0
1	Do do 5¾	to 6	... ...	0	8	0
7	Do do 5	to 5¼	... ...	3	8	0
2	Do do 4½	to 5	... ...	1	0	0
Runners.						
284	Runners from 4 to 4½		... ...	142	0	0
	Total Increase per mensem Rs.			650	8	0

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Huzur Anche Bakshi.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 962—D. P. W. 231, dated 20th January 1877.

In continuation of this Office No. 898—213 of the 3rd ultimo, has the honor to forward copy of the Irrigation Fund Budget of the Chitaldroog District for 1876—77, and to state that there are no channels to be maintained by the Irrigation Department from the cess as per para 3, clause 4 of the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 62, dated 7th May 1875.

Part I.

District Irrigation Fund—Abstract of Assets and Expenditure of Taluk Budgets for the year 1876—77.

Name of Taluk.	Estimated Assets, Part II.	Public Works, Part III to VII.	Education, Part VIII.	Sanitation, Medical Services & Public Charitable Institution, Part IX.	Miscellaneous, Part X.	Total.
Chitaldroog	1,749	1,030	...	...	...	1,030
Davangere	966	150	...	...	...	150
Kankuppa	500	...	...	...	...	...
Hosdurga	800	20	...	...	...	20
Dodéri	4,252	...	...	...	...	...
Budihal	2,367	...	...	...	...	...
Pavagada	3,645	...	...	...	...	...
Hiriyur	1,031	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	15,310	,200	...	...	...	1,200

Part II.

Budget Estimate of the District Irrigation Fund for the year 1876—77.

Name of Taluk.	Estimate of Receipts.									
	One anna cess on Land Revenue as per collection of 1875—76.	Do. estimated Receipts for 1876—77.	Do estimated to be realized in ensuing year 1876—77.	Deduct 24 per cent of column 4 allotted for education in 1876—77.	Net amount of Irrigation cess to be realized in 1876—77.	Contribution expected from the public, 1876—77.	Miscellaneous Receipts, 1876—77.	Total.	Balance at close of 1875—76.	Total assets, 1876—77.
Chitaldroog	1,700	1,749	1,749	...	1,749	...	...	1,749	13,613	15, 362
Davangere... ...	966	966	966	...	966	...	...	966	8,865	9,831
Kankuppa	535	500	500	...	500	...	...	500	3,600	4,100
Hosdurga	642	800	800	...	800	...	...	800	5,835	6,635
Dodéri...	4,252	4,252	4,252	...	4,252	...	...	4,252	17,260	21,512
Budihal	2,367	2,367	2,367	...	2,367	...	...	2,367	15,090	17,457
Pavagada	3,645	3,645	3,645	...	3,645	...	...	3,645	17,099	20,744
Hiriyur	1,031	1,031	1,031	...	1,031	...	...	1,031	8,668	9,699
Total.....	15,138	15,310	15,310	...	15,310	...	...	15,310	90,030	1,05,340

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
10th March 1877.

Part III.

Budget Estimate for Public Works from District Irrigation Cess for 1876—77.
Abstract of the Estimated Charges for the year from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877.

Classification.	Reference to detailed estimate.	Estimate, 1876-77.	Estimate, 1875-76.	Total.	
				1876-77.	1875-76.
Original Works.	Pages.				
Tanks.	2				
Repairs.					
Tanks.	2	1,200	...	1,200	...
Establishment.	3				
Tools and Plant.	3				
Total.....	...	...	...	1,200	...

Charges to be incurred on Public Works from District Irrigation Funds as detailed within.

Grants.	1876—77.					1875—76.
	Original.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	
Irrigation as above	...	1,200	...	..	1,200	...

Part IV.

Detail of Estimate for Original Works for 1876—77.

Nil.

Part V.

Detail of Estimate for Repairs for 1876—77.

	Estimate, 1876—77.		Estimate, 1875—76.	
	Amount.	Total.	Amount.	Total.
TANKS.				
Chitaldroog Taluk.				
Hannehal Tank No. 38	150		...	...
Siddapur Tank No. 48	100		...	...
Hullur Tank No. 39	140		...	...
Bhimasamudra Tank, 31	250		...	..
Sultanpur large Tank, 7	50		...	...
Do small Tank 8	50		...	...
Chikapur Tank, 66	40		...	...
Talya Tank, 53	50		...	...
Marmagi Tank, 52	200	1,030	...	...
Hosdurga Taluk.				
Balasamudra Tank, 1	20	20	...	...
Davangere Taluk.				
Chikbenur Tank	150	150	...	...
Total Repairs.....	...	1,200	...	..

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
10th March 1877.

Part VI.
Detail of Estimate for Establishments for 1876—77.
Nil.

Part VII.
Detail of Estimate of Tools and Plant for 1876—77.
Nil.

Part VIII.
Estimate of Share of Irrigation Cess for Education for 1876—77.
Nil.

Part IX.
Detail of Estimate for Establishments and Contingent Charges under Sanitation, Medical Services and Public and Charitable Institutions payable from District Irrigation Fund for the year 1876—77.
Nil.

Part X.
Detail of Estimate of Miscellaneous Expenditure from the District Irrigation Fund for 1876—77.
Nil.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, No. 5722, dated Bangalore, 10th February 1877.

In returning the *enclosures of your endorsement No. 12 of the 31st ultimo, forwarded to me for verification of the figures, I have the honor to submit a statement of the receipts, charges and opening and closing balances of the Chitaldroog District Irrigation Fund made up to 31st December 1876.

*No. 932-231, dated 20th January 1877, from Commissioner, Nagar Division.

Chitaldroog District Irrigation Fund.

Particulars.	1875—76.			1876—77. 9 Months, from April to December 1876.			Remarks.
Balance on 1st April	72,499	7	9	79,111	0	2	
Receipts.							
One anna collections under Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 341, dated 11th February 1875. Chitaldroog	1,673	13	3	651	6	6	
Davangere ...	965	9	10	658	0	8	
Kankuppa	535	4	7	136	8	11	
Hosdurga	642	1	8	222	14	5	
Dodéri	4,252	5	0	1,514	8	1	
Budihal	2,365	15	0	714	7	4	
Pavagada	3,644	12	3	1,468	13	5	
Hiriyur	1,031	10	10	771	12	0	
	15,111	8	5				
Amount assigned from the Public Works Department Budget subject to the sanction of the Government of India to replace the sums allotted from Irrigation cess as a grant to relief works, *vide* Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9707, dated 11th March 1876.	10,000	0	0				
	25,111	8	5	6,140	7	4	
Total.....	97,611	0	2	85,251	7	6	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 10th March 1877.

Chitaldroog District Irrigation Fund (*Concluded.*)

Particulars.	1875—76.			1876—77. 9 Months, from April to December 1876.			Remarks.
Disbursements.							
Grant-in-aid from the Irrigation Cess Fund of the Chitaldroog District towards the repairs of Tanks under the Public Works Department, *vide* General Secretary's No. 4600—298, dated 10th September 1875, and Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6290—89, dated 1st November 1875...	3,500	0	0				
Amount assigned from the Irrigation Cess Fund for relief works, *vide* Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7792—118, dated 17th January 1876...	15,000	0	0				
Amount assigned from the Irrigation Cess Fund towards the carrying out of new and incomplete relief works, *vide* Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6241—83, dated 23rd September 1876...	...	...	...	11,268	0	0	
	18,500	0	0	11,268	0	0	
Balance.....	79,111	0	2	75,983	7	6	

No. 466, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—It is observed that, according to the Budget Estimates prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, the balance at the credit of the fund on 1st April 1876 amounted to Rs. 90,030, while it is shewn to be Rs. 79,111 in the books of the Deputy Accountant General. This discrepancy requires explanation.

2. The receipts for 1876—77 are estimated at Rs. 15,310 or Rs. 172 more than the collections of 1875—76.

3. The estimated expenditure on account of the repair of certain tanks is put down at Rs. 1,200, which is passed on the understanding that the tanks in question have been duly brought up to standard.

4. The Budget Estimate is sanctioned subject to explanation of discrepancy shewn in para 1 above.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Nagar.
„ Dy. Accountant General in Mysore.
„ Examiner, P. W. Accounts.
„ Secretary, D. P. W., for communication to Superintending Engineer of Irrigation.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 13th March 1877.

Memorandum by the Under-Secretary, Irrigation Branch, Mysore, To the Chief Engineer and Secretary, D. P. W., Mysore, dated 8th January 1877.

The Executive Engineer No. II Tank Division in his No. 412 of the 30th ultimo submits copies of correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner and himself on the method now prevailing in his Division of filling in column 22, "Eventual Revenue to be realized by Government," of the Serial Form No. 1.

2. This system is that the Executive Engineer informs the Deputy Commissioner what area of land the tank will contain water for, the Deputy Commissioner in reply states the area of inam land as per the Taluk accounts and directs that that area shall be deducted from the area for which there is water and column 22 filled in, by assuming an assessment of Rs. 5 on the difference.

3. Lieutenant Kensington points out that the actual areas of irrigated land as surveyed are generally double of those entered in the Taluk accounts and that therefore there is an error in only deducting the area of the inam land as shewn by those accounts; that the result of assessing all irrigated land at Rs. 5—0—0 is to double the revenue of many tanks which are not to be increased in capacity and which cannot irrigate more land; in others, when the rate is exceptionally high, to halve the present revenue; and, lastly in the case of private tanks, to quadruple present revenue without increase of cultivation.

4. I have all along been of opinion that the returns promised from the serial repairs to tanks in the Kolar District are far higher than will be realized. I recommend that the subject be referred to the General Department, for settlement.

From the Executive Engineer, No. II Tank Division, To the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, No. 608, dated Ramsagar, 14th October 1876.

I have the honor to bring to your notice the following points in connection with the method now obtaining in this District of filling up column 22 of the financial details statement for such consideration as you may think proper.

2. Although it rests with the Revenue Officer to state what the anticipated revenue may be after a tank is repaired, still his opinion must to a certain extent be based upon the quantity of water it is proposed to store. This quantity is furnished by me and after deducting the inam land to be irrigated you have directed me to calculate the anticipated revenue at Rs. 5 per acre on the balance.

3. The areas as calculated from the survey done by our Department and as entered in the Taluk accounts are generally in the proportion of 2 to 1; consequently the area of inam land to be deducted should be increased in the same proportion to arrive at any accurate conclusion as to the actual area of Government land proposed to be irrigated.

4. The present average rate of revenue per acre (as per survey) is about Rs. 2½ and consequently in several tanks which it is not proposed to increase in capacity the anticipated revenue is at once doubled although no additional land is to be irrigated.

5. In other tanks the area now irrigated as per Taluk accounts and as per survey nearly coincide, and in some of them the present rate is nearly Rs. 10 per acre. Consequently in carrying out your instructions, that is, calculating the anticipated revenue at Rs. 5 per acre, it at once becomes ½ of the present revenue although the same area is to be irrigated.

6. Again in the case of private tanks the lands under which have been given out at a low rate, will it be fair to calculate the anticipated revenue at Rs. 5 per acre? The rate under such tanks is generally Rs. 2½ and allowing the difference in the area of an acre as per survey and as per taluk accounts, the actual existing rate is only Rs. 1¼, and your proposal is to calculate it at Rs. 5, that is, the present rate would have to be increased four fold to realize the anticipated revenue.

7. In the case of tanks in inam villages I am at a loss to know how to fill up column 22, as I am under the impression that the figures hitherto furnished by you denote the revenue derived from the whole village including the wet and dry lands.

8. I have altogether omitted the question of the difference in quality of the land under different tanks, but still think the above is sufficient to shew that the present system of filling up column 22 is very likely to produce a wrong impression as to the desirability or otherwise of a project in a revenue point of view.

Proceeding of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 13th March 1877.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Executive Engineer, No. II Tank Division, No. 1546—1056, dated Camp Bowringpet, 22nd October 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 608, dated 14th instant, and in reply to state that it appears to be advisable to adopt the area of the Government as well as inam lands as recorded in the old accounts until the general revision is made by the Survey and Settlement Department when the rates will be equalized and concealed cultivation brought to book.

2. With regard to the lands irrigated by private tanks, I think we should take into account the full rate of assessment as the restorer is only entitled to the remission of a portion of it so long as he keeps his tank in order.

3. It is difficult for us to fill in accurately the column No. 22 of the financial statement, as we have no means of knowing what revenue the holders of inam villages now get and what arrangements they will make hereafter regarding any additional land that may be brought under irrigation by the restoration or improvement of their tanks.

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings—Order thereon, No. 11873—Rev. 338, dated 22nd February 1877.

It is obvious that where the lands have not come under the survey settlement, only two courses are open in the cases under reference, *viz.*, either to have any additional lands brought under irrigable area assessed by the Revenue Officers, or to fix on an average rate for the whole which must be necessarily arbitrary. The latter course is perhaps preferable, and unless reasons for a higher rate can be adduced, the Chief Commissioner considers that 3½ Rs. per acre would be a fair average rate, applicable to inam lands and those under private tanks. The cultivated area being given in the village accounts, the ratio of difference between that area as ascertained by the survey might be applied to inam holdings situated in it, but the Chief Commissioner does not believe that the proportion is as much as 2 to 1, as stated by the Executive Engineer.

To—The Secretary, Department Public Works,
returning the enclosures of his Memo above quoted.

No. 12682—FINL. 17, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH MARCH 1877.

ORDERED, that copies of the foregoing be communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for their guidance, in the preparation of future financial statements.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore Financial Department, 23rd March 1877.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, No. 1121—Fl. 235, dated 14th March 1877.

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 192 of the 24th January 1877, passing orders on the District Irrigation Fund Budget of the Shimoga District for the year 1876—77.

With reference to the above, has the honor to forward copy of Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1288 of the 6th instant, expressing his inability to utilize the full amount of the Budget, *viz.*, Rs. 8,000, and for the reasons therein given requests that the sanction accorded to the amount, minus Rs. 1,000, may be withdrawn for the current year.

2. The Proceedings under reply were received in this Office on the 12th February.

3. It is impossible to secure the services of an Assistant Surveyor here at present, and it is requested that a duly qualified man may be sent from Bangalore.

4. The Deputy Commissioner will also be directed to advertize in the Gazette.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 1288, dated Camp Tirthahalli, 6th March 1877.

With reference to your circular No. 581 of the 15th ultimo, forwarding the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings dated 24th January 1877, sanctioning a Budget allotment of Rs. 8,000 from the Irrigation Cess Fund at the credit of this District for expenditure during the current official year, I have the honor to state, that without any addition to my present staff, fully occupied as they are at present with relief works, in addition to their ordinary duties, it would be impossible for me to undertake the expenditure of this sum, within the present official year.

2. A reference to my letter No. 1008 of the 15th December last, of which a copy is enclosed, will shew that in submitting this project I anticipated an early sanction and requested that the Chief Engineer should be asked to select a qualified Surveyor, and urged the necessity of this appointment being made simultaneously with the Budget amount if sanctioned, pointing out at the same time that the programme for the ensuing year mainly depended upon the means given me for preparing schemes.

3. The official year would probably have closed before I could obtain the services of a competent Surveyor from Bangalore or elsewhere, and under the circumstances I regret that I see no other course left open to me than to request that the sanction now accorded be withdrawn for the present official year. One tank only, Bastikere, No. 398, Sorab Taluk, has been sanctioned for Rs. 1,000 from the 3,000 Rs. placed at the disposal of the Commissioner.

No. 548, Finl., dated Bangalore, 23rd March 1877.

Order thereon.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General, with a view to the amount remaining unutilized being written back or refunded to the local source from which it was granted, as directed in para 1 of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 7597—Fl. 10, dated 1st November 1876.

2. The Commissioner should himself advertize in the Gazette for a duly qualified Assistant Surveyor required for the Shimoga District.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Dy. Accountant General.
„ Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
„ Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1	*Mortality among cattle.* Passing orders on returns for the quarter ending 31st December 1876.	No. 12175—254, dated 1st March 1877.	..	...	1
2 to 3	*Docket from Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, reporting that a petition was rejected on the ground of its being unstamped.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 474, dated 2nd March 1877.	...	...	2
4	*Lieutenant Macintire and Mr. Betham,* Employment of—on special famine duty.	No. 12295—258, dated 3rd March 1877.	...	...	2
5 to 6	*Prickly-pear as food for cattle.* Communicating copy of correspondence to Deputy Commissioners, &c.	No. 402, dated 3rd March 1877.	...	...	3 to 4
7 to 8	*Return of Mysore people to their own country.* Issuing instructions for the supervision of—	No. 12327—243, dated 6th March 1877.	...	...	5 to 7
9	Letter to Government of Madras, submitting suggestions on the subject.	No. 12335—44, dated 6th March 1877.	...	...	8 to 9
10 to 11	*Amildars' Examination.* Passing orders on reports from Commissioners, Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions, on—	No. 12342—244, dated 6th March 1877.	...	...	10 to 14
12 to 13	*Memo by Captain Bisset,* R. E. *on the carriage of grain for Bangalore vid Negapatam.* Circulating copy to Commissioners of Division, &c.	No. 12441—263, dated 8th March 1877.	...	...	14 to 15
14 to 15	*Relief operations, Ashtagram Division.* Approving of arrangements made by the Commissioner for carrying on—	No. 12437—213, dated 8th March 1877.	...	...	16 to 17
6 to 17	*Applications for famine relief grants.* Prescribing form of—	No. 444, dated 9th March 1877.	...	...	18
18 to 19	*Remission, &c., statement,* Directing submission of—in the manner shown.	No. 86, dated 10th March 1877.	...	...	19 to 20
20	*Amildars' weekly reports on condition of taluks for 3rd March 1877.* Pointing out discrepancies in—	No. 468, dated 13th March 1877.	...	...	21 to 22
21	*Returns regarding the condition of the several Districts submitted by Deputy Commissioners,* Pointing out diversty of practice in preparation of—and calling for further information.	No. 498, dated 15th March 1877.	...	...	23 to 24

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
22 to 23	*Dispensary Forms.* Forwarding resolution from the Government of India, Home Department, on the subject, to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for guidance.	No. 12887—281, dated 20th March 1877.	...	...	25 to 33
24	Correction in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 12125—1835, dated 28th February last.	No. 12902—282, dated 20th March 1877.	...	Part I, Genl. Feb. 1877, Index No. 24.	33
25 to 26	Directing that the words "while absent from head-quarters" be struck out of Proceedings No. 12296—258, dated 3rd March.	No. 12955—284, dated 21st March 1877.	...	This statement Index No. 4.	33
27	*Relief operations.* Prescribing for adoption, general rules of procedure for facilitating disposal of applications for funds for—	No. 546, dated 23rd March 1877.	...	...	34 to 36
28 to 29	*Through grain traffic to Bangalore.* Communicating copy of correspondence to Commissioners of Divisions, for information.	No. 13055—286, dated 24th March 1877.	...	...	37 to 39
30 to 31	*Minute by Sir R. Temple regarding utilisation of the Negapatam route for transport of grain to Bangalore.* Forwarding copy to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	No. 13051—285, dated 24th March 1877.	...	This statement Index Nos. 28 & 29.	40
32	*Reports on condition of taluks by Amildars for week ending 10th March 1877.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 549, dated 24th March 1877.	...	...	41 to 42
33 to 34	*Season Reports.* Modifying form of—in submission.	No. 13172—291, dated 27th March 1877.	...	...	42
35 to 37	*Expenditure at relief kitchens.* Calling for weekly reports of—	No. 13278—295, dated 29th March 1877.	...	...	43 to 45

No. 12175—General 254, dated Bangalore, 1st March 1877.

Order.—The returns for the quarter ending 31st December 1876 shew that the mortality among cattle from sickness was as shewn in the following statement:—

Taluks.	Quarter ending 30th September 1876.	Quarter ending 31st December 1876.
Bangalore District.		
Bangalore	166	409
Hoskote	936	1,243
Devanhalli	179	261
Dodballapur	516	774
Nelamangala	1,170	787
Magadi	1,475	1,143
Kankanhalli	896	1,341
Closepet	900	947
Anekal	367	473
Total.....	6,605	7,378
Kolar District.		
Kolar	350	708
Betmangala	541	303
Chikballapur	1,104	1,397
Mulbagal	694	1,144
Shrinivaspur	693	2,714
Gudibanda	1,080	1,200
Sidlagatta	1,382	2,558
Malur	369	1,854
Gummayakanpalya	834	3,090
Goribidnur	434	672
Total.....	7,431	15,622
Tumkur District.		
Tumkúr...	2,938	2,904
Koratagere	671	1,198
Maddagiri	2,036	3,897
Chiknayakanhalli	543	4,719
Sira	8,602	11,931
Kunigal	2,825	2,599
Kadaba...	2,868	7,182
Honnavalli	8,380	3,556
Total.....	28,863	37,986
Mysore District.		
Mysore	582	283
Chamrajnagar	195	717
Ashtagram	1,213	1,990
Heggaddevankote	843	336
Gundlupet	132	619
Mandya	732	428
Malvalli	286	644
Nanjangúd	162	186
Periyapatna	1,249	555
Talkad	1,251	642
Yedatore	1,574	876
Total.....	8,219	7,326

Taluks.	Quarter ending 30th September 1876.	Quarter ending 31st December 1876.
Hassan District.		
Hassan	1,628	1,169
Belur	1,080	2,042
Nagamangala	869	1,144
Harnhalli	8,742	3,194
Arkalgúd	1,679	952
Attikuppa	2,955	873
Channaraypatna.	1,985	1,665
Manjarabad	799	99
Narsipur	1,432	664
Total.....	21,169	11,802
Kadur District.		
Chikmagalur.	2,992	1,205
Banavara	4,896	3,148
Koppa	307	169
Lakvalli	712	453
Tarikere	3,861	989
Total.....	12,768	5,964
Shimoga District.		
Shimoga	340	373
Channagiri	7,567	2,717
Honnáli	1,133	892
Kavaledurga	850	254
Nagar	1,644	372
Ságar	1,049	238
Shikarpur	688	234
Sorab	92	185
Total.....	13,372	5,265
Chitaldroog District.		
Budihal...	2,601	1,780
Chitaldroog	10,739	1,666
Davangere	1,967	640
Dodéri	3,501	4,078
Hiriyur	5,258	5,978
Hosdurga	6,655	1,732
Kankuppa	4,052	1,087
Pavagada	1,541	2,283
Total.....	36,314	19,245
	134,741	110,588
Net Decrease.....	24,153	

2. The results of the quarter under review as compared with those of the previous quarter exhibit on the whole a decrease to the number of 24,153 head of cattle.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd March 1877.

READ—

Docket No. 1729, dated 30th January 1877, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, reporting that a certain petition containing a prayer for remission of assessment was rejected on the ground of its being not stamped under Article 1, Schedule II of the Court Fees Act.

No. 474, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was wrong in requiring the petition in question to be stamped under Schedule II of the Court Fees Act No. VII of 1870, as such petitions are exempt from payment of stamp duty under Clause IX of Section 19 of the same Act.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore,
with the petition referred to.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of the other Districts.

No. 12295—GENL. 258, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The Survey and Settlement Commissionor, Mysore, having, under the Chief Commissioner's instructions, transferred the services of Lieutenant A. H. Macintire and Mr. G. Betham, Assistant Superintendents, Mysore Revenue Survey, for the purpose of being employed temporarily on special duty in connection with Famine Relief operations, these Officers are posted to the Districts hereunder mentioned, and will join forthwith.—

Lieutenant Macintire—Chitaldroog District.
Mr. Betham—Túmkúr District.

2. While on special duty, these Officers will be entitled in addition to their pay, tentage and fixed travelling allowance, to extra batta Rs. 5 per diem while absent from District head-quarters, or the usual mileage rate of 8 annas when required to travel emergently distances of not less than 50 miles at one time.

3. Survey Assistant Superintendents engaged on famine duty will provide and carry their own tents.

4. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is requested to detach a Karkun and two or three Measurers of the Survey establishment, as a temporary and tentative arrangement, to accompany the Assistant Superintendents while absent on special duty.

5. The pay and allowances of the Assistant Superintendents and of their establishment will be debitable to the famine account, and will be drawn on separate bills.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
" Lieutenant A. H. Macintire, Camp Manjarabad.
" G. Betham, Esq., Camp Arkalgúd.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd March 1877.

From Messrs. Harvey and Sabhapati, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Bellary, 24th February 1877.

We have the honor to call your attention to copy of the Collector of Kaladghi's letter herein enclosed. As being largely interested in the cotton-producing districts of your territories we beg leave to suggest that famine coolies in Government pay should be largely employed in the cutting and preparing prickly-pear to be distributed gratuitously to all owners of cattle rich or poor. This would save the small remaining stock of fodder in the country and keep the bullocks and cows alive for the cultivation of the land when rain comes.

You will see by the Collector's letter that the only reason the prickly-pear fodder is not used to sustain the life of the cattle is, that the ryot requires all his time and attention to support himself.

The pinch of the famine is now coming, and if the bullocks die "*en masse*" there will be none to plough in June and consequently no revenue to Government nor cotton for our presses in 1878.

That prickly-pear is healthy and nourishing, see copy of Veterinary Surgeon Cox's report herein enclosed.

We have moreover received assurances that cattle are successfully fed on it from the most of the districts in Southern India.

If Government approve our suggestion, their decision should be published in every village in the districts where the plant grows and all owners of cattle will avail themselves of it.

From the Collector of Kaladghi, To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. 625, dated Kaladghi, 16th February 1877.

Adverting to para 2 of G. R. No. 70—E. 967, dated 7th December last, I have the honor to report as under.

2. From the reports I have received from my Assistants on the subject it would appear that the experiment of feeding cattle with prickly-pear leaves has been partially successful, although the use of these leaves as fodder has by no means become universal. At present the ryots of some 50 or 60 villages only have tried the experiment and are now feeding their cattle on prickly-pear leaves.

3. Experience has clearly proved that cattle *will* eat these leaves if only taught for a few days to do so; the Mamlatdars of the Bijapur and Badum Taluks both feed their buffaloes in this way and report favorably of the plan.

4. The great drawback of course is the immense labor necessary to prepare the leaves by removing the prickles and afterwards making the leaves; one man working all day can only prepare leaves sufficient for one day's food for a pair of bullocks or buffaloes. If you advise the ryots to adopt the plan, they reply that it is as much as they can do to keep themselves alive, and how then can they waste their time preparing prickly-pear leaves for their cattle.!! However as above stated the experiment is a partial success, and I have no doubt that this novel kind of fodder will come more and more into use as the season advances and other ordinary fodder becomes altogether exhausted.

No. 684, dated 23rd February 1877.

True copy forwarded to Messrs. Harvey and Sabhapati, Bellary, with reference to their letter dated 13th January last.

C. M. Hogg,
Collector.

From Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Cox, d. d. 4th (P. W. O.) Madras, Light Cavalry, To A. Harvey, Esq., dated Bellary, 7th February 1877.

In answer to your letter, I beg to state that I examined the cattle at your establishment fed on prickly-pear; they seemed to be in good health, although in poor condition.

At my request prickly-pear was given them with a little meal scattered over it, they ate ravenously and seemed to enjoy it. From information received it appears that each animal gets a daily allowance of 40 lbs. with 1 lb. of rice straw.

So far I see no reason why cattle should not be able to subsist on prickly-pear, if it is properly prepared and administered whilst they are in a condition to stand the change. If they are allowed to become very much emaciated, an addition of a small quantity of grass or grain might be necessary. Their not liking it at first is due probably to its peculiar taste. This may be easily overcome by a little patience and judicious management.

As you have so kindly placed one or two animals at my disposal for experiment, I purpose visiting your establishment again for further enquiries.

From Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Cox, d. d. 4th (P. W. O.) Madras, Light Cavalry, To A. Harvey, Esq., dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

At your request the cow fed on "prickly-pear" was destroyed on the 13th (Tuesday).

Post mortem examination revealed the whole of the internal viscera healthy, the stomachs and intestines contained large masses of prickly-pear in various stages of digestion and assimilation, the function of the different organs seemed too properly performed, and reparation of tissues generally carried on in a satisfactory manner.

No. 402, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD MARCH 1877.

ORDERED, that the above letter and enclosures be communicated to the Deputy Commissioners with reference to Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10899—212, dated 27th January 1877.

2. Wherever the experiment can be satisfactorily and successfully instituted Deputy Commissioners are hereby authorized to employ coolies, paid from famine relief funds, to prepare the prickly-pear leaves for fodder for cattle in their neighbourhood, in the manner indicated.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Messrs. Harvey and Sabhapati, Bellary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th March 1877.

From the Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, No. 767, dated Fort St. George, 1st March 1877.

I am directed by His Grace the Governor in Council to acknowledge receipt of your reply dated 15th to my letter of 10th February, No. 508, and to observe that it seems more essential to consider how the large numbers of Mysore folk now in this Presidency shall be kept from starvation than to discuss conjectural causes which may have led to their increase by some few thousands—whether laxity on the part of any particular officer on some portion of an extended frontier, or the desire of the people themselves to evade the pressure of the Mysore Revenue officials or to escape the pangs of hunger in the prevailing scarcity.

The fact remains that there are at the present time in this Presidency a very large number of Mysore laborers dependent on others for means of livelihood.

2. Of those in the Wynad a large proportion are doubtless the ordinary plantation labor supply of the year, but the demand for these was less and ceased earlier than usual owing to the season; while a large and extraordinary number of men, women, and children have flocked into the district in the hopes of finding a demand for labor which does not exist, and a similar influx has taken place at various other points on the frontier.

3. That many of those in the Wynad are in distress is testified from personal observation by Colonel Kennedy, the experienced District Engineer writing on 30th January.

4. That some at least of those who found their way to relief houses in the Bellary District were in sore need is shewn by the annexed extracts from reports by the Acting Head Assistant Collector.

5. This Government are determined that so far as in them lies loss of life from starvation shall be prevented in the territory under their administration, and have therefore directed that all in destitution shall be relieved alike. But though this will provide for immediate need, the continued maintenance of people from other territory is a different matter. This Government ought not to bear the charge, and the Governor in Council considers that there should be no difficulty in the Mysore Government administered by British Officers directly under the Supreme Government, consenting to contribute towards the maintenance of its famine-stricken subjects although in British Territory. The measure would be advantageous both to the people and to the State and would be no more than equitable, for though Madras in ordinary times benefits by the supply of labor to the Wynad, Mysore benefits also by the employment of large numbers of her population and by their savings which they annually take back with them.

6. His Grace the Governor in Council still hopes that this system of contribution may be arranged, for the constant and unregulated movement hither and thither of large masses of people already weakened by insufficient or inferior food in times of scarcity and of great sickness, is highly undesirable and cannot but entail much additional suffering as well as increased risk of spreading disease.

7. I am directed to ask your early consideration of this important matter, as well as a reply to the request of this Government in my former letter that an officer may be deputed from Mysore to supervise the return of the people to their own country.

8. I am in conclusion to point out that it is very desirable that important notices such as those alluded to in the letter under reply should be communicated to this Government direct. The notice of relief works established in Mysore seems to have been sent to a private Association in the Wynad and to the Commissioner of the Nilgiris, but it was not sent to this Government, nor to the Collectors of Malabar, (which includes the Wynad) of Bellary, Cuddapah or other Districts bordering on Mysore.

Extract from a letter from the District Engineer, Malabar, to the Secretary to the Revenue Board, Madras, No. 372, dated Calicut, 30th January 1877.

I presume it is known that there is a season in the year when work on coffee plantations is almost entirely suspended, extending from the close of picking crop to about the end of May; picking is generally brought to an end about the middle or close of February; this year, however, owing to short crops, it was finished throughout almost all Wynad by the end of December, the result of which has already been explained by Mr. Logan in his letter to the Board. As a rule the planters are not men of large means, and of late years, owing to bad seasons, they have been by no means doing well, so that to expect them to maintain large gangs of coolies when there is no *necessary* work is asking what is absolutely beyond

their ability. At this moment, I can vouch from personal knowledge that coolies who, in other seasons, would immediately after crop picking have gone back to Mysore and the other localities from whence they come, are hanging on at the estates, and asking to be kept on, without wages, but for the mere food necessary to keep body and soul together. They all know that scarcity exists in Mysore, and that the price of food in Wynad is slightly lower than there, and it is not therefore difficult to account for their clinging to the former. A fortnight ago I was in Wynad and again observed what I saw on a previous tour, that men, women and children are still flocking in, bringing cattle and all they have with them; by no means arguing the likelihood of those already in Wynad, or on estates being about to return to their villages. It is said that in some parts of the Presidency, where relief works are going on, the appearance of the people is not always such as to give the idea of want, but the same could not be said of the troops of men, women and children seen by me lately, nor are deaths even already wanting.

Letter from Mr. H. T. Ross, Acting Head Assistant Collector, To the Collector of Bellary, No. 332, dated Pennakonda, 10th December 1876.

Ever since I opened relief works in my three taluks, they have been resorted to by Mysore subjects in distress. For sometime the number of these was inconsiderable and I directed my Tahsildars personally not to exclude any persons who came for relief to our works no matter what their villages were. Now however the number of Mysore coolies on our works is considerable and believed to be on the increase, and it becomes a matter for serious consideration whether large sums of our Government money should be expended in supporting Mysore subjects who have their own Government to look after them. I have not liked to turn them off my works, because they have represented to me earnestly that they have no means of living as no work has been provided for them in their own taluks and there could be no mistake about their distress and their gratitude for the relief given them. I have the honor to request early instructions whether I am to continue admitting an unlimited number of Mysore subjects to my relief works or not.

Extract from letter from Acting Head Assistant Collector, to Collector of Bellary, No. 16, dated Camp Hindupur, 11th January 1877.

Moreover the influx of a large number of Mysore subjects migrating into our territory in families, has swelled and threatens to swell still more the numbers both on our relief works and in our relief houses. From the Tahsildar's return for the week ending 6th instant it will be seen that the number has increased to 10,867.

Extract from letter from Acting Head Assistant Collector, to the Collector of Bellary, No. 34, dated Pennakonda, 23rd January 1877.

With reference to your letter No. 1978, dated 16th December last, I have the honor to enclose a statement exhibiting the numbers and distribution of Mysore coolies who have been resorting to my relief works. This shews a total of 17,618 in my three taluks, but from what I have personally seen of them I am inclined to think their number is understated.

* * * * * * * * * * *

There are considerable numbers of Mysore paupers now being fed at my relief houses. These I have not liked to turn away in common humanity, and I am getting a return of the numbers fed at each of my relief houses which I will submit shortly for your information and orders. I think I informed you demi-officially that I had on the 10th instant counted 1,321 of them at the Hindupur relief house alone. I regret to report that three cases of death from starvation, two in Hindupur and one in Madaksira, have within the last few days come under my notice. These three persons were Mysore paupers who had dragged themselves to these relief houses in the last stage and though they were cared for immediately I am satisfied they were beyond saving.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th March 1877.

No. 12327—GENL. 243, DATED BANGALORE, TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The wishes of the Government of Madras that an Officer of this Administration should be deputed to supervise the return of Mysore people to their own country, will be complied with, and the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division is desired to detach Mr. Mahomed Ali, the Sub-Division Officer at Chikballapur, Kolar District, to proceed at once, and in personal communication with the Head Assistant to the Collector of Bellary ascertain the number of Mysore people receiving gratuitous or other relief from the Madras Government in the Hindupur, Madaksira and Pennakonda Taluks of that District. He will arrange for the return of all such as are capable of being moved, into the several taluks of the Mysore Districts adjoining, and through the Amildars of these taluks provide means for deporting them from the Bellary District by easy stages, where food should be supplied. An advance of Rs. 500 should be made to Mr. Mahomed Ali by the Commissioner of Nundydroog to meet emergent requirements.

The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Túmkúr and Chitaldroog will instruct the Amildars of the border taluks to comply promptly with the requisitions made upon them for the purpose by the Assistant Commissioner. Those who are able-bodied should be relegated to the special or other relief works in progress, and those who are physically unable to work should be promptly admitted to the feeding kitchens, under arrangements to be made by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants.

Ordered, that the following letter be addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, in reply to his letter above recorded.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners, Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioner of Kolar.
" Do Túmkúr.
" Do Chitaldroog.
" Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for information.
" Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th March 1877.

No. 12335.
Genl. 44.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 6th *March* 1877.

FROM

MAJOR T. G. CLARKE,
OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

SIR,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 767 of 1st March, in which His Grace the Governor in Council again presses upon the consideration of the Chief Commissioner the proposal that the Mysore State should bear the charge of maintaining those of its subjects who have resorted to the frontier Districts of Her Majesty's Territory either to seek relief on easier terms than they could obtain it in their own taluks or to evade the payment of the land revenue.

2. While desirous of according the deference which is due to this expression by the Madras Government of their views, the Chief Commissioner is unable, for the reasons fully stated in my letter of the 15th ultimo, to assent to the grounds on which the demand for a contribution from this State towards the outlay incurred for relief purposes in the adjoining territory is based.

3. Mr. Saunders has no desire to advert to the causes which had, as he conceives, led many hundreds of the people in this Province, to migrate across the frontier, and which though to a certain extent conjectural as you remark, have received much confirmation from what is stated in para 3 of Sir Richard Temple's Minute dated 16th February 1877. But it is important, I am to remark, as affecting the consideration of the equity of the claims put forward by the Madras Government, to remember that, while what may be fairly termed extraordinary inducements were held out to the people on the eastern frontier of the Province to resort to the relief works and kitchens in the Bellary District, this migration was neither desired nor encouraged in the interests of this Administration, whose local officers were fully prepared to provide employment for all who needed it, and on terms which though not so liberal as prevailed over the border were well adapted to the then existing circumstances of the people.

4. With regard to the Wynad frontier the inducements which led the people to migrate to that locality in larger numbers than usual were somewhat different, but if, as the Chief Commissioner has reason to believe, notwithstanding all that was done by the local officers and by the returning emigrants to dissuade them from leaving the Province, the people have persisted in moving into the Wynad, as they have done into the coffee growing districts of Coorg and Manjarabad, long after the demand for their labor had ceased, the cause must be found in the same desire which has operated throughout of evading task work however light, as well as the endeavours which are still advisedly made to recover a fair proportion of the Government revenue.

5. It must be obvious in this view that the duty of the Chief Commissioner lies in setting his face resolutely against any encouragement to these people to persevere in a course demoralizing to themselves and injurious to the interests of this Administration, and as the means are available to all of this class, as explained in para 6 of my letter of of 15th ultimo, of returning by easy stages, their immediate needs being provided for *en route*, Mr. Saunders would again urge upon the consideration of His Grace in Council that the humane intentions expressed in your letter can be fulfilled without recourse to the measure of maintaining the subjects of this State, at the expense of this Government.

6. On the other hand, the wish of His Grace the Governor in Council that an Officer should be deputed from this Province to supervise the return of the people to their

own country, will be at once complied with, and I am to state that Mr. Mahomed Ali, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Chikballapur Sub-Division of the Kolar District, has been directed to proceed to Pennakonda, and after personal communication with the Head Assistant Collector, to arrange for the removal to their own taluks of all persons belonging to Mysore, who may be receiving Government relief in the three Taluks of Hindupur, Madaksira and Pennakonda.

The Chief Commissioner will be willing, on receipt from you, by telegraph, of specific information as to other localities in which Mysore people are being maintained on Government works or relief houses, to make similar arrangements for the purpose of inducing their withdrawal.

7. The Chief Commissioner anticipates, however, that the number of "Mysore paupers" remaining in the Hindupur and other bordering Taluks of the Bellary District will be small, for, on referring to the returns furnished to the Madras Government under date the 30th January last, and published in the Madras newspapers, it appears that between the 23rd and 30th January, the number on relief works and gratuitously fed in the Bellary District had fallen from 393,400 to 377,147, and that the Collector had officially reported that the reduction in these numbers was due "to a large number of Mysore coolies being sent away from Hindupur, Madaksira, and Pennakonda." It was further stated that there was a decrease of more than 11,000 in the numbers gratuitously fed, chiefly in Hindupur, "where Mysore paupers have been sent back." This return, it will be observed, is of a more recent date than that of the Head Assistant Collector's letter, No. 34, dated 23rd January 1877, an extract from which is appended to your letter under reply.

8. A more recent return, moreover, shews that between the 10th and 17th February 1877, the numbers on relief works in the Bellary District had been reduced from 344,343 to 307,509, and from the fact which has been recently reported, and communicated to you in my letter No. 12055—G. 42, dated 27th February 1877, that the tide of immigration has now set in from the Bellary District into the neighbouring taluks of this Province, the Chief Commissioner is probably right in assuming that there must be comparatively few of the Mysore people still remaining in the Madras Districts.

9. As regards those who are reported to be "hanging on" at the Wynad coffee estates, the Chief Commissioner has no information as to the numbers congregated there, but as ample provision has been made, as already stated, for finding employment, as well as other needful relief for them in the Mysore and Hassan Districts adjoining, the Government need feel no apprehension as to the consequences of withholding from those people the means of idly prolonging their stay in those localities. As large importations of grain continue to be made into the Wynad, weekly, from the south-western taluks of the Mysore District, it is evident to the Chief Commissioner that the supposition expressed by the District Engineer of Malabar as to the cause of the unwillingness of Mysore subjects to return to their own country, is an erroneous one.

10. With reference to the last para of your letter, I am desired to explain that the notice alluded to was issued by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, and had reference solely to works in progress in the Mysore and Hassan Districts comprised in that Division.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th March 1877.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. G. 385, dated Bangalore, 6th December 1876.

With reference to the marginally noted communications, I have the honor to report the result of the examination of the candidates for the Amildars and Judicial Tests, held in August last, as follows.

Official Memo No. 3026—G. 47, dated 22nd June 1876.
Letter No. 4911—G. 94, dated 15th August 1876.

2. The number of candidates was noted at 38, but Abdul Sammad being on both lists, the actual number was 37. The marginally noted individuals did not however appear. Some pleaded not being fully prepared, and others ill health.

C. Shamaiengar, Deputy Accountant, Commissioner's Office.
Rangiswamaiengar, Translator, do do.
Mr. J. Solomon, late Head Clerk, Kolar District.
Srinivas Rao, Head Accountant, Túmkúr do.
Gangaiya, Ex-Amildar of Nelamangala Taluk.
B. Venkaiya, Acting Amildar of Closepet Taluk.
Kesavachari, 2nd Class Inspector, Bangalore District.
Venkoba Rao, 3rd Class Inspector do do
M. Sabr Khan, do do do do
Chokkalingam Modaliar, 4th do do do
Subba Rao, Sub-Inspector do do do
Narayansami Naidu, do do do
Narnappa, Head Gumasta, Huzur Anche Cutcherry.

3. I enclose a statement shewing the number of marks obtained, and under the recent ruling one individual only has passed the Amildar's test, with the exception of the regular Police Rules, and one in the Judicial test. Under the ruling of last year, however, if that is again taken as a guide, the individuals marginally noted will be found to have passed in either test. The rule then laid down is as follows:—"A candidate should "obtain one fourth of the maximum number of "marks in each subject and one third on the "whole, to enable him to pass," and I think this rule should be made applicable on the present occasion, more especially as the Police Rules in which so many have failed were not previously notified as a subject for examination.

Amildar's Test.

1. Ramanujaiengar, Probationary Amildar of the Goribidnur Taluk.
2. Ramaswamaiengar, Judicial Sheristadar, Túmkúr District.
3. C. Gopal Rao, 1st Accountant, Commissioner's Office.
4. Sitaramaiya, Treasury Head Accountant, Kolar District.
5. Ali Nakki Khan, Acting Amildar of the Kadaba Taluk.
6. Timmaiya, Probationary Amildar of the Hoskote Taluk.

Judicial Test.

1. Raghavachari, 2nd Class Inspector, Bangalore District.
2. Vedachalam Pille, Inspector, Túmkúr District.
3. Venkatachar, Sub-Inspector, Kolar District.
4. Narnappa, Sub-Inspector, Túmkúr do
5. Narayansami Naido, Sub-Inspector, Kolar District.
6. Nagesvaraiya, Sub-Inspector, Túmkúr do
7. Kristna Singh, do do do
8. Mr. Mellor, Inspector, do do
9. Abdul Sammad, 4th Class Inspector, Kolar District.
10. Tiruvengada Chetti, 4th Class Inspector, Túmkúr District.
11. Mahantaiya, Sub-Inspector, Bangalore District.
12. Ramanjulu Naidu, do do
13. Kristna Rao, Sub-Inspector, Túmkúr District.
14. Srinivas Rao, do do do

4. Three candidates failed in the Court Fees Act, but this being a subject of moderate importance, as the candidates succeeded well otherwise, I have noted them as passed.

5. Amildar Timmaiya, it will be seen, has not succeeded in passing the Penal Code papers, but as he has done well in the others, he may be directed to come up again next year for examination in that one subject. This remark applies also to Mahantaiya, Sub-Inspector, Bangalore District, with regard to the Evidence Act.

6. I trust I may be pardoned for adding that, it appears to me that the legal papers were rather too severe for the Amildar's test and the Revenue papers rather too easy on this occasion.

7. I herewith forward the 9 question and answer papers. The marks noted on the paper on the Penal Code aggregated 10 less than the maximum of 200, and 8 more in the case of the Procedure Code. I added the former to the difficult questions and struck the latter off the easy ones.

Statement shewing the Number of Marks awarded in each subject to the Candidates who appeared for Examination in the Amildar's Test and Judicial Test in the Nundydroog Division, for the year 1876.

Number.	Names of Candidates.	Indian Penal Code Maximum. Minimum. 200 100	Criminal Procedure Code. 150 75	Evidence Act. 150 75	Revenue Settlement. 50 33⅓	Forest Administration. 50 33⅓	General Stamp Act. 50 33⅓	Court Fees Act. 40 26⅔	Registration Act. 50 33⅓	Regular Police Rules. 43 28	Total. For Amildar's Test Max. 782 Min. 438	Total. For Judicial test Max. 542 Min. 273
	For Amildar's Test.											
1	Ramanujaiengar, Probationary Amildar, Goribidnur Taluk ...	164	94	130	37½	40	37	31	41	10	584½	
2	Ramaswamaiengar, Judicial Sheristadar, Túmkúr District Office.	123	133	110	31	37	35	16	22	21	528	
3	C. Gopal Rao, 1st Accountant, Nundydroog Division Office ..	109	118	117	31½	39	32	2	40	31	492	
4	Sitaramaiya, Treasury Head Accountant, Kolar District ...	109	83	98	30½	41	17	14	26	10½	420	
5	Alli Nakki Khan, Acting Amildar, Closepet Taluk	94	77	39	27½	37	27	4	26	20	351½	
6	Tammaiya, Probationary Amildar, Hoskote Taluk	44	108	40	26	30	10	...	24	13	315	
	For Judicial Test.											
1	Raghavachari, 2nd Inspector, Bangalore District	129	98	112	...	..	...	...	...	34	...	373
2	Vedachala Pille, Inspector, Túmkúr District	138	96	108	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	356
3	Venkatachar, Inspector, Kolar District	100	89	99	...	...	...	...	...	12½	...	300½
4	Narmappa, Sub-Inspector, Túmkúr District	96	95	53	...	...	...	...	...	25½	...	269½
5	Narayanswami Naidu, Sub-Inspector, Kolar District... ..	82	71	78	...	...	...	...	...	14½	...	255½
6	Nagesvaraiya, Sub-Inspector, Túmkúr District	80	96	48	...	...	...	...	..	28½	...	252½
7	Kristna Singh do do do	104	77	40	...	..	...	...	...	23	...	244
8	Mr. M. Mellor, Inspector, do do	85	79	65	..	...	...	...	...	15	...	244
9	Abdul Sammad, 4th Class Inspector, Kolar District... ...	63	85	61	...	...	...	...	...	20½	...	229½
10	Tiruvengada Chetti	73	88	52	...	...	...	...	...	16½	...	229½
11	Mahantaiya, Sub-Inspector, Bangalore District	84	81	31	...	...	...	...	...	22½	...	218½
12	Ramanjulu Naidu, do do	59	58	62	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	193
13	Kristna Rao, Sub-Inspector, Túmkúr District	57	61	53	...	..	...	...	..	15½	...	186½
14	Srinivas Rao, do Kolar do	68	56	41	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	183
15	Shama Rao, do Túmkúr do	73	69	19	...	...	...	...	...	10½	...	171½
16	Anantachar, do Kolar do	68	57	23	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	164
17	Dada Rao, Inspector, Túmkúr do	44	42	37	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	151
18	Virasami Modaliar, Inspector, Túmkúr District	37	52	6	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	118

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th March 1877.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Bangalore, No. 729—Genl. 273, dated Mysore, 12th February 1877.

Referring to your letters Nos. 4911—94 and 7099—149, dated 15th August and 19th October 1876, I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner the result of the examination held on the 28th of August and the following days for Amildars in Mysore.

2. Of the 9 candidates that presented themselves for the examination, 3 are Probationary Amildars, one is a Peshkar and the rest are Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors of Police who were specially permitted to appear for the Judicial Test alone.

3. The results of the valuation of the answers are embodied in the appended statement which shews that Venkatachar, Govindarajulu and Srikantaiya are the only candidates who have secured one half, which is the minimum noted in the question papers in the Judicial subjects, *viz.*, the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act, while all the rest are deficient in one subject or another.

Venkatachar has obtained the requisite number of marks in all the Revenue subjects except the Stamp Act, in which he falls short of the minimum by $1\frac{3}{4}$ marks. I am of opinion that this may be allowed to him, and he be declared to have passed both the Judicial and Revenue Tests.

4. The Regular Police Rules are not laid down as a subject for the examination, and I therefore informed the Probationary Amildars that it was optional with them to answer the questions on that subject.

5. Shek Ibrahim has secured one half in the Penal and Procedure Codes and $\frac{3}{4}$ in the Registration and Stamp Acts and Revenue Settlement, but has failed in the Evidence Act, Court Fees Act and Forest Rules ; while Latchman Modaliar has passed in all Revenue subjects, but has failed to obtain $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Penal and Procedure Codes and the Evidence Act, although he has obtained a few marks more than Shek Ibrahim in the Evidence Act. These being Probationary Amildars, their case deserves favorable consideration seeing that they have little or no time at their command for study.

6. Last year the minimum in each subject was $\frac{1}{4}$, while this year it is raised to $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Judicial, and $\frac{3}{4}$rds in the Revenue subjects ; but it appears to me that $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Judicial subjects and especially in the Evidence Act is a very high minimum, and I would recommend that those who have obtained $\frac{1}{3}$ be declared to have passed.

7. Gulam Dastagir has entirely failed in all the subjects except the Forest Rules and the Registration Act.

8. Of the Police Inspectors Govindarajulu Naidu and Srikantaiya have passed very well. Gulam Mahomed falls short by $7\frac{1}{2}$ marks in the Penal Code alone, while Sitaramaiya has failed both in the Penal Code and Evidence Act. Mir Kamaluddin Ali Khan has failed in all the subjects.

9. Under these circumstances I would, subject to Chief Commissioner's approval, declare the following men to have passed the examination :—

		Passed.	
Venkatachar	.. ..	Judicial and Revenue.	
Shek Ibrahim	.. ..	Do	do
Latchman Modaliar	.. ..	Do	do
Govindarajulu Naidu	.. ..	Judicial.	
Srikantaiya	.. ..	Do	

The question papers are herewith returned.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th March 1877.

Results of the Amildar's Examination held on the 28th August 1876 and the following days.

Names of Candidates.	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Evidence Act.	Regular Police Rules.	Revenue Settlement.	Forest Administration.	Stamp Act.	Court Fees Act.	Registration Act.	Total.	Remarks.
	200	150	150	12	50	50	50	40	50		
1 Venkatachar	127	99	118½	...	40	35	31⅔	35	36		
2 Shek Ibrahim	120¼	75	63	26	33⅓	33	40⅓	26	34		
3 Lalchman Modaliar ...	81	61½	68½	...	Exempted.		33⅓	27	36		
4 Gulam Dastagir ...	40½	43	18½	17	25	35	23½	24½	33½		
5 Govindarajulu Naidu ...	157¼	114½	102½	39	Did not appear.						
6 Srikantaiya	134	115	127¾	39	Do						
7 Gulam Mahomed ...	92½	86	84	31½	Do						
8 Sitaramaiya	75	78¾	72¾	35½	Do						
9 Mir Kamaluddin Alli Khan ..	45	54½	37½	22½	Do						

No. 12342—Genl. 244, dated Bangalore, 6th March 1877.

Order thereon.—Having considered the reports submitted by the Commissioners of the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions, of the results of the Amildar's examination held in August last in those Divisions, the Chief Commissioner directs that the following candidates be held to have passed the examination as specified below :—

Nundydroog Division.

No. in order of rank

1. Ramanujaiengar, Probationary Amildar, Goribidnur Taluk—Amildar's examination.
2. Ramaswamaiengar, Judicial Sheristadar, Tumkúr District, Do do
3. C. Gopal Rao, 1st Accountant, Nundydroog Division Office, Do do
4. Sitaramaiya, Treasury Head Accountant, Kolar District, Do do

1. Raghavachar, 2nd Class Inspector, Bangalore District—Judicial portion of do
2. Vedachala Pille, Inspector Tumkúr District, Do do do
3. Venkatachar, Inspector, Kolar District, Do do do
4. Kristna Singh, Sub-Inspector, Tumkúr District, Do do do

Ashtagram Division.

1. Venkatachar, Amildar's examination.
2. Shek Ibrahim, Do do

1. Govindarajulu Naidu, Judicial portion of do
2. Srikantaiya Do do do

2. With reference to para 3 of the Nundydroog Division Commissioner's letter, the Chief Commissioner is unable to assent to the minimum fixed on this occasion, at one-half the total number of marks assigned, being lowered, more especially as regards the examination in the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes.

3. The practice of allowing candidates to come up for examination again on those subjects only in which they have once failed must be discontinued in the future. In the case of Amildars and Police Inspectors whose duties are onerous and allow of little leisure for study, a relaxation of the rule may be granted, where the results are generally favorable, and accordingly the following officials may be permitted to appear for examination on the next occasion, in the Indian Penal Code alone.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th March 1877.

Nundydroog Division.

Alli Nakki Khan,	Indian Penal Code.	Mr. Mellor	Indian Penal Code.
Timmaiya	do	Abdul Sammad	do
Narnappa	do	Tiruvengada Chetti	do
Nagesvaraiya	do	Mahantaiya	do

Ashtagram Division.

Gulam Mahomed	do	Sitaramaiya	do

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Inspector General of Police.
„ Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.

From Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., on Special Duty, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, dated Bangalore, 3rd March 1877.

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Chief Commissioner a copy of a memorandum on the carriage of grain for Bangalore *viâ* Nagapatam, which I have prepared in accordance with the instructions conveyed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 19th February 1877.

Memorandum on the carriage of grain for Bangalore viâ Nagapatam, dated Bangalore, 3rd March 1877.

I have now visited Nagapatam, and ascertained by observation and personal enquiry the present and prospective possibilities of landing grain at Nagapatam, forwarding it thence to Trichinopoly, transhipping it there to the broad gauge wagons, delivering it by the South Indian broad gauge line to Erode on the Madras Railway, and conveying it thence to Bangalore.

2. Yesterday through the courtesy of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore I had an opportunity of seeing the chief traders here, and of explaining to them the fears that are entertained that the amount of grain required at Bangalore cannot be supplied by the Madras route.

I learnt that the merchants were obliged to refuse many orders for grain from the interior and that they could easily sell 100 to 150 tons a day in addition to the present supplies, which have amounted to 330 tons a day in November, 375 tons a day in December and January, and 390 tons a day up to the 22nd February.

3. I endeavoured to explain the advantages which they would have in drawing from Nagapatam as much of their supply as could find carriage by that route, and I informed them that I had just been to Nagapatam and that I had ascertained as follows :—

1*st.* That grain sent to Nagapatam can be landed easily to the extent of 200 tons a day, after allowing for the landing of other general cargo.

2*nd.* That the boats can take the grain bags direct from the ship to the river bank which is within 400 yards of the Railway Station.

3*rd.* That by the order of His Grace the Governor of Madras the rates for the carriage of grain from Nagapatam to Bangalore have been made the same as the rates from Madras to Bangalore.

4*th.* That the Agent and Officers of the South Indian Railway are prepared to carry from Nagapatam during March 40 wagons or 250 tons, and during April and subsequent months 60 wagons or 375 tons a day, and that they can certainly carry at once 200 tons a day.

For the free working of this traffic, some transhipment arrangements are required, and can be readily made.

5th. That fears are entertained that with equally urgent demands from other distressed districts the carrying powers of the Railway from Madras to Arconum will be unequal to the pressure, and that if additional supplies are required for Bangalore it will be necessary to draw them from another source.

6th. That grain can be landed at Nagapatam throughout May, June and July, while the western ports will be closed by the burst of the monsoon early in May.

4. The authoritative announcement of the reduction of rates had not then and has not yet reached the Chief Commissioner, the Railway Station Master or the traders, and the statement was with difficulty accepted.

I assured the meeting that the orders had been received at Nagapatam on Monday the 26th February, and that they would find on enquiry that my statement was correct.

5 The merchants said they would at once enquire, and instruct their agents to send some of their grain *viâ* Nagapatam, so that they might get as much as possible by using all routes.

They evidently had misgivings about the supply of wagons at Nagapatam and Trichinopoly, and some of them said they had already been getting a few wagons from Nagapatam and that they had actually experienced this difficulty and that their grain was much delayed in transit.

I referred to the assurance given to me by the Railway Officers, and as regards delay, I suggested that a few days' delay on the way was less objectionable than long detention on the Madras Beach. Another merchant objected that he could get no "ragi" at Nagapatam, and that ragi could only be got at Beypore, where it comes down the coast from the north. No answer could be given to this, for, as far as I am aware, ragi is not to be bought on the eastern side of India. But I endeavoured to explain that the object of my visit was not to desire them to use Nagapatam port to the exclusion of other sources of supply, but to explain the means which were at their disposal for drawing supplementary supplies from Nagapatam and the reduction of Railway rates, which His Grace the Governor of Madras had been pleased to authorize in addition to the abolition of port dues at Nagapatam on any vessels carrying a fourth part of their cargo in grain.

6. I am permitted to record that the Officers of the Mysore Administration, who were present at the meeting, concur with me in believing that the native traders understood the explanations given and that they intended to take advantage of the facilities offered.

Major Tredway Clarke, Secretary to Chief Commissioner.
Colonel Pearse, Commissioner.
Colonel Puckle, Deputy Commissioner.

7. I conclude by mentioning an incidental advantage which would arise if any considerable supply of dry grain were to be sent from Calcutta or other port to Nagapatam.

Karur or Curoor, the head-quarters of the Taluk of that name in the Coimbatore District, draws about 100 tons of cholam a day from Beypore.

If the landing powers at Nagapatam were increased, this supply could be taken to Karur in addition to the supply for Bangalore, for the gradients between Trichinopoly and Karur are easy, and those from Karur to Erode heavy.

It may be objected that the supply to Bangalore will diminish the supply to Madura, but Madura can be more easily supplied from Tuticorin, and there are as far as I have learnt no objections to sending grain there.

8. I have the honor to suggest further that a corresponding reduction of rates be granted on grain consigned from Nagapatam to Kolar-Road.

No. 12441—GENL. 263, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH MARCH 1877.

ORDERED, to be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and the President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore and also to be published in the *Mysore Gazette Supplement.*

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 8th March 1877.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Camp No. E., dated Camp Maddur, 26th February 1877.

In obedience to the orders conveyed in the printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 11381—226, dated 9th instant, regarding the supervision of relief operations, I have the honor to submit for the approval of the Chief Commissioner the following temporary arrangements which have been made after consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, who has lately visited the distressed part of the Mandya Taluk, &c., and furnished me with information regarding its state, and after receiving a communication from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.

Mr. Kitto, Assistant, will be stationed at Mandya to supervise the roads, tank works, and all other relief operations in the Taluks of Mandya, Malvalli and Ashtagram, part of the establishment of the Judicial Assistant's Court at Mysore being assigned to him.

The Munsiff at Mysore to be in charge of the relief kitchen in the town of Mysore and country within a radius of 12 miles, and the Munsiffs of Húnsúr and Nanjangúd to be similarly employed in their respective sub-divisions and devoting special attention to the relief kitchen on the roads leading to the coffee districts.

The Munsiff at Mandya will be deputed to Attikuppa and Nagamangala which are included in his civil jurisdiction, the Munsiff at Hassan being sent to superintend operations in the Taluks of Harnhalli and Channaraypatna, and the Munsiff at Alur, those in Arkalgúd and Narsipur.

Manjarabad and Belur will be under the charge of the Sub-Divisional Officer Mr. Srinivasaiengar, and Mr. Sanderson has been directed to proceed to Manjarabad to assist the Deputy Commissioner with the road works now in progress there.

Referring to para 8 of the Proceedings referred to, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, considers that the appointment of two relief officers, one at Mandya, and the other for parts of Periyapatna and Yedatore to aid the Amildars of those Taluks, is sufficient for the present. Gulam Dastigir, Peshkar of the Maddur Sub-Division, who knows the Taluk, will, therefore, be posted to Mandya as a relief officer, the post of Peshkar at present held by him being temporarily filled by the * Naib Sheristadar of the Judicial Assistant's Court at Mysore,—an arrangement which will cause no additional expense to Government as regards the appointment of a new officer. The Deputy Commissioner will submit the name of a relief officer for Periyapatna and Yedatore after consulting the Sub-Division Officer.

* Tirumalachar.

In the Hassan District, the Sheristadars of the Taluks of Harnhalli, Hassan, Attikuppa, Channaraypatna and Nagamangala have been recommended as relief officers by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, who proposes to supply their places with competent substitutes.

With the exception of the Nagamangala Sheristadar, the other men are, I believe, fitted for the duty, but I have told the Deputy Commissioner that they must within a week or ten days provide themselves with serviceable ponies approved by him, and I request instructions regarding the amount of horse allowance to be drawn by them while employed on special duty.

Copy of the †letter of the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan is herewith enclosed.

†No. 1419, dated 19th Feb. 1877.

From the Offg., Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1419, dated Camp Gorur, 19th February 1877.

In reply to your letter Circular No. 550, dated 13th February, which reached me in camp on the afternoon of the 17th instant, I have the honor to make the following reply.

2. I consider that the orders of the Chief Commissioner in para 4 of his No. 11381—Genl. 226, dated 9th February 1877, should be applied to all taluks of this District except Manjarabad. I do not mean to say that the distress is equal in all parts, as in the Belur, Arkalgúd and Hassan Taluks, parts of which are "Malnad," there is little or no distress, and parts of the other Taluks are much better off than others, but still in all these Taluks there are villages in which the poorer people (perhaps only 2 or 3) are badly in want.

3. Prior to the receipt of your letter I had issued orders to all Taluks, except Manjarabad, to have the house to house inspection held by the Patels. It seems to me that it is better to have this inspection carried out everywhere, than to limit it to certain parts, as though no doubt it would be easy to name

the Hoblis in which there is most distress, still in many Hoblis which are well off, there are villages in which a few of the very poor people are in great want

4. With regard to the works in progress in these Taluks, I enclose a copy of the statement (except for the Manjarabad Taluk) submitted to you with this Office No. 1405 of 17th instant, as it contains all the information required.

5. I beg to submit that I cannot give a reliable answer to question 5 of your letter till I have received the information called for from the Patels, though I have no doubt that it will be necessary to open more relief kitchens in some Taluks and to institute them in others (Arkalgúd and Narsipur) where there are none at present.

6. With regard to appointing relief officers, I would recommend that one each be appointed to the marginally noted Taluks. I would also suggest that besides looking after the kitchens, of which there are at present only one or two in a Taluk, they be required to go round the villages and to see that the poor people who are unable to support themselves, or who have no friends, have been brought in. If you approve of my proposals, I think the present Taluk Sheristadars should be appointed to these posts. In making this selection, I am guided by the fact that they know their Taluks and are known by the people. The names of suitable persons will be submitted to act for them.

7. With reference to the Munsiffs, orders have been sent to them this day to close their courts and to take charge of relief operations along the roads in their Sub-Divisions, as directed by you. The Maudya Munsiff is in charge of the Nagamangala and Attikuppa Taluks, so I presume he will take the relief works there.

8. A further report will be submitted shortly when the new arrangement has been put into working order.

No. 12437—217 DATED BANGALORE, 8TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner approves of the arrangements proposed by the Commissioner for the supervision of relief operations in the Ashtagram Division, and hopes that, in selecting Taluk Sheristadars for the work, Colonel Hay has duly considered the risk involved in depriving the Amildars, at this season, of their principal ministerial officers.

2. As regards the scale of batta to be paid to the minor relief officers, the Commissioner is referred to this Office Proceedings No. 11820—15, dated 22nd February 1877.

3. Tirumalachar, Naib Sheristadar, Judicial Assistant Commissioner's Court, Mysore, will be invested temporarily with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate to be exercised within the limits of the Maddur Peshkar's charge, and the Notification published in the Gazette.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, with reference to para 3.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th March 1877.

No. 444, GENL., DATED BANGALORE, 9TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—With reference to the subject of applications for famine relief grants, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that, instead of the submission of a file of correspondence on each occasion, it will save time and unnecessary reference if such applications are made in the accompanying form, which can be readily filled in from the Commissioners' Registers of allotments, the forms for which were prescribed in this Office No. 348, dated 24th February 1877, and Mr. Saunders directs they may be introduced from the date of receipt hereof.

2. Column 7 should contain a very carefully considered precis of the Deputy Commissioners' reasons for the application, with a clear recommendation by the Commissioner in the following column for or against, on which the Chief Commissioner may reasonably be enabled to pass his final orders. This will save much clerical labor, prevent accumulation of unnecessary correspondence, fix the responsibility in the proper quarter, and enable a better check to be kept in each Office.

J. PUCKLE,
For Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

____ DIVISION

No: . . Dated

APPLICATION FOR FAMINE RELIEF GRANT.

Particulars of Amount sanctioned and available.				Particulars of proposed Allotment.	
Total sanctioned by Chief Commissioner up to date.	Allotted by Commissioner to each District up to date.	Amount available therefrom on this date.	Allotment now required.	Names of Districts	Nature of work to be performed.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Brief Precis of Deputy Commissioners' reports thereon.

1877.

From

The Commissioner,

Division.

To

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department.

Dated

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. ——
No. }

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
10th March 1877.

No. 86, GENL., DATED BANGALORE, 10TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to prepare and submit, through the Commissioners of the respective Divisions, a statement in the accompanying form shewing the area under cultivation, the extent of failure of crops and the amount of remissions of revenue to be granted under the operation of the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 407, dated 1st March 1877. The statements should be carefully scrutinized in the Commissioner's Office, and forwarded to this Office as early as practicable.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Statement shewing the area under cultivation, extent of failure of crop, and amount of remissions to be granted in the District of , for the year

Taluk.	Extent of cultivation in acres.						Proportion of wet to dry cultivation.	Proportion of Rabi to Kariff cultivation.	Extent of failure of crop, expressed in annas, an average crop being represented by 16 annas.				A careful estimate of the amount of remissions granted or likely to be granted under the operation of the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 407, dated 1st March 1877.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.				Dry.		Wet.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Rabi. (Vaisaki)	Kariff. (Kartiki.)	Rabi.	Kariff.	Rabi.	Kariff.			Rabi.	Kariff.	Rabi.	Kariff.	Rabi.	Kariff.	Rabi.	Kariff.	Rabi.	Kariff.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

NOTE.—The term "Wet" includes sugar-cane, mulberry and garden cultivation.

The figures to be entered in this statement should shew the extent, &c., under "Batayi" as well as "Nagadiyat."

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 13th March 1877.

No. 468, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The reports of Amildars regarding the condition of the several Taluks i the Province for the week ending 3rd March 1877 having been tabulated in this Offic the Chief Commissioner observes that there are serious discrepancies between them an the reports furnished by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for the week ending 24t February 1877, as noted below.

2. The marginal statement shows the difference between the daily average numbe of persons employed on works of all kind under Revenue Officers during the week endin 24th February 1877 as reported by Deput Commissioners and the Amildars of Taluks The Deputy Commissioners concerned will ex plain the cause of these discrepancies withou delay. Compared with the last week, the num ber employed during the present week shews a decrease of 1,080 in the Kolar District, of 5,10(in the Túmkúr District, and of 2,749 in th Mysore District. The causes of this decreas should be carefully ascertained and urgently reported.

For the same weekly period.

Districts.	No. as given by the Dy. Commissioners	No. as given by the Amildars.	Difference.
Bangalore ...	6,081	4,226	+1,795
Kolar	6,874	3,402	+3,472
Túmkúr ...	14,219	8,464	+5,755
Mysore ...	4,678	1,094	+3,584
Hassan ...	2,636	2,857	−221
Kadur ...	1,301	1,291	+10
Chitaldroog ...	3,841	3,715	+126

3. The prices of food grains given by the Deputy Commissioners do not correspond with those entered in the Amildars' reports. The Deputy Commissioners' attention is drawn to this point.

4. The marginal statement shews the appropriations and expenditure for works under Revenue Officers according to the returns received from the Deputy Commissioners and from the Amildars up to 24th February 1877 and 3rd March 1877 respectively The appropriations and expenditure during the week under review as shewn in columns 4 and 7 are so large that they require full explanation.

Districts.	Appropriations.			Expenditure.		
	Up to 24th February 1877 according to District Returns.	Up to 3rd March 1877 according to Amildars' Returns.	Difference-Appropriations made during the week ending 3rd March 1877.	Up to 24th February 1877 according to District Returns.	Up to 3rd March 1877 according to Amildars' Returns.	Difference-Expenditure during the week ending 3rd March 1877.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bangalore ...	60,926	1,39,659	+78,733	31,039	61,351	+30,312
Kolar	88,405	1,32,191	+43,786	10,775	81,197	+70,422
Túmkúr ...	1,29,605	1,71,568	+41,963	57,006	92,507	+35,501
Mysore ...	22,181	54,376	+32,195	1,770	30,004	+28,234
Hassan ...	44,320	48,316	+ 3,996	22,219	26,888	+ 4,669
Shimoga ...	46,804	42,307	− 4,497	18,424	20,162	+ 1,838
Kadur	37,406	42,062	+ 4,656	21,168	19,217	− 1,951
Chitaldroog ...	1,36,886	1,72,266	+35,380	68,784	78,504	+ 9,720
Total.....	5,66,533	8,02,745	+2,36,212	2,31,085	4,09,830	+1,78,745

5. In the Bangalore District, under the head of appropriations for " Feeding kitchens," a sum of Rs. 7,350 was shewn in the District return for week ending 24th February 1877. From the Amildars' reports received for the last week, it would appear that only Rs. 5,314 were appropriated under this head up to 3rd March 1877 : similarly the figures representing the expenditure shew serious differences. In the report of the Nelamangala Taluk Rs. 3,770 are entered as expended on relief works from a grant which, according to the Amildar's own statement, amounts only to Rs. 3,523. There is a similar inconsistency with regard to the grant and expenditure in the Magadi Taluk under the head " District Funds." The Deputy Commissioner's attention is pointedly drawn to these avoidable discrepancies, regarding which an early explanation should be furnished.

* Grant ... Rs. 1,845
Expenditure ... „ 2,039

6. Mr. Ricketts has presumably given due consideration to the proposals made by the Amildars of Bangalore and Hoskote for opening fresh kitchens where necessary. The Amildar of Nelamangala remarks that the existing arrangements for the relief of distress in his taluk are not adequate. This remark is very vague, and the Deputy Commissioner should ascertain and report in what particular the present arrangements, in his opinion, fail, and, if necessary, submit well-considered proposals for supplying the defects.

7. The Amildars of Periyapatna and Heggaddevankote Taluks, while giving the number of persons employed on works, have omitted to state the appropriations and expenditure thereon. Strict orders should be issued to these Amildars with a view to ensure the correct preparation and timely submission of the weekly returns in future. The Mysore District Deputy Commissioner's attention is drawn to the recommendation made by the Amildar of Heggaddevankote for the establishment of a kitchen at Antarsante and his opinion thereon requested.

8. The amount of appropriations for works in the Shimoga District up to 24th February 1877 was put down in the return furnished by the Deputy Commissioner at Rs. 46,804, whereas up to week ending 3rd March, it is shewn in the Amildars' reports at Rs. 42,307 only. Similarly, in the Kadur District, the expenditure up to 24th February was, according to the Deputy Commissioner's return, Rs. 21,168, while the amount shewn by the Amildars as having been spent up to *3rd March* 1877 is only Rs. 19,217. These singular discrepancies require exact and early explanation.

9. It is not clear whether private subscriptions towards maintenance of kitchens are or are not included in some Amildars' returns. In future, such contributions must be shewn separately, a heading being opened for the purpose, and clear and definite instructions should be issued to them on this point.

10. The ratio which appropriations bear to expenditure is very small in all the Districts as noted in the margin. Explanation on this head should be submitted.

Districts.	As per Taluk Returns for week ending 3rd March 1877.		Percentage of Expenditure to Appropriations.
	Appropriations.	Expenditure.	
Bangalore	1,58,416	72,719	46
Kolar	1,32,191	81,197	61
Tûmkûr	1,71,568	92,507	54
Mysore	54,376	30,004	55
Hassan	48,316	26 888	56
Shimoga	42,307	20,162	48
Kadur	42,062	19,217	46
Chitaldoorg	1,72,268	78,584	46

11. It is observed that the figures entered by the Amildars under the head of appropriations can only be approximately correct, as the whole amount of the sanctioned appropriations is not placed at their disposal at once on a work being sanctioned. Deputy Commissioners are called on to analyze very carefully the duplicate returns submitted to them by the Amildars and to point out in detail any irregularities to this Office without delay.

12. From the easily preventible omissions and clerical errors observed in the Amildars' reports under review, it is clear that sufficient care and attention have not been bestowed on the preparation of these important documents, and the Chief Commissioner desires that strict orders may be issued by District Officers on the subject.

13. In future Amildars will make their recommendations direct to the Deputy Commissioners and not to this Office: their duty is to submit correct returns to save time, and duplicates to the Deputy Commissioners.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
,, Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 15th March 1877.

No. 498, DATED BANGALORE, 15TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The returns submitted by the Deputy Commissioners regarding the condition of the several Districts for the week ending 24th February last having been reviewed, the Chief Commissioner observes that there is much diversity of practice in their preparation as noticed below.

2. In some Districts, appropriations have been apparently made for relief works, only from—

1. Special Famine Relief Funds,
2. District Funds,
3. Other Local Funds,

while in others they have been made also from Civil, Municipal and Public Works Budget grants; and to ensure uniformity of practice, the Chief Commissioner directs that the *appropriations sanctioned up to date of report for works of all kinds under Revenue Officers* shall be entered in column 6 of the revised return, and that clear and definite instructions be issued by them to Amildars on the subject; and (2) that under the head of expenditure, the total amount from the 1st April 1876 to midnight of the Saturday in the week then being reported upon shall alone be entered.

3. Amildars have been directed to open an extra column in order to shew separately the number of persons charitably relieved. A copy of the Kanarese General Circular No. 2 of 8th instant, issued on the subject, is enclosed for information.

4. Compared with the return of the week ending 17th February last, the return of the Mysore District for the week under review shews an increase of 226 square miles and 24,268 persons, in the area and population respectively of the affected tracts, while that for the Hassan District similarly exhibits an increase of 50 persons. Such changes when necessary should be accompanied by clear and concise explanatory remarks.

5. The amount of appropriations up to 24th February last in the Taluks of Channagiri and Honnali is entered in the Deputy Commissioner's return as Rs. 44,804. This is apparently an error, inasmuch as the sum of Rs. 46,804 was entered in the previous week's return. The latter figures have been adopted, and the Deputy Commissioner's attenion is drawn to the discrepancy.

6. The expenditure in the Kolar District up to week ending 24th February 1877 is shewn to be Rs. 10,775. Omitting Malur, the maximum in any one Taluk is only Rs.752, and the minimum Rs. 59, the tolals amounting altogether only to Rs. 2,760, while the expenditure in Malur is Rs. 8,015. The Deputy Commissioner will be so good as to explain if the total amount of Rs. 10,775 was the actual expenditure for the week ending 24th February last.

Districts.	District Fund Budget.		Imperial P. W. Budget.		Civil Budget.		Municipal Budget.		Special Famine Relief Grants.		Total.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bangalore ...	25,505	20,277					66,880	50,160	74,542	43,434		
Kolar ...	40,144	14,873					7,624	5,718	25,182	13,725		
Tumkúr ...	54,953	16,206					11,488	8,616	41,565	24,578		
Mysore ...	55,094	15,963	18,46,000	11,92,767	1,02,441	76,831	41,988	31,491	3,000	5,663		
Hassan ...	46,468	24,636					6,624	4,968	8,000	...		
Shimoga ...	92,704	27,278					10,686	8,015	26,000	7,397		
Kadur ...	56,267	32,999					6,804	5,103	11,000	4,469		
Chitaldroog ...	74,611	33,091					7,523	5,642	51,375	20,003		
Total.....	4,44,746	1,85,323	18,46,000	11,92,767	1,02,441	76,831	1,59,617	1,19,713	2,46,664	1,19,269	27,99,468	16,93,903

Note.—The figures given in columns 7 and 9 are the estimated average expenditure for 9 months.

7. Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to furnish at a very early date, a Talukwar Statement shewing the weekly appropriations and expenditure for each description of work under the following heads, *viz*:—

1. Roads,
2. Tanks,
3. Wells and Bowries,
4. Miscellaneous,

from the 1st January to the week ending 10th March 1877, in the form noted in the margin, excluding columns 4 and 5. The form has been filled up as furnished by the Examiner, shewing the appropriations and expenditure from 1st April to 31st December 1876, and is forwarded for information as to past expenditure and for guidance as to future expenditure.

8. The weekly season reports should be most carefully considered and sent in by the Deputy Commissioners as early as possible, in order that the Provincial Report may have reliable information to enter therein.

J. PUCKLE,
For Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 20th March 1877.

No. 129.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical),—under date Fort William, the 21st February 1877.

READ the following correspondence regarding standard forms for adoption in the annual dispensary reports :—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 5—462 to 469 B, dated 31st July 1875.
To the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Nos. 5—470 & 471 of the same date.
To the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, No. 5—472 of the same date.

Read also the under-mentioned letters submitting suggestions in regard to the above froms :—

From Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, No. 625, dated 25th August 1875.
From Madras Government, No. 1178, dated 23rd September 1875.
From Bombay Government, No. 2852, dated 18th September 1875.
From Bengal Government, No. 3070, dated 3rd November 1875.
From North-Western Provinces Government, No. 44 A, dated 14th January 1876.
From Punjab Government, No. 1688, dated 12th May 1876.
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No, 6798—157, dated 21st October 1875.
From Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 4418, dated 21st September 1875.
From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 2155—395, dated 11th November 1875.
From Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 5565—28 G, dated 5th September 1876.
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1039, dated 18th April 1876.
From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 62, dated 14th September 1875.

RESOLUTION.

In July 1875 a series of annual statements designed to shew the working of dispensaries was prepared and circulated for the opinions of all Local Governments and Administrations. Their replies have now been received, and, after consideration of all the suggestions they contain, the Government of India has decided that the forms appended to this Resolution shall be generally adopted in supersession of all those hitherto in use.

2. The reports of dispensaries and the statements appended to them in annexed form should both be for the calendar year. The report should be based on the data contained in these statements ; it should take up *seriatim* each important matter exhibited in them, and should discuss any that deserve special notice or require explanation, such as marked discrepancies in results either as to number of patients or cost, how far dispensaries are used as alms-houses, &c., &c.

3. The report should explain what checks the returns have been subjected to.

4. It should also embody all the information which can be collected regarding diseases of special interest and in reference to which accurate data can be had, such for example, as urinary calculus, its distribution by districts, the number of persons operated on, their ages, the results, and the character of the stones extracted.

ORDER.—Ordered that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations and to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for information and guidance,

(True Extract.)

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 3—138.

To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Shewing the number of Dispensaries in_____during the year_____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population of the Province.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	Remarks.
	1st class ...					
	2nd class ...					
	3rd class ...					
	Total...					

The classification of dispensaries is left to be arranged as each Government may think best, but the principle on which it is based should be fully explained in each annual report. Transfers of dispensaries from one class to another should be noted in the column of "Remarks."

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

Statement No. II.

Shewing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of _____ during the year _____.

1	2	3	4												5				6
			In-door Patients.												Out-door Patients.				
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g		h				a	b	c	d	
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.*	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
	Total.....																		

Note.—The "total treated" (columns 4 a and 5 c) should include both those remaining from the previous year and those admitted during the year under report. The "total treated" means the number of cases. If the same person attends ten days he is not to be counted ten times; if he re-appears as a fresh case he would be counted again.
Column 4 g should shew the number of patients the dispensary can properly accommodate.
* All under twelve years of age to be counted as "children."

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. III.

Shewing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of _____ during the year _____

| No. | Name of Dispensary. | DISEASES. | | |

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 20th March 1877.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. III A.

Shewing the results of the *major* surgical operations performed in the Dispensaries of _____ for the year _____.

Nature of operation.	Remaining on 31st December.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result.				Remaining under treatment.	REMARKS.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		

In filling up Statements Nos. III. and III A. the following list arranged according to Appendix of Nomenclature of Diseases" is to be observed:—

MAJOR OPERATIONS. MINOR OPERATIONS.

Operations on the eye and its appendages.

Operations on the eye-ball.
Artificial pupil.
Iridectomy.
Solution of the lens.
Depression of the lens.
Extraction of the lens.
Extraction of opaque capsule.
Extraction of foreign bodies.
Laceration of opaque capsule.
Puncture of the globe.
Staphyloma.
Excision of the eye-ball—
a.—Partial.
b.—Total.
c.—With the rest of the contents of the orbit.
Removal of tumours from the neighbourhood of the eye if large, or deeply or dangerously situated.

Operations on the eye-lids—
For entropium.
Do ectropium.
Do symblepharon and ankyloblepharon.
Do trichiasis.
Do tumour.
Operations on the other appendages of the eye—
For strabismus.
Do pterygium.
Do fistula lachrymalis and lachrymal obstruction.
Do disease of the lachrymal gland.
Removal of tumours from the neighbourhood of the eye if small, and not deeply or dangerously situated.

Operations on arteries.

Ligature.
Acupressure of the main artery of a limb.

Temporary constriction.
Acupressure of arteries smaller than the radial.

Operations on aneurisms.

All operations on aneurisms.

Operations on veins.

Obliteration of varicose veins.
Do varicocele

Operations for hæmorrhage.

Plugging of the nostrils.
Do do vagina.
Do do rectum.

Operations on joints.

Reduction of dislocations.
Extension of stiff and deformed joints.
Incision of joints.
Excision of do.
Removal of loose bodies.

Major Operations.	Minor Operations.
Operations on bones.	
Excision of bones. Operation for ununited fracture. Refracture of bones.	Excision of an ungual phalanx of a finger or toe.
Amputations.	
All amputations excepting those of the second or third phalanges of the toes and fingers.	Amputations of the second or third phalanges of the toes or fingers.
Removal of tumours.	
All other tumours.	Innocent tumours not larger than a walnut and not extending beneath the superficial structures.
Removal of foreign bodies.	
Loose cartilages. Balls or other substances located beneath the superficial structures.	Balls or other substances impacted in superficial structures.
Removal of calculi.	
Biliary. Vesical, by any method.	Salivary. Urethral calculi not requiring a cutting operation.
Incisions.	
Laryngotomy. Tracheotomy. Neurotomy. Removal of foreign bodies from the windpipe. Œsophagotomy. Gastrotomy. Abdominal Section. Colotomy. For hernia { strangulation. / radical cure. Perineal Section. Ovariotomy. Cæsarean operation. Removal of fœtal remains. Internal urethrotomy. Tenotomy. Myotomy. For large abscesses or those in important regions or dangerous neighbourhoods.	Fistula in ano. For anal fissure. Ditto ulcer of the rectum. Ditto small abscesses. Ditto boils. Ditto carbuncles.
Reparative operations.	
Abdominal fistula. For cicatrices. Perineal rupture. Protrusion of the tubuli or fungus testis. Recto-urethral fistula. Recto-vaginal ditto. Utero vesical. Hare-lip. Cleft-palate. Epispadias. Hypospadias.	For chronic ulcer (including skin-grafting). Phymosis.
Operations not classified.	
Paracentesis of the head, chest, or abdomen. Ditto bladder. Transfusion. Scrotal tumour. Internal piles. Operations for conjoined fingers or toes, if complete. Elephantiasis of the scrotum. Ditto female genitals.	Paracentesis of hydrocele. Ditto fluid tumour not located in either of the great cavities. Artificial respiration. Resuscitation of drowned person. Ditto hanged ditto. Operations for conjoined fingers or toes, if partial. Removal of foreign bodies from the ear, nose, or other cavities not requiring incisions. Excision of external piles. Ditto of warts.

N. B.—With reference to any operations not mentioned in the above list all which involve danger to life or to an organ or a limb are to be classed as "major" and all others as "minor."

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Shewing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of_____during the year_____

1	2	3				4							5							
						Classes.							Daily Attendance.							
						a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Average Number.				Ratio per cent of—			
No.	Name of Dispensary.	*Total treated during the year.				Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussalmans.			Other Classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
		Men.	Women.	†Children.	Total.															
	Total.....																			

COLUMN 4 c.—In filling up this column the same rule should be observed as has been already applied to the registration of deaths.

* Including both in-door and out-door patients.

† All under twelve years of age.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. V.

Shewing the income and expenditure on account of the Dispensaries in _____ during the year _____.

1	2	3																4								5	6	7
		Income.																Expenditure.										
		a			b							c	d	e		f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h			
No.	Name of Dispensary.	Balance on 1st January.			From Government.							From local or other funds.	Interest on investments.	Subscriptions.		Total income.	On establishment.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Balance in hand on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
		Invested.	Floating.	Total.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.			From Europeans.	From Natives.													
	Total.....																											

COLUMN 5.—In calculating this item those who paid for their own diet will of course be excluded; also Police cases when paid for by Government.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 21st March 1877.

No. 12887—GENL. 281, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH MARCH 1877.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution with the forms of returns therein prescribed, be communicated to the Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D., Mysore Division, for guidance.

2. The statements provide for the distribution of Dispensaries under 3 "Classes," and the Deputy Surgeon General is requested to adopt for this purpose the classification recommended by the late Deputy Surgeon General, Mysore, in para 2 of his Annual Report on Hospitals and Dispensaries for 1875—76. Under the 1st class are "Hospitals, General and Special," under the 2nd "Major Dispensaries" having wards attached for in-patients, and under the 3rd "Minor Dispensaries" possessing no accommodation for in-patients.

3. The report and returns should, as heretofore, comprise the operations of the calendar year.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D., Mysore Dn. & C. Dts.
„ Surgeon, Mysore Commission.
„ Civil Surgeons, Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

No. 12902—GENL. 282, DATED BANGALORE, 20th MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—In para 2, clause B of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 12125—1835 dated 28th February last, *for* "40 tolas or ½ of a seer" *read* "50 tolas or ½ of a seer."

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ President, Famine Relief Committee.
„ Do. Municipal Commission.
„ Dy. Accountant General.

READ again—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 12295—258, dated 3rd March 1877.

No. 12955—GENL. 284, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The Chief Commissioner directs that the words "while absent from District head-quarters" in para 2 of the above order be erased.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Do Nagar do.
„ Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.
G. F. Meiklejohn, Esq.
Lieutenant A. H. Macintire.
G. Betham, Esq.
The Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd March 1877.

No. 546, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The Chief Commissioner deems it necessary to call the attention of Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts to the system of relief control and supervision which has been introduced, and to lay down for adoption general rules of procedure for facilitating the disposal of applications for funds therefor.

2. The orders that have hitherto been issued by the Chief Commissioner with regard to the existing crisis, have been with the object of introducing a uniform procedure throughout the Province, so that all relief operations may be conducted, under efficient supervision and control, with the strictest regard to economy in the arrangements, compatible with the object of bringing food or the means of providing food within the reach of every one standing in need of it.

3. By the circular of the 9th February 1877, Deputy Commissioners are appointed Chief Executive Officers in their Districts aided by Amildars of Taluks, Shekdars of Hoblis and Patels of Villages, the duties of the latter being especially to bring to notice any cases of suffering that, for some cause or other, might otherwise escape observation, and in this way to provide appropriate relief. It was laid down that the indigent poor should—

(1.) be provided with work under the Revenue Officers;

(2.) that those physically unfit to work should be gratuitously fed in relief camps and kitchens; or,

(3) in some special cases more privately; and that each class of relief should be supervised by special officers appointed by, and on the responsibility of, Deputy Commissioners of Districts; while those who were considered able-bodied should be relegated to the D. P. W. for employment on judiciously selected works, under the professional Department. It has also been distinctly laid down that Commissioners of Divisions are the supervising and controlling authorities in their respective Divisions, through whom all proposals, &c., connected with the famine relief operations are to be submitted.

4. But the Chief Commissioner has reason to apprehend that want of method or timely arrangement may seriously interfere with the due prosecution of such relief operations, and while recognizing the importance of facilitating the disposal of applications for the requisite funds, he deprecates alike hastily-considered projects, and informal procedure in dealing with public funds granted for that purpose, which, in the present difficulty, should more especially be utilized with a proper regard to economy, as well as to the actual needs of the people.

5. To promote these objects and to obviate any needless delay in the allotment of funds, the Chief Commissioner desires to impress on each Deputy Commissioner of a District, the importance of drawing up a timely-programme of future operations, with the approval of the Commissioner of the Division, in order that no time may be lost in the mere process of procuring grants of money for which the following general rules are laid down:—

I. The Deputy Commissioner of a District should have in readiness a list of the works which may, in his opinion, be suitable for each taluk, with their cost estimated approximately, and submit it to the Commissioner in view to his allotting the aggregate amount after approval.

II. The Deputy Commissioner should also apprize each Amildar that the works thus approved are to be commenced only upon due sanction being received, and that he (the Amildar) will be expected to apply for sanction sufficiently early to avoid the cessation of employment on any works in hand of the needy and indigent poor.

III. The Amildar should submit to the Deputy Commissioner a weekly report to be made up to Saturday midnight, (which is to be despatched by the first Anche post thereafter) shewing the progress of the works in his taluk, the expenditure and further requirements thus:— in the Form A.

Name of work.	Amount sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner for each work.	Amount received by Amildar.	Spent to close of last week.	Expenditure in the week under report.	Total.	Balance remaining in hand.	Amount required.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IV. From the foregoing report, the Deputy Commissioner will determine whether it is necessary for him to sanction any fresh work (included in his approved list), or to supply more funds for those in progress. In the former case, the Deputy Commissioner having previously obtained general sanction from the Commissioner for his list of selected works, and an allotment for the aggregate amount, will issue the usual notification of sanction at once to the Amildar, submitting at the same time 2 copies thereof to the Commissioner, one for record in his Office, and one to transmit with the application for funds to the Chief Commissioner.

V. The Commissioner of the Division having a lump sum at his disposal, will be responsible that allotments are made therefrom sufficiently early to meet the demands of the Deputy Commissioner, and the latter must take special care that his programme of works is submitted in due time to enable the Commissioner to examine each item thoroughly, and to submit the application to the Chief Commissioner for the necessary grant, with his careful recommendation thereon, in the form prescribed in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 444, dated 9th March 1877.

6. Mr. Saunders also desires to impress on all concerned the great need there is, of submitting carefully-considered projects, with properly-digested and condensed information on each proposition accompanied by estimates shewing quantities and rates, on which to enable him to pass requisite orders.

7. The Chief Commissioner also directs the submission of a brief progress report of the works in each District undertaken by the Revenue Officers according to the form annexed B. It should be forwarded monthly by the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner, who will submit a return comprising the District of the Division to the Chief Commissioner's Office. The first return for the month ending 31st March 1877 should include all works that have been sanctioned from the commencement up to that date.

B.

Progress Report of Work performed in the District of————————during the month of————

Taluk.	No. and name of work.	Date of sanction.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Amount appropriated.	Expenditure during the month.	Total expenditure up to the end of the month.	Remarks as to whether completed or in progress.

J. PUCKLE,
For Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Dy. Accountant General.
„ Examiner, P. W. Accounts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th March 1877.

Read the following endorsement of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Madras, 27th February 1877, No. 131 :—

From W. S. Betts, Esq., Agent of the South Indian Railway, To Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Negapatam, 23rd February 1877, No. 2872.

I have this afternoon received from you the following telegram : —" Your letter No. 2752 of 25th January. Please arrange for immediate introduction of through grain rate Negapatam to Bangalore equal to through rate Madras to Bangalore, difference will be made good to Companies by Government. Letter follows." To which I have sent the following answer :—" Large traffic cannot be transhipped at Trichinopoly without increased accommodation is provided. Madras Railway must also undertake to work off and return trucks regularly, otherwise block and consequent disappointment will ensue."

2. Before offering the public the reduced rate I trust that the Company will be allowed to make ample arrangements to work the traffic which is likely to present itself.

From R. B. Elwin, Esq., Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company, To Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Madras, 24th February 1877, No. 342.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, No. 297, I have the honor to state that yesterday afternoon I accompanied the Traffic Manager to Perambore for the purpose of discussing with the Locomotive Superintendent the possibility of giving effect to the wishes of His Grace the Governor in Council, in the matter of the introduction of a through grain rate from Negapatam to Bangalore.

2. The question was discussed in all its bearings, and the unanimous conclusion arrived at was that, without disorganizing the entire train service of the South-west line, the arrangement could not be carried out.

3. At the present moment large supplies of grain are being tendered to us at Beypore for conveyance to Salem and Bangalore, and all trains from the west passing Erode Junction carry maximum loads. Unless therefore our engine power can be increased, of which there is little likelihood, I do not see how the traffic which would be handed to us by the South Indian Company at Erode, under the proposed arrangement, could be worked forward to Bangalore.

4. Then again the present service of trains between Madras and Bangalore (except as regards its limited capacity) is as perfect and convenient as we can possibly make it, and we have more grain tendered to us in Madras for conveyance to Bangalore than we have the means of moving, so that we could not withdraw any of the engines from this end for the proposed service without still further reducing our carrying power from Madras.

5. The distance from Negapatam to Bangalore is 364 miles as against 217 miles from Madras, so that there is nothing to be said in favor of the former route in itself, and when it is remembered that the Madras Railway wagons, which are already overworked, would have to run to Trichinopoly, where every ton of grain would have to be transhipped, and that with traffic from the South Indian Line as well as from Beypore, blocks would inevitably occur at Erode and Jollarapett, I trust that His Grace the Governor will believe that with every desire on the part of the Officers of the Railway to give effect to his orders, there are difficulties in the way which cannot be overcome.

Submitted for the consideration of Government with reference to the introduction of a through rate for grain between Negapatam and Bangalore, equal to that now charged between Madras and Bangalore, as desired by His Grace the Governor in Council.

2. The proposal is opposed by the Agent of the Madras Railway on the ground of insufficient engine power to work the additional traffic which would be delivered at Erode ; and by the Agent of the South Indian Railway on account of the difficulty which must be experienced in transhipping a large traffic at Trichinopoly unless adequate arrangements are made.

3. The entire distance by rail between Negapatam and Bangalore is 365 miles, which may be divided into three portions—Negapatam to Trichinopoly, South Indian Railway, metre gauge, 79 miles; Trichinopoly to Erode, South Indian Railway, broad gauge, 91 miles; Erode to Bangalore, Madras Railway, 196 miles.

The distance between Madras and Bangalore is 217 miles, so that the adoption of the alternative route *vid* Negapatam would relieve the Madras Railway to the extent of only 21 miles, and the heavier gradients on the shorter section make the lengths nearly equal for traffic purposes.

It must also be remembered that the want of rolling-stock is felt as much between Trichinopoly and Erode as on the Madras Railway.

4. Taking into consideration the break of gauge at Trichinopoly, and the much longer engine haulage required for grain landed at Negapatam, it does not appear that the adoption of that alternative route would afford much relief to the overworked railways.

5. In the railway system of this Presidency there are four points at which grain can be conveniently landed for conveyance into the interior :—

Madras.
Negapatam.
Tuticorin.
Beypore.

On account of its remote situation Tuticorin may be dismissed from consideration, except as regards the Tinnevelly and Madura Districts.

6. For the supply of stations on the North-west Line on the Bangalore Branch and on the South-west Line as far as Mallapooram, Madras is beyond doubt the most convenient point. The respective distances thus compare :—

From	To Arconum.	To Jollarpett.	To Mallapooram.
Madras	43	132	160
Negapatam	370	281	233
Beypore	363	274	226

Not only are the distances greatly in favor of Madras, but the gradients on the Madras Railway to the east of Mallapooram are also much more favorable than to the west.

7. As between Negapatam and Beypore, it may be observed, in favor of the latter port, that the distance to Erode is 7 miles shorter than from Negapatam ; that there is no break of gauge ; that the line throughout belongs to one Company ; and that already a considerable grain trade is established from Beypore to the east. The only points against Beypore, as compared with Negapatam, are that the ocean carriage from the rice-producing countries is greater, and that there is a steep incline of 1 in 62 between Palghat and Pothanore. However, on the western section of the South Indian Railway, between Trichinopoly and Erode, the gradients are far from favorable, and generally the comparative advantages weigh decidedly in favor of Beypore.

8. In the foregoing observations no reference has been made to the supply of grain from Raichore over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. In allotting the available engine power, that source of supply should of course be fully provided for ; but, so far as regards the various ports in this Presidency from which grain can be carried by rail, it is submitted that the proper course is to work to the maximum the section from Madras westward, especially as regards the supply of stations on the North-west Line and the Bangalore Branch ; and to allot to Beypore, in preference to Negapatam, any engine power which may be available after the requirements of Raichore and Madras have been fully met.

(Signed) J. H. M. SHAW-STEWART, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th March 1877.

Order thereon, 7th March 1877, No. 793.

Railway, No. 28.

After giving full consideration to the arguments brought forward in these papers, His Grace the Governor in Council is of opinion that the necessities of this Presidency, especially having regard to the additional wants of Mysore, require that every possible port and route should be developed to the uttermost; and with this view he considers that the reduced through rate for grain consigned from Negapatam to Bangalore should be forthwith brought into force.

2. Within two months, the landing of grain at Beypore will probably be stopped; and the same engine power, or a portion of it, which is now employed in bringing grain from Beypore to Jollarpett, will then be available to bring it from Erode to Jollarpett. The earlier the Negapatam route is open, the less probability will there be of excessive and sudden pressure.

3. The Government will be prepared to sanction the construction of any temporary sidings at Trichinopoly which may be shewn to be necessary to allow of transhipment direct from wagon to wagon, instead of over platforms. It is observed that in such works the labor should be the only item of cost; the rails, &c., being useful hereafter in the re-arrangements consequent on the change of gauge. If difficulties arise on the line, it may be expedient that absolute preference be given to grain traffic, even at some sacrifice of the convenience of general traffic.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. M. SHAW-STEWART, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Marine „

Order in the Marine Department, 17th March 1877, No. 205.

Communicated to the Master Attendant, Madras.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. STURROCK, Under-Sec.
For Offg. Chief Secretary.

No.—

Fort St. George, March 1877.

Copy forwarded to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, for information.

J. STURROCK, Under-Sec.
For Offg. Chief Secretary.

To the Chief Commissioner, Mysore.

No. 13055—GENL. 286, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—Communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Secretary, P. W. Department.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ President, Executive F. R. Committee.
„ President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th March 1877.

From C. Bernard, Esq., C. S. I., Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, To Major Tredway Clarke, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 134, dated Sholapur, 16th March 1877.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple I have the honor to forward copy of a Minute recorded by him in regard to the utilization of the Nagapatam port and route for the supply of grain to Bangalore and the Mysore country. The desirability of working this route first attracted the notice of His Grace the Governor; and it was in accordance with His Grace's suggestion that Captain Bisset was deputed to look into the facts on the spot. It is believed that steps have already been or are now being taken, under the orders of His Grace the Governor in Council, to meet some of the requirements noticed in the Minute.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

When recording my Minute of the 19th February upon the adoption of the Nagapatam route for the supply of grain to Bangalore, I was under the impression that the rates for the carriage of grain from Nagapatam to Bangalore had already been lowered and that the effect would, by this time, have been apparent in considerable despatches of grain to Bangalore by this route.

2. It was hoped that the augmented stock of engines would by the 1st of March have put the Madras railway in a position to despatch grain from Madras up to the full extent of the carrying power of the single line between Madras and Arconum, and in addition to this to carry to Bangalore all the grain despatched from Beypore or Nagapatam. And I look forward with much anxiety to the early attainment of this object. With the large amount of grain now on the Madras beach, the immediate importance of the fullest possible despatches of grain from Madras is manifest. But I am advised that, with the best arrangements, the despatches of grain by the single line of rail from Madras to Arconum are not likely to exceed 45,000 tons a month, while the requirements in all the distressed districts from Madras and other sources of supply may rise to even 90,000 tons a month; and I have therefore invited attention to the great importance of the subsidiary sources of supply, namely Raichore, Beypore and Nagapatam.

3. Captain Bisset has now visited Nagapatam and Bangalore, and in the record * of his observations he shews that, even at present, 200 tons of grain per diem can be landed at Nagapatam, and forwarded to Bangalore, and that, with improved landing facilities at Nagapatam and increased transhipping accommodation at Trichinopoly, a daily supply of 300 tons may be obtained at Bangalore by this route.

* A copy of this record was left with the Chief Commissioner by Captain Bisset.

He has noted also that the demand for grain in Bangalore is now put at over 500 tons a day, or nearly 100 tons a day above previous estimates.

4. On account of this growing demand, and because the progress of the doubling of the line of railway from Madras to Arconum is so much slower than I was led to expect when recommending this measure, the arrangements for developing traffic *viâ*., Nagapatam become even more important than before; and I would invite attention to the several suggestions offered in Captain Bisset's narrative and would make the following recommendations:—

(1.) That increased landing facilities be provided at Nagapatam to meet a traffic which, on the closing of the western ports by the monsoon, will become of vital importance to the country.

(2.) That the necessary measures be taken to avoid delays in the supply of waggons at Nagapatam, and in the transhipment of grain at Trichinopoly.

(3.) That the system of waggon-interchange at Erode be adopted, as suggested by Captain Bisset.

(4.) That every publicity be given to the orders for the reduction of the grain rates from Nagapatam to Bangalore, and that a similar reduction be made in the rates from Nagapatam to Kolar Road, a station from which large supplies are sent to the northern parts of Mysore and the southern taluks of Bellary.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 13051—Genl. 285, dated Bangalore, 24th March 1877.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Commissioner of Nundydroog Division for information and communication to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th March 1877.

No. 549, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The reports received from the Amildars for week ending 10th March 1877 having been reviewed in this Office, the Chief Commissioner observes that there are some discrepancies in them as noted below.

2. Compared with the previous week, the number of works of all kinds under Revenue Officers shews an increase of 150. Omitting the 78 works carried on by the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore, which were not included in the previous week's return, the increase amounts to 72 in the whole Province.

3. The number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers shews an increase of 3,087, but it has to be observed that, although there is an increase in the number of works in the Kolar and Túmkúr Districts, *viz.*, 14 and 16 respectively, yet the number of persons employed on works indicates a decrease of 2,178 and 1,333 respectively. This requires explanation. In the Bangalore District there is an increase of 4,861 in the number of persons employed on works which, it is presumed, is owing to the number of works having increased by 22. The reports received from the Nelamangala and Kankanhalli Taluks shew the number of persons employed on all works under Revenue Officers as 1,688 and 1,626 respectively, but the same figures are also shewn as being the numbers employed on relief works alone, which needs explanation. In the Closepet Taluk, the total number of coolies for the week under report is put down at 4,713, but the daily average is erroneously entered as 471 instead of 673. The number of persons employed during the last week in the Anekal Taluk was 1,430, but in the present return it is shewn as 1,634. In like manner in the reports of the Chiknayakanhalli and Kunigal Taluks of the Túmkúr District 800 and 710 were entered as the numbers employed in the week last reported upon, whereas the numbers actually entered in that week's report were 900 and 1,373 respectively.

4. The amount sanctioned for works of all kinds under Revenue Officers exhibits an increase of Rs. 39,287 in the whole Province during the week under report; but the returns of the Amildars shew a decrease of Rs. 433 and 1,323 for the Shimoga and Kadur Districts respectively, as compared with the figures given in the previous week's return. This decrease is observed chiefly in the Taluk of Honnali of the former and Banavar of the latter District. The discrepancies require explanation. A sum of Rs. 1,542 was shewn in the previous week's return as having been sanctioned for minor agricultural works in the Bangalore Taluk, but it is now shewn as 11,542 which appears to be a clerical error. The report received from the Amildar of Nelamangala shews the amount sanctioned for works to be Rs. 4,106 against Rs. 17,293 entered in the return of previous week and the expenditure is put down at Rs. 7,377, which is Rs. 3,271 more than the sanctioned amount, as now shewn by the Amildar. Similar discrepancies are also found in the reports from the Amildars of Hassan, Malvalli, Banavar, Pavagada and Sira Taluks as shewn in the margin.

Total Amount sanctioned.

	As per last week's return.	As per present week's return.	Difference.
Hassan	6,994	5,099	1,895
Malvalli	9,261	7,653	1,608
Banavar	16,646	15,323	1,323
Pavagada	13,759	13,754	5
Sira (amount sanctioned from District Funds.)	8,288	7,408	880

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 27th March 1877.

5. Compared with the last week's return, it appears that Rs. 37,398 have been expended on all works under Revenue Officers during the present week as noted in the margin. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of persons employed on works in the Kolar and Túmkúr Districts as already observed, there has been an increase in the expenditure which requires explanation. The number of persons relieved by kitchens was 14,066 more than that of the previous week. In the Mysore District, however, the number during the week under report is 2,011 less than that of the previous week.

Bangalore	...	8,079
Kolar	...	10,998
Túmkúr	...	9,191
Hassan	...	2,416
Shimoga	...	1,808
Chitaldroog	...	6,886
Bangalore Municipality		1,121
	Total...	40,499
Deduct the Decrease in the Mysore and Kadur Districts.		3,101
	Net Increase...	37,398

6. There has not been much difference in the prices of grains during the present week except in the Kolar and Shimoga Districts.

7. The submission of the reports have been delayed by the Amildars of Taluks noted in the margin. This should be noted by the Deputy Commissioners who should see to the returns being carefully prepared and speedily transmitted to this Office.

Honnali.	Davangere.
Channagiri.	Pavagada.
Malur.	Hosdurga.

J. PUCKLE,
For Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners, Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners, Districts.

READ—
This Office Circular No. 4557—Genl. 82, dated 2nd August 1876.

READ also—
Proceedings No. 10953—215, dated 27th January 1877.

No. 13172—GENL. 291, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER.—The weekly reports now furnished by Amildars of Taluks make it practicable to modify to some extent the weekly season reports received from the Deputy Commissioners, and for the purpose of reducing the labor of the District Officers, the Chief Commissioner directs that reports in the annexed form be, until further orders, submitted weekly by Deputy Commissioners in time to reach the Chief Commissioner's Office punctually every Wednesday.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore and the Superintendent of Coorg will signal the requisite information as concisely as possible every Wednesday at noon.

*Season Report*_____ *District for the Week ending*_____

Rainfall at Head-Quarters.		State of the Crops.	Prospects of Season.	Public Health.	Remarks.
Inches.	Cents.				

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 29th March 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 72, dated Bangalore 24th March 1877, from the President of the General Famine Relief Committee proposing a scale of daily rations for adoption for all such as being physically unfit to work, it may be found necessary to feed gratuitously at Relief Kitchens and Camps throughout the Province.

No. 13278—GENL. 295, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH MARCH 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—With a view to the expenditure in relief kitchens and camps being uniformly regulated and controlled, the Chief Commissioner directs that a weekly return of expenditure at each institution, made up to Saturday midnight, shall on the following Monday or Tuesday at latest be submitted by the Superintendents thereof to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, in the accompanying Form A. These returns are to be atbulated, Talukwar, by the Deputy Commissioner, and sent up without undue delay to this Office, through the Commissioner of the Division, who should submit them Districtwar, and briefly report upon any points that may appear to demand notice or explanation.

2. They will then be finally registered in the Chief Commissioner's Office, and form the official weekly record of the expenditure.

3. The President of the General Famine Relief Committee in Bangalore in giving the result of a discussion at the meeting held on the 20th instant, submits for consideration and uniform adoption the scale fina"y recommended for all adults male and female, and for children who are gratuitously fed, and states that it agrees with that which has been practically in use in the kitchens under the General Famine Relief Committee. The scale is as follows:—

A. For each adult of either sex, who is physically unable to work, $\frac{3}{4}$rds of a seer of *Ragi flour* per diem, equal to 45 tolas.

N. B.—Should Rice be issued in lieu of the *Ragi flour*, it is to be given at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer of *grain*, equal to 40 tolas or 1 lb. together with condiments in each case of the average value of 3 pies per head, at the discretion of the superintending officer.

B. Children of either sex, *under* 10 *years of age*, half the above daily rations.

N. B.—Those who are either able to do some slight work in return for their support do partial work, or who from being sick require special attention and diet are not to be considered as included in this scale. Any parties requiring on either account to be specially treated should be separately entered on the back of the return, with regard to their numbers and the average cost per head.

4. The Chief Commissioner approves of the above scale being adopted tentatively in all Government feeding houses in the Province, and desires that the Deputy Commissioners will take the necessary steps for its immediate introduction in their Districts. Its suitability in all respects will be re-considered, after a month's trial has been given to it, and the Commissioners are requested to ascertain and report the result in the course of the ensuing month.

5. The superintending officer should be allowed a fair discretion as to the nature of the pulse and condiments to be given, and in the distribution, within these limits, of the food prepared according to the need of the recipients.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
29th March 1877.

6. The accounts of previous expenditure on this account to be reported in the accompanying form from the commencement of the opening the institution, to the 31st of March 1877, the average cost per head per diem being accurately struck for insertion in the General Register of this Office, and thereafter weekly as in para 1.

J. PUCKLE,
For Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ President of the Central Famine Relief Committee.
„ Deputy Accountant General.
„ President, Bangalore and Mysore Municipal Commissions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 29th March 1877.

(A.)

Register of Persons fed at Public Kitchens in the Taluk of ..... in the District of ..... for Week ending .....

1	2	3	4		5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	Cost of feeding. Food.		14	15	16	17	18	Particulars of Grant up to date.			22	23	24
District.	Taluk.	Locality of Kitchens.	Balance of Private Subscriptions and Government Grant brought forward.		Additional Grant this week.	Total Assets available.		Number of persons fed during the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average. Adults.	Children.	Grain.		Condiments.	Wages of Establishments.	Sundries and Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Average Cost under two heads.	Private Subscription.	Government Grant to each Kitchen.	Total.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Balance of Private Subscriptions and Government Grant (to carry forward.)	Remarks.
			R.	A. P.	Rupees.	R.	A. P.							R.	A. P.	R. A. P.	R.	A. P.	R. A. P.	Adults.....Rupees Children...Rupees	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	On the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, certain officials of the Nelamangala, Kankanhalli, Closepet and Anekal Taluks were, as a temporary measure, invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872, together with the additional power referred to in Clause 2 of Section 23 (*a*) of the Act, to be exercised within the limits of the taluks denoted against their names.—Gazetted and copy of Notification communicated to Judicial Commissioner.	1st March 1877.	
2	A bill for the limitation of suits, appeals and applications with statement of objects and reasons, received from the Government of India, Legislative Department, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for an early expression of opinion on the provisions of the bill.	2nd do	
3	Copy was also forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in three successive issues of the Gazette in English and Kanarese.	Do do	
4	As recommended by the Judicial Commissioner, K. Rangachar, acting Amildar, Betmangala Taluk, was invested with the power to try and dispose of such offences against Railway Acts XVIII of 1854 and XXV of 1871 as may fall within his jurisdiction and are punishable with fine only; he was further empowered to try such offences against Section 37 of the revised Forest Rules as fall within his jurisdiction.—Gazetted and copy of Notification communicated to the Judicial Commissioner.	3rd do	
5	A warrant for the apprehension and surrender of one Narayini, a resident of Gondlapoor of the Hindupoor Taluk, was returned to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, duly signed.	5th do	
6	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the certificate required by Section 9 of the Extradition Act XI of 1872 to the District Magistrate of South Canara for the trial of certain prisoners charged with having committed the offence of setting fire to a house, was furnished to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	6th do	
7	A warrant to the address of the Joint Magistrate, Salem, was returned to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, duly countersigned.	9th do	
8	The Proceedings in *re* Y. Mallappa Chetti *vs.* Gangadhara Chetti were returned to the Judicial Commissioner with request to communicate the tenor of his decision in the special appeal.	10th do	
9	The Judicial Commissioner was requested to submit the entire proceedings in *re* Bagur Shamanna *vs.* the Forest Department.	Do do	
10	In continuation of previous correspondence, Nagar Commissioner's remarks and suggestions on the bill to amend the law relating to Treasure Trove were communicated to the Government of India, Legislative Department.	12th do	Part II, Judicial, Feb. 1877. No.
11	K. Shamaiengar, Amildar of the Davangere Taluk of the Chitaldroog District, was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class within the meaning of Section 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,	15th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	and with the additional powers referred to in Clauses 1 and 2 of Section 23 (a), he was further directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses in his own hand in the Kanarese language.—Gazetted and communicated to Judicial Commissioner.		
12	A warrant for the surrender of Bhima and 15 others, received from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was returned duly countersigned.	16th March 1877.	
13	Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, B. A., B. L., Judicial Assistant, Mysore District, was, as a temporary measure, invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the meaning of Section 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act X of 1872, and with the additional powers referred to in Clauses 1 to 7 of Section 27 of the Act, he was further directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in the English language.—Gazetted and communicated to Judicial Commissioner.	19th do	
14	Petitions from Varathyatha Khande Rao and Narayanappa of Mysore, praying to be permitted to plead in the courts of this Province, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for opinion on the points denoted.	21st do	
15	Copy of letter No. 12—1262, dated 22nd July 1876, from the Government of India in the Home Department, laying down certain instructions for the compilation of statistics of jail sickness and mortality, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for information and guidance.	24th do	
16	A statement prepared by the Judicial Commissioner, shewing the number of persons released, both general and civil, from the several jails in this Province and Coorg on the 1st January 1877, as also the number entitled to partial remission of their sentences, and the amount payable by Government on account of civil debtors released, was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	28th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the amount to be remitted to one Appannaiya of Kunigal was Rs 167—10—3 and not Rs. 169—2—6.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	1st March 1877.	
2	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the payment of Rs. 148—13—6, as compensation for the lands taken up for the Kolar jail compound.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd do	
3	Under the circumstances stated by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, sanction was accorded to the alienation of a piece of assessed land required for building purposes by certain oil-mongers of Narsipur.	Do do	
4	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to submit further information in regard to the objection raised by the Amildar of Bangalore in respect to the levy of double kandayam in one year on the same land, held by him in the Gudibanda Taluk.	3rd do	
5	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, was informed that the stamp fee of 8 annas on all pattas should be recovered before issue of the patta.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned his proposals for renewal of the settlement of the Sorab kans and that officer was requested to submit a Notification on the subject for the Chief Commissioner's approval.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
7	In reply, coffee patta prepared in the names of Messrs. G. M. Porter, O. Ogilvie and H. M. Maynard for the Siddrabana jungle in the Koppa Taluk, was, with the Chief Commissioner's remarks, returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, for correction.	5th do	
8	On the representation of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, sanction was accorded to the grant of a piece of assessed occupied land to Doddegauda and others of Cholenhalli in the Narsipur Taluk for building purposes.	Do do	
9	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions on the progress report of the Inam Department for the quarter ending 31st December 1876, were communicated to the Inam Commissioner.—Communicated to Superintendent, Inam Settlements, and Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
10	On a reference from the Madras Government, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was requested to state when Major Anderson's services will be available for the settlement of the boundary dispute between the Punganur Zemindari and Mysore.	7th do	
11	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the grant of remissions were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.—Communicated to Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nagar	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	As solicited, the Dehajeda and Paimayish accounts of the late Nidagal Taluk, were forwarded to the Superintendent, Inam Settlements.	8th March 1877.	
13	In reply, the accounts of the late Holehonnur Taluk were forwarded to the Superintendent, Inam Settlements.	Do	do
14	A manuscript copy of the return of food grains for the fortnight ending 28th February 1877, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do	do
15	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the remission of Rs. 59—2—1, in favor of one, Krishnappa, Shanbhog, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th	do
16	Copy of correspondence on the subject was forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, with request for information as to the nature of the repairs executed by the Executive Engineer to the Sirkar Tippur tank.	12th	do
17	Letter from the Acting Secretary, Land Improvement Company, Canara, requesting certain information regarding lands in Mysore, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, for compliance.	Do	do
18	In reply, the Acting Secretary, Land Improvement Company, Canara, was informed that his communication regarding lands in Mysore was referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, and that applications should be made in detail to the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts in which the land is situated.	Do	do
19	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions for recovery of the balance of land revenue, Rs. 869—5—11, due by Mr. Cammide, were communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	14th	do
20	Instructions were issued to the Commissioners of Divisions, regarding the preparation of the bi-monthly report for the period ending 15th March.	Do	do
21	The usual season report for the week ending 15th March 1877 was signalled to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	15th	do
22	Under the circumstances stated by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 1,099—8—0, to one Nabisabi, for lands taken up for the compound of Government House at Bangalore.	17th	do
23	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the project for completing the Dodhalla channel in the Gudibanda Taluk being discontinued.	Do	do
24	On a report from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, relating to a petition from certain toddy contractors of the Chitaldroog District, praying for the remission of a portion of their contract amount, that officer was informed that the Chief Commissioner authorized the remission of interest due on arrears, as also the collection of only half the amount of the monthly khists up to the end of May next.	21st	do
25	A draft of rules providing for the treatment of inam lands or villages granted to religious and charitable institutions was submitted for the consideration and approval of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do	do
26	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions in the matter of the remission to be granted on account of the batayi land revenue of the Kestur village, Dodballapur Taluk, for the year 1875—76, were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do	do

No	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
27	The usual season report for the week ending 22nd instant was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	22nd March 1877.	
28	The classified, general and disposition lists of the officers of the Mysore Revenue Survey Department for the half year ending 31st March 1877, were submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	23rd do	
29	The Chief Commissioner's orders on a petition from one Srinivasaiya, a Shanbhog praying for restoration to office, were communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, and the parties concerned.	Do do	
30	The general, classified and disposition lists of officers of the Forest Department in this Province and Coorg, for half year ending 31st March 1877, together with the nominal roll of Forest Rangers in the prescribed form, were submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	24th do	
31	The Superintendent, Inam Settlements, was requested to submit further information on a proposal submitted by him for commuting into a lump sum the monthly muzrayi allowance of Rs. 1—11—11, enjoyed by one Khasim Bég of the Anekal Taluk.	27th do	
32	Three printed copies of the return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 28th February 1877, to be substituted for the manuscript return already submitted, were transmitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
33	A manuscript copy of the return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th March 1877, was submitted to ditto.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders on the case of one Gangadhara Bhatt of the Nelamangala Taluk were communicated to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and Superintendent, Inam Settlements.	Do do	
35	A communication from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, soliciting orders on the subject of levying an increased rate of duty on toppali chakke, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, with original correspondence, for opinion.	28th do	
36	The usual season report for the week ending 29th March 1877 was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	29th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of a communication from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, requesting punctual submission of the classified general and disposition list of officers in the Forest Department up to the 1st April 1877, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for attention.	1st March 1877.	
2	The death of Mr. Nugent Daly, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore, was reported to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
3	A copy of Surgeon-Major Jameson's notes (Part I) on the formation of plantations on canal banks in the North Western Provinces and on the cultivation of timber trees, received with No. 9—265 from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
4	The sanction of the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, was solicited to the promotion of Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Assistant Conservator, 2nd Grade, to the 1st Grade which had become vacant consequent on the death of Mr. Nugent Daly.	2nd do	This statement No. 2.
5	Notification intimating that the duty on tangadi bark in the Nundydroog Division would be raised from the 1st April 1877 from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per cart-load, was gazetted —Copy of Notification communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, and Conservator of Forests, for information.	7th do	
6	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that much inconvenience would be entailed by adding "Karimatti" to the list of reserved trees in the Ashtagram Division, and therefore his proposals could not be entertained except for very cogent reasons.	Do do	
7	Copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, explaining the discrepancy between his and the Conservator's accounts in the total realizations of the forest revenue of the District for 1875—76, was communicated to the Conservator of Forests and Deputy Accountant General, for information.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was requested to submit a list of the lands required for forest reserves in the Shimoga District, for publication.—Communicated to Conservator of Forests.	12th do	
9	Copy of resolution from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, containing orders on the Mysore Forest Budget Estimate for 1876—77, was, with the Chief Commissioner's remarks, communicated to the Conservator of Forests and Deputy Accountant General, respectively.	Do do	
10	In reply, correspondence in original on the subject of the proposed payment to land holders of a percentage on the value of sandalwood felled on their lands was forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	13th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	Thirty copies of the revised rules for the preparation of Forest Budget Estimates were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for distribution.	13th March 1877.	
12	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, sanction was accorded to the sum of Rs. 27—14—7. on account of cost incurred in defending a suit brought against the Forest Department being met from general savings in the Forest Budget.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	14th do	
13	Copy of a communication from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, approving of the proposal to defer for the present the formation of a Forest Museum and Library in the Province and calling for a report on the subject in 1878, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for information and attention.	15th do	Part II, R. Forests. Jan. 1877, No. 14.
14	A report as to Mr. W. King, Assistant Conservator, 3rd Grade, having been placed in charge of the Nundydroog Forest Division office and appointed to officiate as Assistant Conservator, 1st Grade, from the 15th January to 9th February 1877, during the absence of the late Mr. N. Daly on privilege leave, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.—Gazetted and communicated to Conservator of Forests.	19th do	
15	Copies of the Indian Forester for January 1877 were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for distribution.	Do do	
16	A copy of *Revue des Eaux et Forets* for January last was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for circulation.	21st do	
17	Copy of Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, telegram, dated 21st instant, directing that Forest Rangers and subordinates on Rs. 50 and upwards be included in the classified list was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for guidance in the preparation of future returns.	26th do	
18	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, affording information relative to the opening of the Lakvalli Forest for the grazing of cattle belonging to the Madras Amrut Mahal Department.	28th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Dec. 1876, Part I, R. Forests, Index Nos.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *April* 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As requested by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, sanction was accorded to the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 100 to Kalinga Nayik, late Jamedar of the Mysore District Office.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with the roll.	1st March 1877.	
2	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the re-appropriation of Rs. 101 from the available balance under "District Fuel tracts" to the head "Interring paupers" for the Kolar District.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to submit an estimate providing only for the necessary repairs to the chattram at Kolar.	Do do	
4	Thirty five Notifications of sanction for certain relief works in the Bangalore District, submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, were sanctioned.	2nd do	
5	Instructions were issued to the Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, as also to the President, Municipal Commission, as to the procedure to be adopted in making applications for additional funds for relief works.	Do do	
6	Notification of sanction for Rs. 628 for special repairs to the Attibele-Mathkere road, submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was returned duly sanctioned.	Do do	
7	Notification of sanction submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, for sinking a well in the village of Sarthi in the Channagiri Taluk, amounting to Rs. 688, was accepted.	Do do	
8	Under the explanation afforded by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, Notification of sanction for Rs. 825, for opening out a new road in the Bangalore District, was accepted.	Do do	
9	Sixty one Notifications of sanction for relief works, submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, were returned duly sanctioned.	Do do	
10	Under the circumstances stated by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, sanction was accorded to his disbursing Rs. 200 to each taluk for the purpose of feeding such persons as were absolutely in need of food.	Do do	
11	On a reference from the Deputy Accountant General, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the utilization of the Irrigation Cess Fund were communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Chitaldroog and Túmkúr.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
12	Under the circumstances stated by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the entertainment temporarily of certain addi-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	tional hands in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts Deputy Commissioners' offices.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.		
13	Under the circumstances stated by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the remission of Rs. 227—14—11, being unexpended portion of contribution towards the Dodkere tank of the Ramsagar Series.—Communicated to Chief Engineer and Secretary, Department Public Works, Examiner, Public Works Accounts and Deputy Accountant General.	2nd March 1877.	
14	A re-appropriation statement for Rs. 650, submitted by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was returned duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with copy of the statement.	Do do	
15	Under the circumstances stated by the Conservator of Forests, sanction was accorded to the amount of the contract for collecting gall nuts in the Mysore Forest Division being reduced by Rs. 100.	Do do	
16	A memo shewing the amount expended in the purchase of articles, &c., for the use of the Mysore Camp at Delhi, amounting to Rs. 1,303—2—11, submitted by the Military Assistant, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with the memo of detailed account and vouchers.	Do do	
17	Copy of a communication from the Government of India, Foreign Department, sanctioning the permanent entertainment of a Clerk and three other servants on the establishment of the Government Gardens, was forwarded to the Director, Government Gardens, for information.	Do do	
18	A refund bill for Rs. 2, submitted by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with the bill.	Do do	
19	Register, receipt and Government security No. 471 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1853—54 for Rs. 10,000 was returned to the officer in charge of Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore, duly signed.	3rd do	
20	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, sanction was accorded to certain re-appropriation of budget grants to meet the cost of a supply of timber and bamboos obtained from the Forest Department during 1875—76.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
21	In reply, sanction was accorded to the Superintendent, Government Museum, purchasing 7 specimens of brass utensils from Benares at a cost of Rs. 25 for the Museum.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
22	Plan and estimate for the construction of a road connecting Sompur road with the Bangalore-Dodballapur road, submitted by the Nundydroog Commissioner, were returned duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
23	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, sanction was accorded to the retention of the services of the Writer attached to the Mysore and Coorg Gazetteers up to the 31st March 1877.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
24	An application for gratuity on behalf of Lakshma, Revenue peon, Channarayapatna Taluk, submitted by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with the application.	Do do	
25	Notification of sanction for Rs. 475, submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
26	Two bills aggregating Rs. 16—13—4 on account of travelling expenses of Hospital Assistant A. Manikkyam Pille, submitted by the Deputy	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with the bills.		
27	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 300 was transmitted to Messrs. Nichools & Co., being subscription to 25 copies of the Indian Agriculturist for the year 1877.	5th March 1877.	
28	Copy of Foreign Department endorsement with enclosures regarding sales of the Mysore Invested Surplus was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for information.	Do do	
29	Copy of a communication from the Government of India, Foreign Department, sanctioning the grant of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to Subraya Modaliar, Mestri, No. II Tank Division, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
30	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to make an additional lakh available for relief operations to be styled the 6th one lakh grant of 7th March 1877.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	7th do	
31	In reply, a further sum of Rs. 30,000 was placed at the disposal of the Nundydroog Commissioner for relief kitchens.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
32	As solicited by the Judicial Commissioner, certain re-appropriation of budget grants to meet charges in the Túmkúr District lock-up were sanctioned.	Do do	
33	An application for pension in the prescribed form on behalf of Srinivas Rao, late Record-keeper, Arkalgúd Taluk, Hassan District, was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, Financial Department.	Do do	
34	Statements shewing cost of the Durbars held on the 1st January 1877 at Shimoga, Chitaldroog and Chikmagalur, received from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned and sanctioned.	Do do	
35	The Deputy Accountant General was informed that the budget provision of the General Department under XXVI "Purchase of Books, &c.," being almost exhausted, the re-appropriation of Rs. 300 from general savings had been sanctioned.—Communicated to officer in charge of Chief Commissioner's Treasury.	Do do	
36	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was requested to explain a discrepancy in the bill submitted by him on account of court fees payable to the Jahagirdar of Yelandur.	Do do	
37	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, certain re appropriations of budget allotments for the Kadur District were sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
38	The Commissioners Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions, were requested to expedite submission of the District Irrigation Cess Fund Budgets.	8th do	
39	Under the circumstances stated by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, sanction was accorded to the employment of a Clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem in the Mysore District Deputy Commissioner's office for the purpose of preparing the fortnightly returns of the condition of the District.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
40	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the horse allowance of the Mestri of the Sira Taluk being raised from Rs. 7—8—0 to 10.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
41	In reply, the President, Municipal Commission, was informed that, for the reasons stated, the Chief Commissioner declined to sanction the estimates for deepening the Sampangi tank.—Communicated to Chief Engineer.	8th March 1877.	
42	In reply, seven statements of pensions and gratuities for the quarter ending 31st December 1876 were returned to the Government of India, Financial Department, duly corrected.	Do do	
43	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that, for the reasons stated, it would seem unnecessary to sanction the re-appropriation of budget grants solicited by him.	Do do	
44	A re-appropriation statement received from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, transferring funds of the District Fund Budget grant, was returned duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
45	Notification of sanction for Rs. 942, for improving the Honnali-Kumsi road, submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was returned duly accepted.	Do do	
46	Under the circumstances stated by the Chief Engineer and Secretary, Department Public Works, sanction was accorded to the resumption of Rs. 2,070 from the allotment for the improvement of the Anemahal-Mudgere road.—Communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.	Do do	
47	Notification of sanction for Rs. 500, submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was returned duly accepted.	Do do	
48	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the remission of the labor contribution Rs. 155, promised by the ryots of the Begar village towards the repair of their tank in the Kunigal Taluk.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works, Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
49	Notification of sanction for Rs. 51, submitted by the Superintendent of Coorg, was returned duly accepted.	Do do	
50	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the remission of the labor contribution promised by the ryots towards the rapairs of their tank in the Kalya village of the Magadi Taluk.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works, Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
51	Under the circumstances stated by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a further sum of Rs. 30,000 was allotted for relief works in the Division from the 5th one lakh grant of 22nd February 1877.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
52	Rs. 6—2—0 was remitted to the Military Assistant in adjustment of the cost of repairing four flags.	Do do	
53	The employment of two officers of the Mysore Revenue Survey on special duty in supervising famine relief works was reported to the Government of India, Financial Department, and that Department was further informed that the pay and allowances of those officers and of the small establishment attached to them will in future be charged to the famine relief grants instead of the Mysore Revenue Survey to which they belong.	Do do	
54	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 6,340—2—2, in adjustment of charges incurred in the conveyance of tents, &c., from Delhi to Bangalore, was forwarded to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway.	9th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
55	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 24 was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, in adjustment of charges incurred for the transit of the six members of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers to Bangalore.	9th March 1877.	
56	Copy of a communication from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, sanctioning the allowances granted to Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn while on special duty was communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
57	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the payment of gratuities to two Constables of the Bangalore Town Police were communicated to the Inspector General of Police.—Communicated to President, Municipal Commission.	Do do	
58	Notification of sanction for Rs. 130, submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
59	A supplemental estimate amounting to Rs. 56—4—0 for repairing the Cinchona Propagating House at Santaveri, submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was returned duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
60	In reply, a detailed bill for Rs. 57—4—7, duly supported by the invoice, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, in adjustment of the charges incurred in England on account of certain books and journals supplied by the Secretary of State for India.	10th do	
61	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the re-appropriation of Rs. 21—12—0, from the head "Working Cattle" to that of "Manure" in the Experimental Farm Budget Estimates, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
62	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, sanction was accorded to the re-appropriation of Rs. 280 from "Establishment" to "Clothing to Police Force."—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
63	In reply, a bill for Rs. 26 was, for the reasons stated, returned to the Managing Proprietor, Bangalore Examiner.	Do do	
64	Copy of a statement shewing the names of places where gratuitous relief is afforded, the amount expended and the average number of people daily fed from 1st to 15th February 1877 in the Túmkúr District, was communicated to the Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, respectively, for information.	Do do	
65	Notification of sanction for Rs. 2 for repairing a record box of the President's office, submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was returned duly accepted.	Do do	
66	Notification of sanction submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, for Rs. 63 for repairing the Ganigan Konnu well in the Channagiri Taluk, was returned duly accepted.	Do do	
67	Notification of sanction for Rs. 200 for reparing the 2nd class travellers' bungalow at Yediyur, submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
68	A bill for Rs. 54—14—2, on account of salary to the muzrayi servants in the Manjarabad Taluk, submitted by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with the bill.	Do do	
69	Copy of resolution of the Financial Department of the Government of India ruling that the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate should be held by a Military officer and fixing the amount of allowance to be drawn	12th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	by a civilian when unavoidably placed in charge was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for information.—Copy was also forwarded to the Compiler, for publication in the Gazette.		
70	Two batta bills of Hospital Assistants deputed on cholera duty, submitted by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, amounting to Rs. 22—14—2, were sanctioned, and authority was given to that officer's sanctioning similar bills in future.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with the bills.	12th March 1877.	
71	A duplicate copy of a last pay certificate granted by the Deputy Accountant General to Mr. Hutchins, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.	13th do	
72	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to state the amount of salary to be allowed for a Compounder required for the Kolar Dispensary.	Do do	
73	In returning indents for stationery duly passed, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was requested to remit the cost of the paper, *viz.*, Rs. 165—5—8, to this office at an early date.	Do do	
74	In supersession of previous orders on the subject, it was ruled that all servants of Government on the permanent civil establishments in Mysore, whose pay did not exceed Rs. 16 per mensem, or in the case of those required to keep a horse, Rs. 25 per mensem, should be granted an extra allowance of Rs. 1—8—0 per mensem.—Gazetted.	Do do	
75	Three applications for gratuity aggregating Rs. 423, submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with the applications.	14th do	
76	A bill for Rs. 100 on account of compensation to one Ramanayik for a survey number acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
77	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the recovery of a deficit of Rs. 105—15—11 in the Túmkúr District Treasury were communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
78	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was authorized to sell a further sum of three lakhs of Government securities belonging to the Mysore Invested Surplus account.	Do do	
79	A refund bill for Rs. 60—10—11 was returned to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for explanation on certain points.	Do do	
80	A bill for Rs. 3,293—10—9, on account of remuneration to the Shanbhogs of the Chitaldroog District, for the quarter ending 31st December 1876, submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was sanctioned.	Do do	
81	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the re-appropriation of Rs. 216 from the Túmkúr District budget allotment under the head "17 Law and Justice" to that of "Interring paupers."—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
82	On the representation of the Director of Public Instruction, sanction was accorded to the purchase of furniture for the School of Engineering and Natural Science at a cost of Rs. 328.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	15th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
83	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was directed to pass the contingent expenses incurred by Captain Mackenzie, in connection with the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.	15th March 1877.	
84	In reply, a statement shewing the office held substantively by the Rev. G. Richter and Messrs. E. Marsden, B. A. and E. Howetson on 3rd January 1872, and the salary drawn by each was submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department.	Do do	
85	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the re-appropriation of Rs. 144 from the head "Fuel tracts," Bangalore District, to "Interring paupers," was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
86	A bill for Rs. 8,125—6—0, on account of compensation to the Patels and Shanbhogs of the five surveyed taluks of the Shimoga District, for 1875—76 and 1876—77, submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
87	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed of the source from which the charges for the Anche office at Kalasa were to be met.	16th do	
88	A bill for Rs. 109—11—3, submitted by the Superintendent, Government Press, being excess of the fixed scale of pay of establishment for the month of February 1877, calculated on the piece work system recently introduced, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	17th do	
89	As solicited by the Judicial Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the re-appropriation of Rs. 453 to meet the cost of "Rations and office contingencies" in the Chitaldroog District Jail, till the end of the current year.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
90	On the recommendation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the payment of a special allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem to persons employed as Superintendents of road side kitchens or relief houses under the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
91	As solicited by the Judicial Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the re-appropriation of Rs. 40 from the head "Charges for binding books" in the Mysore District budget to meet the charge for house rent due by the Munsiff of Mandya.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
92	On the representation of the Director of Public Instruction, sanction was accorded to an expenditure of Rs. 605 for the purchase of furniture for hobli schools.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
93	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, a re-appropriation of Rs. 200 from the budget allotment of the Bangalore District, under "4 Land Revenue," "Purchase and repair of office furniture" to that of "Purchase and repair of office tents," was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	20th do	
94	An amended bill for Rs. 18—7—4 on account of batta to two lascars was forwarded duly countersigned to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
95	On the representation of the Military Assistant, the disbursement of Rs. 316—14—8 as specified, from the Imperial Assemblage Fund, on account of extra expenses incurred for the keep of Sileder horses of officers and men, who proceeded to Delhi on duty, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
96	On the representation of the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, re-appropriations amounting to Rs. 258 to meet excess expenditure	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	for the Bangalore Experimental Farm, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
97	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that Hanumanayik, a peon discharged from service in July 1875, should have been re-employed if considered fit within a short period.—Application for gratuity returned unsanctioned.	22nd March 1877.	
98	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that a charge of 8 annas, being cooly hire paid for sweeping the Mysore Forest Division office, might properly be debited to head "Sweeping the office" and so entered in the contingent bill.	Do do	
99	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1339 of the 8th instant, sanctioning the provision of 16 lakhs as the normal Public works grant for the Province, whenever that sum can be *afforded*, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, to report what amount he considered it would be practicable to provide for public works ordinary for expenditure during the ensuing year 1877—78.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877 Part II, "Financial," No. 17.
100	On the representation of the Inspector General of Registration and Registrar of Companies, the entertainment of an establishment for the office of Registrar of Companies, Mysore, at a total cost of Rs. 50 per mensem, in lieu of the temporary establishment amounting to Rs. 65 previously authorized, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for May 1876, Part II, "Financial," No. 46.
101	On the representation of the Judicial Commissioner, the grant of an invalid gratuity amounting to Rs. 240 to Mrs. Madden, *alias* Rodgers, late Matron in the Bangalore Central Jail, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with application.	Do do	
102	The grant of a special allowance of Rs. 100 to the Registrar of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for the period he held charge of the office of Judge, *viz.*, from 12th December 1876 to 20th January 1877, during Major Lindsay's absence on other duty, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	23rd do	
103	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner was not prepared to relax the rule prohibiting the receipt of copper coins at Treasuries in payment.	24th do	
104	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the purchase from the Bangalore Central Jail, of two almirahs at a cost of Rs. 55, for keeping records and accounts of his office, was sanctioned, the amount being met from Rs. 700 available under "B—III Contingencies."—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	26th do	
105	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, a further re-appropriation of Rs. 286—12—3 to meet the cost of the contingent guard in the Kolar District Jail, till the 31st March 1877, the amount being met from general savings, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part II, "Financial," No. 131.
106	Do do to a re-appropriation of Rs. 700 to meet the cost in the Kadur District Jail till the end of current month.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
107	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the re-appropriation of Rs. 74—3—9 from the budget provision under the head "Purchase of books, maps, &c.," to that under "Contingencies, Central Book Depôt," to meet excess expenditure under the latter head, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
108	On the representation of the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, the remission of Rs. 898—4—0, being balance due by ryots holding lands below the Metekere tank, Channaraypatna Taluk, and which they have no means of paying, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	27th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
109	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, an indent for the purchase of three blankets for the use of the Hospital, Delhi Camp, amounting to Rs. 12, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th March 1877.	
110	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the preparation of a new belt for a peon in the Hassan Forest Division office at a cost of Rs. 2—10—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
111	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, a further re-appropriation of Rs. 45—8—0 from the budget allotments denoted to the head "Interring paupers" was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.
112	On the representation of the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, the transfer of 2nd class Vaccinator Venkatramanaiya to the pension list on Rs. 4 per mensem was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with the application.	Do do	
113	As solicited by the Director, Government Gardens, the re-appropriation of Rs. 150 to meet a charge as denoted, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* this statement. No.
114	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 18, in adjustment of the cost of three copies of the "Supplement to the Ferns of Southern India," was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, Madras.	28th do	
115	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, a further re-appropriation of Rs. 600 under head "Interring paupers" for the Bangalore District to be met from "General Savings" was sanctioned.— Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
116	In reply, the Khazana Bakshi was informed that the payment to Pallegar Dodda Krishnappa Nayik of his stipend of 8 Rs. per mensem, was sanctioned.	Do do	
117	A bill received from the Station Master, Bangalore, for the conveyance of eight tent poles from Delhi to Bangalore, was returned for correction or explanation as pointed out.	Do do	
118	Copy of Government of India No. 1464, dated 13th instant, cancelling the rules laid down for the payment of gratuities to the men of the old police force in this Province, was forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.	Do do	
119	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, a further re-appropriation of Rs. 287—5—3 from general savings to "Repair of office tents," Bangalore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	29th do	*Vide* this statement No.
120	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the cost of 20,000 percussion caps purchased from the Ordnance Department being met from the current year's budget was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
121	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, a further re-appropriation of Rs. 60—0—0 from the balance available under "4 Land Revenue, Assistant Commissioner's office contingencies" to the head "Petty charges of a special nature" in the Túmkúr District, the allotment under the head having been exceeded, was sanctioned —Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
122	As submitted by Nundydroog Commissioner, a refund bill for Rs. 10—5—0 to one Appaiyagauda was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
123	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to state what amount in his opinion could safely be assigned in the ensuing year for	31st do	*Vid* this statement No.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	expenditure on public works without unduly crippling the resources of the Province and at the same time without causing any material inconvenience in the administration and prosecution of public works.		
124	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, an expenditure of Rs. 700 on the Bangalore Experimental Farm from the current year's budget allotment under head "Labor" subordinate to "V Carrying on the Farm" was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	31st March 1877.	
125	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department Resolution No. 1,408, increasing the employed pay of Honorary Surgeon F. B. Pereira of the Bowring Civil Hospital from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per mensem, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, for communication through the Surgeon, Mysore Commission, to Honorary Surgeon Pereira.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of a communication from the Government of India, Foreign Department, intimating that it had been decided to include the names of Messrs. Macpherson and Hicks of the Forest Department in the list of officers recommended for admission to the benefits of the more favorable leave rules was, forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for the information of Messrs. Macpherson and Hicks.	1st March 1877.	
2	In reply, President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore, was informed that the Proceedings of an ordinary meeting held on the 13th February 1877 had been recorded.	Do do	
3	On the recommendation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to a weekly market being held at the village of Tippasandra in the Magadi Taluk.	Do do	
4	In reply, copy of a communication from the Government of India, Foreign Department, intimating that the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, had been directed to supply regularly to the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, a copy of the Bengal Army List, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for information.	Do do	
5	Copy of the Statistical Reporter for February 1877, received from the Bengal Secretariat, was circulated to Heads of Departments.	Do do	
6	As requested by the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, a copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. S340—155, dated 16th November 1876, was forwarded to that officer.	Do do	
7	The receipt of a copy of the Annual Report of the Bombay Chamber for the year ending 30th September last was acknowledged.	Do do	
8	The appointment of Colonel J. Puckle, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, on special duty in connection with famine relief operations, was gazetted.	Do do	
9	Copies of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings regarding the due supervision of relief operations in the Province in Kanarese were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for distribution.	2nd do	
10	As requested, three printed copies of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, prescribing rules for regulating the supply of stationery stores from the Mysore Government Stationery Depôt were forwarded to the Superintendent, Inam Settlements.	Do do	
11	The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Coorg, was informed that an application for the grant of one year's furlough to Europe to Mr. E. Gramatzki, Executive Engineer and Principal of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore, had been made to the Government of India and that the Chief Commissioner had recommended the appointment of Mr. Lynam, Executive Engineer, Coorg, to act as Principal during Mr. Gramatzki's absence.	Do do	Part II, Genl. Feb. 1877 No.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	In reply, the Conservator of Forests, Madras, was requested to furnish this office with three copies of the "Supplement of the Ferns of India."	2nd March 1877.	
13	In reply, packing account of Mysore Foreign Funds Stores per "Coldingham" dated 17th October 1876, was returned to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores.	Do do	
14	In reply, Messrs. Taylor Devy and Co. were informed that their application for a distillery in the enclosure at Bangalore could not be entertained.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
15	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that Circular No. 67 of the 24th February 1877, required the submission of a fortnightly narrative containing anything of interest that might be noted by them during their tours and not a statistical report.	Do do	
16	In reply, the President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore, was informed that his memo of propositions to be laid before the ordinary meeting to be held on the 14th March 1877 had been recorded.	Do do	
17	Copy of extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department, regarding the results of the treatment of leprosy with Gurjun oil was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, with spare copies for distribution to the Civil Surgeons of the Divisions.	Do do	
18	In reply, copy of a communication from the Director, Public Instruction, furnishing explanation as regards the statistics of European and Eurasian children in Bangalore, was forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department.	Do do	
19	The names of those candidates in the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions, who had passed the Amildars' examination held in August last, were gazetted.	5th do	This Progs. Part I. Genl. Index No.
20	Copy of a communication from the Assistant Quarter Master General was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, with request to state whether the site selected by the Military authorities as an encamping ground for the mounted troops in garrison was available and whether cholera was prevalent in the locality.	Do do	
21	Copy of a communication from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce was forwarded to the Director, Government Gardens, with request that a report may be furnished as to the means available in the Lal-Bagh for fertilization in respect of the Carob trees as also when the Carob seedlings are likely to be ready for transmission to the Government of Madras.	Do do	
22	Letter from the Secretary, Department Public Works, with copy of Mr. Dobbs' letter, reporting the result of observations made by him during his tour of inspection in the Gundlupet Taluk on the condition of the people, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for report on certain points.	Do do	
23	In reply, packing accounts of Mysore Foreign Fund stores per "Khimjee," dated 2nd September 1876, were returned to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras.	Do do	
24	Notification intimating that Mr D. Narsinga Rao, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, joined the Inam Department on the forenoon of the 12th February 1877 was gazetted.	Do do	
25	The Military Assistant's return of arms, &c., for the quarter ending 31st December 1876 was returned to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	In reply, one single pole, one hill and one necessary tents were forwarded to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, for the use of the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.	5th March 1877.	
27	The grant of 26 days' subsidiary leave to Surgeon T. J. McGann was gazetted and copy of Notification sent to the Judicial Commissioner, for communication to Surgeon T. J. McGann.	Do do	
28	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the abandoned tank of Guvalhalli were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	6th do	
29	As requested by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, one single pole, one hill and a baggage tents were forwarded to that officer for the use of Major C. S. Blair and the Sagar sub-divisional officer.	Do do	
30	Notification intimating that Mr. B. Srinivasaiengar assumed charge of the Judicial Assistant's Court, Tumkur District, on the forenoon of the 27th February 1877, was gazetted.	7th do	
31	Packing account of Mysore Fund Stores per "Cedric the Saxon," dated 7th December 1876 was circulated to the officers concerned, for signature and return if the articles had been received.	Do do	
32	Under the circumstances stated by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, sanction was accorded to the establishment of a weekly market at Akkihebbal in the Attikuppa Taluk.	Do do	
33	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to report the necessity that exists for constructing two Overseers' Lodges in the Experimental Farm.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the opening out of a new road from Channagiri to Ajjampur were communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	8th do	
35	A reference from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, reporting that the ryots refuse to pay the contribution promised for the restoration of the Kavalkunte tank was forwarded to the Chief Engineer for any remarks he might wish to offer.—Communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	
36	In reply, 100 copies of Kanarese translation of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings containing instructions for the better supervision of relief operations were forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, for distribution to relief officers.	Do do	
37	On the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. B. Srinivasaiengar, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, was, as a temporary measure, invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class; certain other officials were also invested with powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.—Gazetted and copy of Notification communicated to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
38	Mr. E. W. Laseron of the Mysore Topographical Survey, who had been recently appointed to the Revenue Survey Department, was directed to proceed and report himself to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, on being relieved, at Belur in the Hassan District.	Do do	
39	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, the Superintendent, Government Press, was requested to print and forward 2,000 forms of cholera report to that officer direct.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.	Do do	
40	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanction was accorded to the re-establishment of a weekly market at Belagur in the Banavar Taluk.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
41	The usual monthly tabular statement of vacancies and register of effective and non-effective officers employed in Mysore and Coorg with proportionate return for 1st March 1877 was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	8th March 1877.	
42	Copies of Chief Commissioner's Notification regarding the grant of remissions, &c., in English and Kanarese, were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, for circulation.	Do do	
43	As requested, 200 copies each of forms A and B of cholera reports were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District.	Do do	
44	Notification investing Tirumalachar, Naib Sheristadar of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner's Court, temporarily with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, was gazetted.	Do do	
45	In reply, the President, Municipal Commission, was informed that the proceedings of an ordinary meeting of the Town Municipal Commission held on 17th February, 1877 had been recorded.	9th do	
46	Copies of the reports on leprosy by H. Vandyke Carter, M. D., Surgeon-Major, H. M's. Bombay Army, were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Surgeon, Mysore Commission, and Civil Surgeons, Nagar and Ashtagram respectively, for information.	Do do	
47	Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bombay Government, Revenue Department (Forests) for the month of January 1877 was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for perusal and return.	Do do	
48	In reply, the Inspector General of Police was informed that copies of the Financial Codes would be furnished on receipt of a further supply from the Government of India.	Do do	
49	The Surgeon to the Mysore Commission was requested to examine A. Nagalinga Modaliar, a Clerk in the Chief Commissioner's Office, and report on his fitness for retention in the Government service.	Do do	
50	As requested, the estimate for the re-construction of Hutchanna's well was returned to the President, Municipal Commission.	Do do	
51	Copies of the General Report on the Administration of Bombay for 1875—76, received from the Bombay Secretariat, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and other Heads of Departments.	10th do	
52	Notification intimating that Dr. Robinson will continue to act as Civil Surgeon, Ashtagram Division, and Superintendent of the Jail at Mysore, and also appointing as Chemical Examiner was gazetted, and copy of Notification communicated to Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, and Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
53	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was authorized to proceed with the project for improving the town of Magadi.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works.	Do do	
54	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was requested to submit further information regarding a coffee patta submitted for signature.	Do do	
55	In reply, the receipt of the report on the state of the Ashtagram Division, for the fortnight ending 28th February 1877, was acknowledged.	Do do	
56	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was referred to a Notification by the Dy. Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, published in the *Mysore Gazette* inviting applicants among pensioned medical subordinates for temporory employment.	Do do	
57	Addenda and corrigenda to the 3rd edition of the Financial Codes, received from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, were forwarded to Heads of Departments.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
58	Copies of the Report on the Administration of the Land Revenue of the Central Provinces, received from that Government, were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions.	10th March 1877	
59	Copies of the Indian Jurist for March 1877 were as usual forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, Judicial Commissioner, Judge, Small Cause Court and Cantonment Magistrate.	Do do	
60	Copies of the Report on the Administration of the Panjab and its Dependencies for 1875—76, received from the Government Civil Secretariat Press, Lahore, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
61	A re-appropriation statement amounting to Rs. 414, for the construction of certain wells in the Kadur District, was returned duly sanctioned to Nagar Commissioner.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts and Chief Engineer and Secretary, Department Public Works.	Do do	
62	In reply, the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, was informed that an amended bye-law regarding removal of carcasses of deceased animals, was approved.—Copy to Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in English, Kanarese, Tamil and Hindustani in five successive issues.	Do do	
63	Four Notifications of sanction for ordinary works in the Shimoga District, amounting to Rs. 141, were returned to Nagar Commissioner, duly sanctioned.	Do do	
64	The Survey and Settlement Commissioner was requested to have the half yearly classified, general and disposition lists of officers in the Survey Department, despatched so as to reach this office on the 22nd instant.	12th do	
65	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the sale of the Amildar's quarters at Chiknayakanhalli.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
66	Three copies of the Medical Gazette for March 1877, received from the Publishers, were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for circulation.	Do do	
67	The Conservator of Forests was requested to have the return of officers in the Forest Department and nominal roll of Forest Rangers, &c., for the half year ending 31st March, despatched so as to reach this office by the 22nd instant.	Do do	
68	Copies of the supplement to the "Ferns of Southern India" by Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Beddome were forwarded for deposit in the Lal Bagh and Mercara School Library.	Do do	
69	In reply, copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings containing instructions issued to the officers of this Administration regarding the steps to be taken for the return of the Mysore people from Her Majesty's territory to their own country was forwarded to the Madras Government.	Do do	
70	In reply, the attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr, was drawn to the delay in the submission of the weekly season reports.	13th do	
71	In reply, Mr. Venkat Rao was informed that a certificate as to fitness for the public service should accompany his first pay bill.	Do do	
72	Copies of the report on sanitary measures in India in 1874—75, Volume VIII, received from the Home Department, were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Judicial Commissioner, and Commissioners of Divisions respectively.	Do do	
73	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was requested to make certain corrections in his annual account class XI, No. 3.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
74	The Superintendent, Government Press, was directed to comply with a requisition from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, for six quires of printed docket forms.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.	13th March 1877.	
75	The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to expedite submission of the return class V, No. I, for the month of January 1877.	Do do	
76	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was requested to call upon Mr. Mahomed Saliha, Assistant Commissioner, to submit his papers for pension in accordance with Section 56, Rule 1 of the Civil Pension Code.	Do do	
77	In reply, the indents for stationery received from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, were returned duly passed.	Do do	
78	The Surgeon to the Mysore Commission was requested to examine and report on Asham Peon Naga, as to his fitness or otherwise for further service.	Do do	
79	Printed copy of the correspondence which had recently passed between this Administration and the Madras Government on the subject of the migration of the people residing on either side of the frontier between this Province and the Madras districts, in search of relief, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
80	Copy of a communication from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, on the subject of fixing mile and furlong stones along the Anantapur-Kallurkatte road, was forwarded to Commissioner, Nagar Division, with instructions.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
81	Certain accounts of the Chikballapur Famine Sub-commitee were returned to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, for submission in a revised form as pointed out.	Do do	
82	Copy of a statement shewing the expenditure on public kitchens from the commencement of the operation up to 31st January 1877, and the average number of people fed in the Kolar District, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for information.	Do do	
83	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that Rs. 225 for fixing sign posts on District Fund roads, might be placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Koppa Division.	Do do	
84	A revised Notification of sanction for constructing a well at Jattahalli in the Davangere Taluk, Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
85	Sixteen Notifications of sanction for relief works in the Chitaldroog District submitted by Commissioner, Nagar Division, amounting to Rs. 1,556, were accepted.	Do do	
86	Fifteen do do for Rs. 3,903 were accepted.	Do do	
87	Certain Notifications, of sanction submitted by the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, were accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
88	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that a Notification of sanction for constructing a V shaped drain in the Town of Mysore, was accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
89	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the opening out of certain roads as relief works in the Bangalore District may be proceeded with but that detailed specification and plans with the sanctioned estimates should be submitted for approval at an early date.	14th do	

No	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
90	On a reference from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was requested to depute to the several Districts where cholera is prevalent any medical subordinates who have applied for temporary employment.	14th March 1877.	
91	Under the circumstances stated by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the constitution of a new Sub-Division in the Kolar District till further orders.—Gazetted and communicated to Judicial Commissioner and Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
92	Copies of the report on sanitary measures in India for 1873—74, received from the Government of India, Home Department, were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.	Do do	
93	The Commissioner, Nagar Division, was requested to expedite submission of his indent for iron safes.	Do do	
94	In reply, the Proprietor, Victoria Press, was informed that this Administration will subscribe for 12 copies of the Victoria Press Kanarese Almanac for 1877.	Do do	
95	Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. were requested to supply this office with a copy of Dr. Shortt's "Manual of Indian cattle and sheep, their breeds, management and diseases."	Do do	
96	A copy of the supplementary programme of the International Horticultural Exhibition and Congress in 1877 at Amsterdam was forwarded to the Superintendent, Lal Bagh.	Do do	
97	A re-appropriation statement for Rs. 3,000 for certain works in the Kolar District was returned to Nundydroog Commissioner, duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
98	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that a Notification of sanction for Rs. 50 for the Tumkúr District was cancelled and the amount made available for relief work in that District.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
99	In reply, the Inspector General of Police was informed that the temporary entertainment of an additional police force at a monthly cost of Rs. 199 for three months, and their clothing at a cost of Rs. 201—8—3, for the Binnamangalam Camp was sanctioned, the charge being debited to the 6th lakh relief grant of 7th March 1877.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
100	The Chief Commissioner's orders on an application for funds for the collection of metal on roads, were communicated in reply to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
101	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that a Notification of sanction for Rs. 100, for improving the Summer House and path at Sivasamudram, Talkad Taluk, was accepted.	Do do	
102	Copy of a communication from the Chief Engineer, expressing a decided opinion that a proposed road between Shrinivaspur and Ramsamudram should not be undertaken, was forwarded in reply to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
103	Two returns of appropriations from the District Fund Budget allotments of this Province and Coorg with statements of sanction made by the Chief Commissioner for works below Rs. 2,500 during February 1877, were forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
104	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that a Notification of sanction for constructing an entrance gate and a turn stile to admit pedestrians, to be met from the current year's Bangalore Experimental Farm Budget, was accepted.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
105	In reply, the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, was informed with certain remarks that an additional sum of Rs. 3,710, for completing the new road in the west of the Alsur tank, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	14th March 1877.	
106	Two estimates submitted by the President, Municipal Board, amounting to Rs. 295 for removing silt from the beds of certain reservoirs in the Cantonment of Bangalore, were sanctioned, the amount being met from the 6th lakh relief grant of 7th March 1877.	15th do	
107	Surgeon-Major J. Houston, M. D., Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, was granted 30 days' subsidiary leave from the 17th March 1877 or date of being relieved.—Communicated to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division.	Do do	
108	Pages of the Army List duly corrected up to the 15th instant were returned to the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.	Do do	
109	Copies of the orthographical list of names of the more important places in Mysore, received from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were circulated to Heads of Departments.	Do do	
110	Return shewing the condition of the Province of Mysore for the week ending Saturday the 3rd March 1877 was submitted to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
111	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions relating to the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the cholera and small-pox camps and dispensaries in the Cantonment being debited to the 6th lakh relief grant of the 7th March 1877, were communicated to President, Cantonment Municipal Commission and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
112	In reply, the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, was informed that the proposed extension of bye-law No. 3 relating to cholera and small-pox to the Town of Bangalore, was sanctioned.—Gazetted.	Do do	
113	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a statement of re-appropriations of the Municipal budget grants of the Town of Tarikere for Rs. 400 to meet charges on account of certain works, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
114	A bill for Rs. 20—4—0, being carriage hire for conveying office records of the Shimoga Local Fund Engineer for January 1877, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with bill.	Do do	
115	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that two revised estimates aggregating Rs. 10,420 for the construction of tunnels, &c., on the Gudibanda-Goribidnur, and Chikballapur-Goribidnur roads, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
116	A supplemental estimate for Rs. 160 for sinking a well in the Siralkoppa Musafarkhana was returned to Nagar Commissioner, duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	16th do	
117	In reply, the Manager "Yadgar-i-Shahanshahi" was informed that the Chief Commissioner was unable to extend his patronage to the paper.	Do do	
118	In reply, Mr. Brewty was informed that, as a special case, the Mysore Government would defray the charges for stamp on the deed of conveyance of his house in Bangalore.	Do do	
119	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the return of coolies should contain the average number both local and imported employed yearly on coffee estates belonging to or managed by Europeans and Eurasians.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
120	Letter from the President, Coorg Planters' Association, bringing to notice that the Liberian coffee seed promised had not reached him was forwarded to the Superintendent, Lal Bagh, for explanation.	16th March 1877.	
121	A statement of the distribution made from the available balance of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Commissioner, Nundydroog, Division for relief kitchens was approved, and copy sent to Deputy Accountant General.	17th do	
122	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the retention of the temporary Surveyor for famine relief works in the Shimoga District till the end of March, was sanctioned, the extra charge being debited to the relief grant.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
123	As solicited by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a further grant of Rs. 15,000 to meet further demands from the Districts for relief kitchens, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
124	As recommended by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanction was accorded to the pay of the four lascars employed under the Surveyors in the Kadur District being raised to Rs. 7 each per mensem, with effect from 1st April 1877, the necessary provision being made in the District Fund Budget for the ensuing year.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
125	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the charges for the Dispensary at Saklespur should be defrayed from District Funds during the ensuing year.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
126	A re-appropriation statement for Rs. 300 from Nagar Commissioner, providing funds for feed of cattle belonging to the Municipality of the Town of Shimoga during the present hot season, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
127	A Notification of sanction submitted by Nagar Commissioner for Rs. 603, for completing a well at Irganhalli in the Chanmagiri Taluk as also a re-appropriation of Rs. 200 on its account, was sanctioned.	Do do	
128	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the grant of a piece of land to Messrs. G. M. Porter and H. S. Cunningham for building purposes were communicated to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division.	Do do	
129	The President, Municipal Commission, was requested to submit certain information regarding the arrack shops in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, with a view to a reduction in their number on the introduction of the enclosure system.	Do do	
130	Packing account of stores ex "Cedric the Saxton" dated 7th December 1876, was returned to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras, duly receipted.	Do do	
131	Addenda and Corrigenda to the Financial Codes received from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, were circulated to the Heads of Departments.	Do do	
132	In reply, the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, was requested to state the source from which the articles referred to in his indent could best be supplied.	Do do	
133	The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was requested to submit his opinion on the subject of affording relief to village Totis, &c.	19th do	
134	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the appointment of the officials denoted as relief officers in the Kolar and Túmkúr Districts.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
135	Under reference from the Judicial Commissioner, Commissioners of Divisions were requested to furnish any spare copies of the Police Act, in their possession to that officer.	19th March 1877.	
136	On a reference from the Officer in charge No. 9 Party, Mysore Topographical Survey, the Chief Engineer was requested to report on the utility or advantage of a survey of the Town of Mysore, on a scale of 12 inches to the mile.	Do do	
137	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's views on the subject of relief to Mysore people who have migrated to the Wynad for employment on works in coffee estates, were communicated to the Additional Secretary to Government, Madras.	Do do	
138	Notification relating to the grant of compensation batta for a further period of three months from 1st April 1877, to be disbursed to all servants of the Mysore Siledar and Barr Forces, was gazetted, and copy sent to Military Assistant in reply.	20th do	
139	In reply, the Inspector General of Police was informed that the entertainment as a temporary measure for three months from 1st April 1877, of an increase to the Kolar District Police, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 940—13—6, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
140	Copies of Government of India No. 302, dated 23rd January last, on the subject of the pay to be drawn by Dr. Henderson, Superintendent of the Central Jail, were forwarded to that Officer and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
141	Two statements relating to jail statistics received from the Judicial Commissioner were forwarded in reply to the Secretary, Prison Conference, Calcutta.	Do do	
142	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks on certain complaints made by the purchasers of sandalwood in the Nagar Division, were communicated to the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
143	An application from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, applying for the services of a Hospital Assistant for employment in the Taluks of Banavar and Tarikere, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for compliance if possible.—Communicated to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
144	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that pending the orders of the Government India, Mr. Dunning's temporary employment as Assistant in his office, was sanctioned to the end of the current month.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
145	The Commissioners of Divisions were requested to submit maps in which the areas of the Districts affected by famine were to be denoted as pointed out.	Do do	
146	The condition report of the Province for week ending 10th instant was submitted to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
147	Notification appointing Mr. A. Srinivasaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, to hold temporary charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, during the absence on leave of Captain Maltby, and investing him temporarily with 1st Class Magisterial powers was gazetted, and copies sent to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, and Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
148	An estimate for Rs. 21,800, for constructing tunnels, &c., on the 2nd and 3rd sections of the Chintamani-Bagepalli road, was returned to Nundydroog Commissioner, duly sanctioned, provision for the work being made in the District Fund Budget of next year.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
149	An estimate submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner amounting to Rs. 196, for repairing the 2nd class travellers' bungalow at Maddur, on the Sultan's Battery road, was sanctioned, the amount being charged to the civil budget provision for 1877—78.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	20th March 1877.	
150	An application from Mr. Sanderson for leave on medical certificate, was transferred to the Secretary in the Department Public Works, for disposal.	21st do	
151	A copy of a communication on the subject from the Officer in charge of No. 8 Party, Mysore, Topographical Survey, was forwarded to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, with an enquiry if there was any need in the Quarter Master General's Department of the Army for a map of Bangalore on a larger scale than that of the one at present available.	Do do	
152	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to report whether the late Amildar Venkat Subbaiya had any other son fit for employment in the Government service besides the one reported to be a cripple.	Do do	
153	Notification empowering K. Shamaiengar, Amildar of the Davangere Taluk, to try and dispose of such offences against Forest Rules, as fall within his jurisdiction was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner Nagar Division.	Do do	
154	Notification investing Narnaiengar, Head Munshi, Munsiff's Court, Closepet Sub-Division, as a temporary measure, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, and with additional powers as described was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
155	The Chief Commissioner's orders on certain petitions relating to minor inams belonging to the Shivaganga Matt, were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, Inam Superintendent, and the Agent of the Matt.	Do do	
156	Notification licensing the Rev. E. R. Baierlein of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission to solemnize marriages within this Province and Coorg, under the provisions of Section 6 of the "Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872" was gazetted, and copy sent to the Rev. E. R. Baierlein.	Do do	
157	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was authorized to place certain land, with the consent of the Kolar Municipality, at the disposal of Miss. Anstey for building purposes.	Do do	
158	Copies of Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce No. 1—136, dated 24th February last, relating to the 2nd edition of Dr. Moore's Manual of Family Medicine, were circulated to the Commissioners of Divisions, and other Heads of Departments to state the number of copies which will be required by them.	Do do	
159	As submitted by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, a plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 1,654, for constructing a bandy-stand at Ganjam in the Mysore District, was returned duly sanctioned, the amount being met from the municipal budget.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
160	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the addition of Rs. 574, being amount remaining unexpended in the estimate for the construction of a well at Kanirangaballi, to the allotment of the Deputy Commissioner on account of relief works, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	22nd do	
161	Under circumstances represented by the Judicial Commissioner, the retention of a Peon in the Hassan Jail from 1st to the 15th September 1876, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
162	A packing account of Mysore Stores per "Agra" was returned duly signed to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
163	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was informed that the employment temporarily for six months of two pensioned medical subordinates, was sanctioned.	22nd March 1877.	
164	Notification relating to the appointment of certain officers to fill vacancies caused by the departure of Surgeon-Major J. Houston, M. D., on furlough, was gazetted, and copy sent to officers concerned.	Do do	
265	Notification prohibiting the acceptance of presents by officials except from relatives, on the occasion of marriages, &c., taking place in their houses, was gazetted.	Do do	
166	Adverting to Clause C. Para VI of Notification, dated 25th July last, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was requested to report whether it will be requisite to allow the Distiller to sell liquor at wholesale shops at 30° u-p. the rate being proportionately reduced to retail vendors.	Do do	
167	In reply, Major Vibart, R. E., the District Engineer, Bangalore, was informed that the Chief Commissioner fully approved of his suggestion to record the names of certain officers who fell at the storming of Bangalore (1791—2) on the monument erected close to the Pete, and he was requested to state if he was desirous of carrying out the work himself.	Do do	
168	Copies of the Statistical Reporter, Volume III, No. 3 for the current month, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and other officers.	Do do	
169	Copy of a communication from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, suggesting that steps may be taken to arrest the movement of the indigent and helpless poor into the Wynaad was submitted with the Chief Commissioner's remarks for the consideration of the Madras Government.	Do do	
170	As submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, a bill for Rs. 16—8—0, being the hire of carriage for the office records of the Local Fund Engineer for February 1877, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
171	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was informed that the entertainment of a Compounder for the Kolar Dispensary, was sanctioned temporarily for 4 months from 1st April next on Rs. 15 per mensem, the cost being met in the proportions denoted from the Municipal and District Fund Budgets.	Do do	
172	A re-appropriation statement for Rs. 1,000 from the Kolar District was returned to Nundydroog Commissioner, duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
173	Under circumstances represented by the President, Town Municipal Commission, the Chief Commissioner authorized, as a special case, a grant of Rs. 650, in aid of the municipal funds, the amount to be debited to the 6th lakh relief grant of 7th March 1877.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
174	Certain Notifications of sanction submitted by Commissioner, Nagar Division, amounting to Rs. 123, were accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
175	In reply, the Government of Madras, Military Department, were furnished with a copy of Mr. Sanderson's report on the state in which certain elephants lent for keddah work were handed over by him to the Húnsúr officials.	23rd do	
176	Copy of a communication from the Madras Government, relative to an increase in the importation of arms and ammunition into South Canara, was forwarded to the Inspector General of Police for information.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
177	In reply, explanation regarding certain figures given in the reports on the famine-affected Districts was submitted to the Honorable T. C. Hope, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	23rd March 1877.	
178	Notification intimating that the settlement of the Sorab kans would be continued for a further period of five years was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
179	A letter from Captain Ludlow, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, relative to the privilege conceded in G. O. G. G. No. 991 of 1876 to officers who elected the furlough rules of 1868, before 1st July 1871, was submitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George.	Do do	
180	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks, relative to the future capture of elephants in the Mysore jungles, were communicated to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
181	A monthly statement of cash balances for 1st March 1877 was returned to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
182	The Chief Commissioner's remarks on certain statements made by Mr. Srinivas Rao, Assistant Commissioner, relating to a certificate of health granted him by the Civil Surgeon, Mysore, were communicated to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for Mr. Srinivas Rao's information.	Do do	
183	Notification appointing Mr. S. Venkat Vardaiengar, M. L., Assistant Commissioner, to the charge of the Chikballapur Sub-Division during the absence of Mr. Mahomad Ali, Khan Bahadur, on special duty, was gazetted.	Do do	
184	Copy of a communication from the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, requesting that Lieutenant Scott be examined in drill was forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division.	Do do	
185	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that a Notification of sanction amounting to Rs. 192 for the construction of a well on the Shimoga-Arsikere road was accepted, and the amount placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Hassan-Kadur Division. —Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
186	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that a proposal for covering the roof of the Inspector's lodge at Shringeri with tiles at a cost of Rs. 390 was sanctioned, the charge being met from the amount sanctioned for constructing the Shringeri-Begarhalla local fund road.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
187	A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 3,908 for improving the Chitaldroog-Dumi road, Chitaldroog District, was returned to Nagar Commissioner, duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
188	A re-appropriation statement amounting to Rs. 1,000 providing funds for certain works was returned to Commissioner, Nagar Division, duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
189	The Chief Commissioner's remarks as to the advisability of counting the carts and bullocks bringing grain into Mysore from the Western coast on each ghat road were communicated to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
190	A statement prepared in the prescribed form showing the results of the measures which have been adopted in this Province and Coorg for the extermination of wild beasts and snakes during the year 1876, was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	24th do	
191	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that the Keddah plantation should be kept up, as the produce can be profitably utilized, a small establishment being maintained for the purpose.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
192	An extract from a letter from Captain McCullagh of the Topographical Survey was forwarded to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, to state whether any need exists for a survey of the town of Mysore on a scale of 12″ to the mile.	24th March 1877.	
193	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that he could be supplied with a new Sykes' hydrometer from the Chief Commissioner's stores, free of charge.	Do do	
194	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to furnish this office with a register of contingent charges for 1877—78.	Do do	
195	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed with certain remarks that the transfer of the mohatarfa collections of the town of Túmkúr to the Municipality was authorized.	Do do	
196	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that the entertainment of a peon to be paid from District Funds on Rs. 6 per mensem temporarily for one year at Koppa in the Kadur District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
197	A re-appropriation statement for Rs. 1,526 transferring funds in the Shimoga District to the head "Travelling Allowance" was returned to Nagar Commissioner duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
198	Under circumstances represented by the Nagar Commissioner, the sum of Rs. 10,000 placed at that officer's disposal for relief works was resumed, and the same added to the 6th lakh grant of 7th March 1877.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part I, "Finl." Index Nos. 15 to 16.
199	An estimate for Rs. 1,706, for constructing a road in the Narsipur Taluk, Hassan District, was returned to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
200	The Chief Commissioner's remarks on the lateness in the submission of the weekly return of the condition of the Bangalore District were communicated to the Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
201	Two estimates amounting to Rs. 1,752, for opening the road at the entrance of the Ganjam gate, and constructing V shaped drains on the northern side of the Gumbuz road at Ganjam were sanctioned, the amount being debited to the Municipal Budget of Seringapatam.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
202	Nineteen Notifications of sanction for relief works amounting to Rs. 3,938, received from Nagar Commissioner were accepted.	Do do	
203	Notification appointing and transferring certain Amildars in the Nundydroog Division was gazetted, and copy sent to Nundydroog Division with the Chief Commissioner's remarks.	26th do	
204	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned Mr. Meiklejohn carrying on the jamabandi settlement of the Honnavalli Taluk on condition that it did not interfere with the performance of his duties in supervising famine relief operations.	Do do	
205	Correspondence on the subject from the Madras Government, was communicated to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, who was requested to furnish such information as may be available from time to time regarding the continued movement of Mysore people to and from the Wynaad.	Do do	
206	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the establishment of a weekly fair at kasba Hoskote was sanctioned, subject to a report being made after 12 months as to the result of the arrangement.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
207	In reply, the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, was informed that there appeared to be no obstacles to the occupation of a site as indicated on the Mysore road as an encampment for the mounted troops in garrison, except as regards the water supply, on which point a further investigation might be made.	26th March 1877.	
208	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that before passing orders in the case of Annaiya, late Amildar of the Koratagere Taluk, he would wish that official to be summoned and his explanation obtained by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, as to the several points on which his conduct has been arraigned.	Do do	
209	The Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that the charge on account of a temporary lascar entertained for employment under Major Blair, was debitable to the "Famine Relief Grant."—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
210	Notification promoting Amildars Tammaiya and Ramanujaiengar, from the 5th to the 4th grade, to complete the establishment, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
211	Notification granting Amildar C. Ramaiya of the Budihal Taluk, an extension of leave on medical certificate, from 1st December 1876 to 7th February 1877, was gazetted, and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	27th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part II, "General" No. 103.
212	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that the temporary occupation of a portion of the travellers' bungalow at Channarayapatna by Mr. Assistant Engineer Sharp, on payment of Rs. 15 per mensem, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Secretary in the Department Public Works.	Do do	
213	As submitted by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, a refund bill of Rs. 36—2—9 to certain ryots in the Anekal Taluk, being amount of kandayam paid by them for lands taken up for a Government purpose, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with bill.	Do do	
214	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was informed that the Chief Commissioner would not object to the temporary employment of Mr. J. Pettigrew, late Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Establishment, under this Administration.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
215	Copies of Government of India, Home Department, No. 8—561, dated 15th instant, forwarding copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, desiring that Judges be asked to avoid becoming the guests of those interested in cases which will be eventually submitted to the judge's decision, were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions and Judicial Commissioner, for information.	Do do	
216	The Chief Commissioner's remarks relative to the appointment of one Bhagavanta Rao to an Amildarship were communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
217	The Chief Commissioner's orders on a statement of land revenue collections, for December, January and February last, submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, were communicated to Commissioners of Divisions.	Do do	
218	A Notification of sanction for repairing a well at Donikana in the town of Chikmagalur amounting to Rs. 124, received from Nagar Commissioner, was returned duly accepted.	Do do	
219	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the appropriation of Rs. 1,500 for the road from Anekal to join the Bangalore-Ossur road in the Bangalore District, was approved.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
220	In reply, the President, Central Relief Committee, Bangalore, was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the establishment charges for the kitchens under the Executive Committee, Bangalore, being raised from Rs. 500 to 650 per mensem from 1st April 1877.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th March 1877.	
221	The Chief Commissioner's orders in connection with the construction of the Haribar-Harpanhalli road in the Chitaldroog District were communicated to the Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, and the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
222	In reply, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was informed that the entertainment of certain temporary office hands sanctioned at a total monthly cost of Rs. 80 to carry on the audit and booking of civil officers accounts should commence from date of actual employment of such additional aid.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
223	A re-appropriation statement of budget grants for certain works in the Shimoga District was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Works Accounts.	Do do	
224	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that a bill for Rs. 113—3—5, being additional charge incurred in supplying grain to the inmates of the Langarkhana at Bangalore for the month of January 1877, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
225	Copies of the Caxton Press Kanarese Almanac for 1877 were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, for distribution.	Do do	
226	The Chief Commissioner's orders directing the commencement of the metalling of the Kankanhalli and Magadi roads were communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
227	A re-appropriation statement submitted by the Executive Engineer, Shimoga Division, for funds to meet the cost of iron work connected with iron girder bridges, was forwarded to Shimoga Deputy Commissioner to resign funds for the purpose from sums at his disposal likely to lapse, and to report the same.—Communicated, to Commissioner Nagar Division, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
228	Copy of a statement shewing the amount of expenditure incurred in the several famine relief kitchens opened in the Bangalore District for the commencement of operations to the end of February 1877, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
229	A re-appropriation statement for Rs. 1,708 providing funds for certain local fund works carried out by the Executive Engineer, Koppa Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Executive Engineer, Koppa Division, Secretary, Department Public Works, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
230	As submitted by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, two bills for Rs. 3,182—8—0, being amount of temporary remuneration payable to the Patels of certain hoblis of the Bangalore, Closepet and Magadi Taluks, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
231	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the grant of a piece of land to be alienated to one Maributcha of the Túmkúr kasba hobli for the construction of a mantapa (rest house), was sanctioned.	Do do	
232	The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was requested to make a correction in his collection and balance statement Class X, No. D, as pointed out.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
233	The grant of a piece of dry land to Balagai Linga and others for building purposes was sanctioned, and the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the sanction of the Government of India for remission of the assessment thereon would be applied for in due course.	27th March 1877.	
234	Notification appointing Venkatramaiya, Peshkar, to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Mudgere Taluk, Kadur District, ordered to be constituted from 1st April 1877, was gazetted, and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	28th do	
235	The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, was requested to furnish the Assistant Engineers denoted with copies of the Gazette.—Communicated to Superintending Engineer for Irrigation.	Do do	
236	In reply, a report was submitted to the Military Department of the Government of India on a petition from Govindram Lala, pensioned Risaldar of the Mysore Horse.	Do do	
237	The special famine report of the Province for the week ending 17th March was submitted to the Honorable T. C. Hope, Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
238	Notification replacing the services of Mr. G. P. Sanderson at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, from the 27th instant until further orders, was gazetted, and copy sent to Chief Engineer and Secretary, Department Public Works.	Do do	
239	Copy of Government of India, Home Department No. 1—96, dated 19th instant, fixing 18 years as the minimum age for all uncovenanted Europeans who may be appointed to superior grades in the Police Department, was forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.—Gazetted.	Do do	
240	Copy of correspondence on the subject of the rules regulating the selection and transport of convicts to the Andamans, received from the Government of India in the Home Department, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for information and guidance.	Do do	
241	As solicited, copy of a "Brief Report on the entire operations of the Madras Inam Commission from its commencement" was forwarded to the Superintendent of Inam Settlements to be returned when done with.	Do do	
242	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that a Notification of sanction for Rs. 723, for repairing a tank in the Kolar Taluk, was cancelled, and the amount added to the relief grant at the Deputy Commissioner's disposal.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	29th do	
243	A Notification of sanction for repairing the 3rd class travellers' bungalow at Balgola, Ashtagram Taluk, for Rs. 135, was accepted.	Do do	
244	A supplemental statement of re-appropriation of budget grants of the Chitaldroog District was returned to Nagar Commissioner, duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
245	The Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the pauper immigration into the Hassan District from the neighbouring Districts of Túmkúr, Bangalore, and Kadur were communicated to Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nundydroog Divisions.	Do do	
246	Five Notifications of sanction aggregating Rs. 530 for certain relief works in the Chitaldroog District were returned to Commissioner, Nagar Division, duly accepted.	Do do	
247	Twenty three Notifications of sanction aggregating Rs. 3,204 for relief works in the Túmkúr District were returned duly accepted.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
248	Four Notifications of sanction for ordinary works in the Shimoga District amounting to Rs. 1,006 were accepted.	29th March 1877.	
249	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the appropriation of Rs. 500, for each of the works denoted from the balance available at his disposal for relief works, was approved.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
250	A Notification of sanction by Deputy Commissioner Shimoga District for purchasing stencil plates for Rs. 98 was accepted.	Do do	
251	The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was authorized to pass the excess charge in account over the estimate sanctioned for constructing bridges, &c., on the Benkipur-Dumi road. —Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
252	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the grant of an additional sum of Rs. 20,000 for feeding kitchens in his Division was sanctioned, the amount being debited to the 6th lakh grant of 7th March 1877.	Do do	
253	An extract from a report from Deputy Surgeon General Fitzgerald, regarding certain irregularities noticed by him in the relief depôt at Chikballapur, was forwarded to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, for the issue of the requisite orders to the Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
254	Certain Notifications for relief works, Kolar District, of sanction were returned to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, duly accepted.	Do do	
255	Do do Bangalore District.	Do do	
256	In reply, original papers bearing on the subject of the construction of a Lying-in-Hospital at Bangalore were forwarded to the Secretary in the Department Public Works, with the Chief Commissioner's remarks as to the provision of funds for the work.	31st do	
257	As requested, duplicate copies of the classified, general and disposition lists of the officers of the Mysore Revenue Survey Department for the half year ending 1st March 1877, were transmitted to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.—Intimated by telegraph.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	At the instance of the Officer Commanding the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, the Assistant Adjutant General was requested to state whether it would be convenient for Major General Elmhirst to inspect the Corps during the current month.	7th March 1877.	
2	On a reference from the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, the Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, was requested to move the Major General Commanding the Division to issue instructions for the inspection of the Mysore Company of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers on the 24th instant.	9th do	
3	Notification granting Captain Tate and Lieutenant Haddock of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, six months' leave respectively was gazetted, and copy of Notification communicated to the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.	Do do	
4	Copy of a communication from the Assistant Adjutant General, intimating concurrence of the Major General to inspect the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers on Saturday the 24th instant was forwarded to the Commandant of that Corps.	14th do	
5	The monthly return of the Mysore Siledar Horse for February 1877 was forwarded to the Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort Saint George.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, was informed of the terms on which possession could be obtained by the Madras Government of the whole of that part of the interior of the Bangalore Fort now filled with native houses.	15th do	Military, Part II, Nov. 1876, No. 2.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

COORG PROVINCE,

MARCH, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REV. AG. & COM.—*Nil.*
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.—*Nil.*
GENERAL.—*Nil.*
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1877.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1—2	*Letter from the Superintendent of Coorg, regarding the exchange of land to Mr. Savage.* Ordering that no further felling should be allowed in the 209 acres granted to Mr. Savage, pending the orders of the Government of India, and directing the Conservator to expedite the submission of the map and report called for by the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, in letter No. 847, dated 24th July 1875.	No. 791—94, dated 12th March 1877.	...	No. 255—Rev. 28, dated 25th July 1876.	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 12th March 1877.

From the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Genl. Dept., Bangalore, No. 516—94, dated 5th February 1877.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's order No. 255—28 on Proceedings dated 25th July 1876, regarding the grant of 202·24 acres of the Siddapur and Mallipatna jungle to Mr. J. W. Savage in exchange for land resigned by him to Government from the Athol Nos. 1 and 2 and Bandithodu Estates in Bettyatnad of the Kiggatnad Taluk, I have the honor to submit for Chief Commissioner's orders copy of a letter, dated 29th January 1877, No. 84—16, from the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, from which it will be seen that the area of the jungle surveyed for Mr. Savage is 209·00 or acres 6·76 in excess of the area sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in his order above quoted.

I would beg to point out that it was very difficult to exactly measure off the sanctioned area, and therefore recommend that the present survey may be allowed to stand and Mr. Savage be charged full assessment on the excess area 6·76 acres from date of grant.

From the Acting 1st Assistant Superintendent, Coorg Survey, To the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, No. 84—16, dated Mercara, 29th January 1877.

With reference to your docket No. 931, dated 22nd December 1876, and the marginally noted correspondence, directing me to deduct the excess of acreage in Mr. Savage's Siddapur-Mallipatna grant No. 4268, I have the honor to inform you that the re-surveyed area is now acres 209·00 or acres 7 in excess of the grant. Can the present survey stand good ?

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 255—Rev. 28, dated 25th July 1876.
Endorsement No. 552, dated 8th August 1876 of the Superintendent of Coorg on the above Proceedings.
Docket No. 853—227, dated 28th November 1876 from the Asstt. Supt., Coorg Survey, to the Supt. of Coorg.
Letter No. 949—241 „ 18th December 1876 from Do to Do
Docket No. 24—6 „ 8th January 1877 from Do to Do

From the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, No. 579—97, dated Coorg, 19th February 1877.

I have the honor to bring to your notice the following facts for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

1. The Chief Commissioner in para 3 of his Proceedings No. 648—Rev. 34 of 25th February 1876 granted sanction to Mr. Savage being put in possession of land applied for by him in Bettyatnad of the Kiggatnad Taluk, provided it did not lie within the existing State forests.

2. The Assistant Conservator was requested in this Office docket No. 825 of 13th March 1876 to report as to whether the land applied for by Mr. Savage was within the State forest ; that Officer in his letter No. 767 of 15th idem reported that the land was outside the reserved forest.

3. In para 6 of my letter No. 171—32 of 10th July 1876 to your address I reported that I had, by my letter No. 289 of 15th June 1876, allowed Mr. Savage to commence felling 100 acres in the land applied for by him in anticipation of sanction, as it was outside the State forest.

4. The Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 255—Rev. 28 of 25th July 1876 sanctioned Mr. Savage being granted 202·24 acres from the land applied for by him in Bettyatnad of the Kiggatnad Taluk ; and he has been put in possession of the same.

5. It having come to my notice through a conversation with Captain Clerk, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, last month, that the land which had been granted to Mr. Savage was included in the 1,000 acre block which the Government of India in their Proceedings No. 525 of 1st May 1875 to the address of the Chief Commissioner had ordered not to be given for cultivation until their sanction had been obtained, I sent the Assistant Conservator a letter No. 972, dated 15th ultimo, calling upon that Officer to report whether it was true that this land was included in that block, and if so, why he had not brought this fact to notice in his letter No. 767 of 15th March 1876 to my address. Mr. Officiating Assistant Conservator H. R. Ring in his docket No. 3 of 9th instant to the Assistant Conservator, a copy of which was received under Assistant Conservator's docket No. 731 of that date, states that the land was included, but gives no reason for not having brought this fact to my notice in his letter No. 767 of 15th March 1876.

6. I may here bring to notice that long before I granted sanction to Mr. Savage on 15th June 1876 to commence felling, and in fact before I took charge of this Province, Mr. Savage had commenced felling and planting nurseries in this land. On the 20th March 1876 I called upon that gentleman in this Office docket No. 845 to report under what authority he had done so; on 25th idem he replied that he had done so with the sanction of the Conservator of Forests.

7. A copy of Mr. Savage's letter and of this Office No. 845 of 20th March 1876 were sent to the Conservator under this Office docket No. 958 of 31st idem; that Officer in his No. 35 F. of 15th May 1876 denied ever having given such permission.

8. The Government of India apparently only objected to the grant of this land under the belief that it was burdened with rights of pasture or other forest rights or privileges of the population in the vicinity. I have the honor to state that the ryots have no rights in this 1,000 acre block, and that consequently there would appear to be no objection to its being given over for coffee cultivation.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 847, Forests, dated Simla, 24th July 1875.

9. I trust that early sanction may be obtained for this block, which has been surveyed, being made over for coffee cultivation as there are several applicants for the land who are naturally anxious for an early settlement, as they are unable to invest their capital until final orders are received.

10. I may also point out here that, as the Conservator of Forests has recommended this block being given up, it may be presumed that the timber is not valuable, and by its being given up for cultivation Government will be gainers of a large annual revenue in addition to the upset price of the land and the value of such timber as may happen to be on it.

11. It may not be here out of place to point out that this 1,000 acres is the land that was sanctioned by Sir Richard Meade when Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 724—Rev.-F. 51 of 11th February 1875 being given up for coffee cultivation.

No. 791—Rev.-F. 94, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1877.

Order thereon.—The Superintendent is requested to prevent any further felling in the 209 acre block which has been surveyed for Mr. Savage pending further orders. The Chief Commissioner cannot but view Mr. Savage's proceedings in commencing operations on the land in the absence of the necessary authority, with much disapprobation. The grant of 202 acres to that gentleman must, under the circumstances now reported, be held in abeyance, but the Chief Commissioner will not prohibit pitting operations being carried on, provided that no more forest is felled till the orders of the Government of India have been obtained.

2. The Conservator of Forests is requested to submit his opinion as to the conduct of Mr. Assistant Conservator Ring, as reported in the Coorg Superintendent's letter of 19th February 1877, after obtaining a further explanation from him.

3. The Conservator of Forests is further requested to expedite the submission of the map and report called for by the Government of India in their letter No. 847, dated 24th July 1875.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Superintendent of Coorg.
Conservator of Forests, Coorg.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	With reference to his office docket No. 2652—281 of 9th ultimo, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Government of India have pointed out that the statement shewing the recoveries effected in Coorg in respect of costs in appeal cases should shew such recoveries in respect of costs of *cases appealed to the Privy Council* and that if there are no such cases, this may be reported.	19th Mar. 1877.	
2	On the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, Inanda Punacha, Parpattegar of Tavunad, was appointed a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, and vested with certain additional powers under Section 23 (*a*) of Act X of 1872 —Notification gazetted, and copy forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner with reference to his No. 3001—328 of 12th instant.	Do do	
3	On the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, K. Ganapati, Subedar of Yedenalknad Taluk, was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, and with the additional powers referred to in Section 25 (*a*) of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), except the power to commit for trial.—Gazetted and copy forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
4	In reply to his No. 337, dated 19th February 1877, the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, was informed of the reasons which render it desirable to extend to Coorg the Statute 33 Vic. Chapter 3.	26th do	
5	It was intimated to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, that the return shewing the recoveries effected in Coorg in respect of costs in cases appealed to the Privy Council was blank.	29th do	
6	On a review of the Proceedings in special appeal case No. 66 of 1876—77, it was observed that as plaintiff, who is employed as Head Clerk in the Forest Conservator's Office, is unable to discharge the duties of Patel himself, he should appoint a competent person, with the Superintendent's approval, to conduct those duties.	Do 'do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Certain discrepancies in a statement submitted by the Superintendent of Coorg on the plough tax realizations, &c., for the past three years were pointed out, and an amended return called for.	7th March 1877.	17th Jan. 1877.
2	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was requested to expedite the submission of the report called for in para 2 of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 267—51 of the 28th July 1876, regarding the revision of the present rates of mohatarfa levied in the Virarajendrapet Municipality.	14th do	
3	The Officiating Superintendent of Coorg having submitted an application from Captain R. N. Taylor, soliciting a duplicate title-deed of the Peragundi Kadu estate No. 2128 in Anjigeriad of the Kiggatnad Taluk, as the original has been destroyed from damp, it was observed that no stamp duty had been levied on the original deed dated 29th March 1871, and enquires whether the present fee has been levied on the duplicate grant now applied for.	22nd do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Letter from the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, No. 576--96, dated 17th ultimo, submitting a petition from the Coorg Planters' Association to the address of the Chief Commissioner, praying for a reconsideration of the rules regarding the purchase of timber on lands taken up for coffee cultivation, was forwarded with its enclosure, to the Conservator of Forests, for report.	7th March 1877.	
2	A bill relating to the better management and preservation of Government Forests in India with the statement of objects and reasons, received from the Government of India, Legislative Department, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in English and Kanarese.	Do do	
3	Copy of letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 228 of the 13th February 1877, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests and his attention particularly drawn to paras 6, 8 and 10 thereof.	10th do	
4	Copy of Government of India letter No. 5—160, dated 3rd February last, prescribing revised rules for the preparation of Forest Budget Estimates which are to take effect from 1st April 1877, was forwarded to the Conservator, with the intimation that the budget estimates of Coorg should, in future, be submitted to this office not later than 15th October in each year.	14th do	
5	Copy of letter No. 10—281 from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated 16th ultimo, communicating orders in connection with the submission of the yearly statement of actual receipts and charges, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for information and guidance.	Do do	
6	With reference to his No. 2881—49 of 5th instant, the sanction of the Chief Commissioner was conveyed to the Conservator of Forests transferring a sum of Rs. 1,500 from head I. 1 (c) "Sandalwood" and AIII, 1, "Demarcation &c., to the head AI. (*a*) Timber and Bamboos" in the Coorg Forest Budget Estimates for 1876—77.	19th do	
7	Copy of Government of India No. 11—334, dated 26th ultimo, forwarding copies of the Forest Departmental Code which is to take effect from 1st April 1877, was communicated to the Conservator of Forests, for information and guidance.	21st do	
8	The receipt of two copies each of three maps of the Forest Reserves of Attur Anekadu, and Dubari from the Acting Superintendent, Madras Survey, was intimated to the Conservator.	29th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The explanation submitted by the Superintendent of Coorg as to the cause of decrease in receipts and increase in expenditure in connection with the Coorg Dispensary Budget Estimates for 1877—78 was accepted.	3rd Mar. 1877.	
2	Copy of letter from the Home Department of the Government of India No. 344, dated 20th ultimo, sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 1,609—14—6 incurred last year in the transfer of prisoners from Mercara to Fraserpet, was communicated to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
3	Copies of letter from Government of India, Home Department, No. 347, dated 21st ultimo, intimating that the estimate of receipts as shewn in the budget for 1877—78 has been accepted, and that the estimate of expenditure has been passed for Rs. 2,38,000, were forwarded to Superintendent of Coorg, and the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, for information.	7th do	10th Jan. 1877.
4	Rupees 20, being the cost of service postage labels advanced by Her Majesty's Treasury for the distribution of the Annual Administration Reports for 1875—76, were returned to the Officer in charge.	10th do	
5	The statements of pensions and gratuities for the quarter ended 30th September 1876, received with his No. 850 of 13th February last, were re-submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, duly corrected.	14th do	
6	It was reported to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, that no new pensions have been granted, but that a lapse had occurred between 1st January 1876 and 1st January 1877.	Do do	
7	A letter of credit received from the Accountant General, Madras, No. 98, dated 7th instant, authorizing that advances to the extent of Rs. 800 on account of military disbursements from April 1877 to July 1877, may be made to the Executive Commissariat Officer at Cannanore, was forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, for compliance.	Do do	
8	With reference to his No. 6, dated 19th January last, it was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, that, under the circumstances represented, the Chief Commissioner was justified in recommending that the cost of the proposed police force for the principal towns in Coorg be made wholly a provincial charge.	Do do	8th Feb. 1877.
9	In reply to his No. 587—351, dated 20th ultimo, the retention of the abkari establishment at present entertained in the office of the Coorg Superintendent at a monthly cost of Rs. 111, was approved.	17th do	
10	Copy of letter No. 610—107, dated 6th instant, from the Superintendent of Coorg, with a re-appropriation statement to meet the deficit under "Contingencies" subordinate to "Grant. 6 Excise on spirits and	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Drugs" was forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India, Financial Department.		
11	A re-appropriation statement and supplemental budget for 1876—77, to meet the deficit under "Jail, Provincial Services," received from the Superintendent of Coorg, was forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India, Financial Department.	19th March 1877.	
12	The detailed contingent bill of the Coorg Revenue Survey for the month of December 1876, amounting to Rs. 678—6—0, was returned to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Madras, duly countersigned.	22nd do	
13	In reply to Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary Dickinson's letter No. 1306, dated 6th March 1877, passing certain observations, on the proposed introduction into Mysore and Coorg, of the improved excise system, the opinion of the Chief Commissioner on the points adverted to was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.	24th do	
14	A proposition statement providing for the establishment proposed to be entertained under the improved excise system introduced into Coorg, was submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department.	27th do	
15	The Superintendent of Coorg having submitted a report regarding the recoupement of the anticipated deficit in the Coorg District Funds at the end of 1877—78, it was intimated to him that the projects, Nos. 1 and 2 in the budget of 1877—78, *viz*, Bridge at Kallatodu, Ammatimurnad, and tracing road from Bhagamandala to Sulya, may be differed at present.—Copy to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts in Mysore.	29th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Officiating Superintendent of Coorg was requested to forward at an early date a list of all new offices created during the preceding financial year.	3rd March 1877.	
2	The monthly register of effective and non-effective officers employed in the Coorg Province with proportionate return and blank statement of vacancies for the month of February was forwarded to the Home Secretary.	Do do	
3	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to inform why five numbers of the Indian Law Reports had been sent by him to this office without any intimation.	7th do	
4	The Revd. A. Fennel, retired Chaplain, and certain other residents in Coorg having submitted a petition to the Chief Commissioner praying that, for reasons given, Captain Elphinstone Shaw may be confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Coorg, they were informed that the course adopted by the petitioners in communicating to the Local Administration their opinion regarding the merits of officers appointed to the immediate charge of the Coorg Province was an unusual, and, to some extent, an invidious one.	Do do	
5	A letter dated 27th January last from Mr. W. V. Davy of Mysore, complaining of the high valuation put by the Forest Assistant Conservator on the timber standing on the Mollur jungle applied for by him for coffee cultivation, was forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, for disposal or report.—Copy to Mr. W. V. Davy.	10th do	
6	The Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery was requested to expedite the despatch of stationery indented for the use of this office and the several departments in Coorg for 1877—78.	14th do	
7	In reply to his No. 311, dated 15th February last, further particulars regarding the operations of the Registration Act in Coorg were submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.	19th do	
8	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to forward at an early date after the 1st proximo, a list of all new offices created or abolished during the current official year.	Do do	
9	The Superintendent of Coorg having submitted for sanction the names of three inhabitants of Mercara as non-official members of the Mahadevpet Municipality, he was requested to inform why three names have been submitted while the number required to complete the full strength of the Board sanctioned by Government of India Notification No. 10, dated 10th February 1876, was only two.	Do do	
10	Copy of a letter No. 351, dated 5th instant, from the Acting Collector, South Canara, with statement showing the land revenue settlement and area of Puttur and seven other maguis which were transferred	21st do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	to South Canara on the annexation of Coorg in 1834, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, for explanation with reference to his letter of 15th December last.		
11	The receipt of Rs. 4—14—0 from the Post Master of Bangalore, being refund of extra postage charged on two covers, was acknowledged.	22nd March 1877.	
12	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to indicate on a map sent from this office, the several lines of roads already executed and maintained from Imperial and District Funds respectively, shewing distinctively also those in progress, as well as those projected.	27th do	
13	The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department was requested to furnish this office with the correspondence which had taken place between his office and the Superintendent of Coorg, regarding the introduction of toll gates into that Province.	29th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The orders of the Government of India in the Home Department were solicited on this office letter No. 419—18, dated 21st September 1876, submitting certain proposals for the revision of the educational staff in Coorg.	21st Mar. 1877.	21st Sept. 1876.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *April* 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.